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SHORT-HORN CATTLE

A SERIES OF

Historical Sketches, Memoirs and Records

OF THE

BREED AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

IN THE

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

By ALVIN H. SANDERS,
Managing Editor of "THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE."

SECOND EDITION.

CHICAGO:
SANDERS PUBLISHING CO.
1909.

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"The history of what man has accomplished in this world is, at bottom, the history of the great men who have worked here. They were the leaders of men, these great ones; the modelers, patterns, and, in a wide sense, creators of whatsoever the general mass of men contrived to do or to attain."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

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CHAPTER I.

THE OLD SHORT-HORN COUNTRY AND ITS CATTLE.

One bright morning in the month of June a few years since the writer was a passenger in a vehicle that emerged from the environs of the comfortable little city of Darlington, England—once the Short-horn capital—into the open country so familiar a century ago to those rare old worthies who gave to the world the breed that forms the subject of our story. Rural England at this season of the year will stir the blood of any human being who has any capacity whatever for the appreciation of pastoral panoramas. When to the natural beauty of the landscape is added the charm of historic association and congenial companionship it is indeed not difficult for a lover of Short-horns to while away a summer holiday in the peaceful valley of the river Tees and contiguous territory in York and Durham, the ancestral home of the breed.

Some Short-horn shrines.—Here are the grassy lanes of Hurworth, where the dam of

Hubback grazed; there the farms once occupied by Charles and Robert Colling; yonder Yarm with its quaint old market-place and Black Bull Inn. This cluster of cottages, nestling amidst sheltering vines and flowering laburnums, holds the unpretentious roof of Thomas Bates, and marks also the historic little church-yard of Kirklevington with the tomb of the man to whom Short-horn history is primarily indebted for the most dramatic event ever registered in the annals of agriculture.* We try to recall the figure of the keen old bachelor, but we seek in vain through the now-deserted fields for Belvedere, the Duke of Northumberland or Duchess 34th. That typical English hamlet of ye olden time—Great Smeaton—shows the house where Coates, the father of Short-horn pedigree records, compiled his earliest notes. Away over the hills is Eryholme, with its memories of "the beautiful Lady Maynard," and nearing the Tees at Croft a portrait of the $5,000 Comet still greets the eye on the sign-board of a wayside inn; while over the way is Stapleton, the farm where the famous old bull was buried.

Passing from the train at Northallerton and mounting a trap in waiting we are soon on a perfect English roadway bound for one of the

*The international contest for the possession of the Bates Duchesses at New York Mills in 1873, when 198 head of Short-horn cattle sold for the astonishing total of $380,490.

most celebrated seats of Short-horn power. Wending our way between vine-clad walls and hawthorn hedges we traverse a gently-rolling Yorkshire landscape having for a background the distant Cleveland hills. Lost in admiration at the moving picture, not wholly unlike the fairest portions of the Blue-Grass region of Central Kentucky, we presently sight "red, white and roans" in all their glory, up to their knees in richest grass, on a sod that represents the growth of centuries. A Short-horn enthusiast's heart beats high as he here approaches Warlaby and passing through a velvety lawn stands at the threshold so sacred to the house of Booth. There is a word to conjure with! Redolent with its recollections of Crown Prince, Queen of the May, Nectarine Blossom, Bride Elect and other names that hold a place in the great galaxy of Short-horn "immortals"! "Many a valuable cup and hard-won medal may there be seen. The portrait of many a prize-taker decorates its rooms; and many a pleasant hour has been spent and ancient story told in this quiet Short-horn home, while the genuine old squire 'refilled his pipe and showed how fields were won.'"

Away in the bleaker Northland, far beyond those beauteous English scenes bounded by "Tweed's fair river, broad and deep," is a Caledonian cottage hid away in one of the prettiest

little gardens fancy can portray. So cosily does it seem ensconced that the wintry blasts from the neighboring German ocean surely lose a part of their hyperborean rigor before they reach that quiet fireside. We are in far-off Aberdeen. A white-haired octogenarian, Amos Cruickshank, there awaited the peaceful ending of a life that proved eminently useful to his fellow men, pure and elevating in its character, and fruitful of results to the Short-horn world. Modestly the Nestor of North Country cattle-breeding told us something of his life and work. We left him, the sage of Sittyton, standing there amidst the greenery of his shrubs and flowers, and as we looked around upon the fields and paddocks that once held Champion of England, Pride of the Isles, Roan Gauntlet and Royal Northern, and Highland winners by the score, we felt the spell of a wondrous story brooding over those silent Scottish "braes."

What have these men, their colleagues and their followers, accomplished? What is the nature of their legacy? Let us first turn for partial answer to the world's greatest exhibition of live stock and agricultural products. We are under the medieval walls of Castle Warwick. The flower of British Short-horn herds is assembled in the park. The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England is

in progress. The ripe fruit of generations of careful breeding is before us. We note the size and excellence of the various classes as they came forward upon that occasion to be judged; the "bloom" and the wealth of flesh and hair! We turn to our catalogue. All trace at last to that same little valley of the Tees; some through Kirklevington, some through Warlaby, some through Sittyton, and some through other channels found in the broad-flowing currents of the breed. The crowds throng about the arena, where prince and peasant, great land-owners and tenant farmers and visitors from every clime meet to do honor to England's most widely-disseminated race of domesticated animals, and, indirectly, to bear testimony to the noble service rendered to the cause of agriculture by the builders of this breed.

A farmer's cow.—The average farmer, as distinguished from the dairyman and professional feeder, maintaining cattle as an incidental, albeit necessary, feature of a well-ordered system of mixed husbandry, requires not only milk, cream and butter in good supply for domestic consumption, but the cows that provide him with those products are also expected to raise a calf each year that can be profitably utilized in consuming the grass and "roughness" of the farm; so that the males

will command a fair price as yearlings and two-year-olds for feeding purposes and the heifers possess the requisite size and quality fitting them for retention in the breeding herd. Hence the necessity for a combined beef-and-milk-producing breed for general farm purposes.

It is claimed by those who support its contentions that the Short-horn blood produces "the farmer's cow" *par excellence* of the world. The females often reach in full flesh 1,800 lbs. in weight, occasionally making 2,000 lbs., and with good farm keep at maturity should average say 1,400 lbs. in working condition. Aged bulls in high flesh occasionally weigh up to 2,800 lbs., but experienced breeders prefer sires that average from 2,000 lbs. to 2,400 lbs., extreme weights not being generally favored. In color they are red, roan, red with white markings or white. In Great Britain, the home of the breed, the roans predominate. This is indeed the one distinctive Short-horn color, never produced except by the presence of the blood of this breed. In America reds have been in special demand for some years past purely as a matter of fancy, although the other colors—save perhaps the pure whites—are also seen in nearly every herd. Good Short-horn cows should yield a fair flow of milk as well as fatten readily when dry. The steers possess

smooth, level frames, mature quickly on the ordinary foods of the farm and are in great demand for feeding purposes. The bulls "cross" well upon cows of other types, being especially valued for leveling and refining the form of stock lacking size, finish and quality.

Grass a prime factor in cattle-growing.—England, the home of the Short-horn, with its moist, equable climate, is a veritable paradise for herbivorous animals. During those trying months when American pastures lie brown and bare under a fierce midsummer sun those of England still afford green feed. Our blue-grass fields in June are luxuriant beyond compare, and in late autumnal days usually regain for a time much of their earlier splendor, but the season of uninterrupted grazing in England is longer and the pastures carry a greater variety of plants. While John Bull, therefore, owes much of his fame as a producer of the flesh-bearing breeds to the persistency of the island verdure it has remained, nevertheless, for an American to furnish agricultural literature with a fitting tribute to "the universal beneficence of grass." Not in the midst of the peerless pastures of old England, but on the rolling prairies of our own breezy "Sunflower State" of Kansas Senator Ingalls found his inspiration. "It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its

harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."*

From time immemorial it has been the mission of the herd and flock to convert this rich fruitage of the earth to the use of man, and one of the crowning triumphs of modern agriculture is found in the perfection to which domestic animals especially adapted to this end have been brought. England has easily taken the lead of all other nations in this fascinating and emi-

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*Readers of THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE have often expressed the wish that this rhetorical gem might be given permanent setting in some form. It was originally a part of a magazine article written by Mr. Ingalls many years ago. The much-admired passage is accordingly given a place here:

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than those minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world. It evades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains, and modifies the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and fields, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blasonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

nently practical pursuit, and in the Short-horn breed of cattle has given to the world a variety of farm stock that has probably been more widely distributed than any other known type. It has not only received by reason of its dual-purpose character more attention at the hands of the tenant farmers and landed proprietors of Great Britain and Ireland than any other British breed, but has a firm hold upon the affections of the farmers of the United States and Canada under varying environments. It has been extensively introduced into Australia and Argentina and has a foothold in the grazing regions about the South African Cape. Continental Europe with all its conservatism has drawn frequently upon British Short-horn herds—France in particular maintaining good collections of registered stock. It has peculiar claims, therefore, to the title sometimes bestowed upon it as being "the one great cosmopolitan breed."

Birthplace and origin of the breed.—The Short-horn—or "Durham" as formerly called by many farmers in the United States—is of composite origin, representing the result of generations of skillful blending of various aboriginal types. While its long period of incubation is shrouded in more or less uncertainty there is no question either as to its original habitat or its ancient lineage. Traditions, as

well as authentic records, recognized the progenitors of the modern type in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, York and Lincoln for several centuries prior to the final crystallization of the breed in and about the Tees-water Valley. So much of a speculative character has been published relating to the gradual evolution in Northeastern England of the established type of which we write that it is not essential, nor would it be of any special profit, for us to undertake to travel extensively over that uncertain ground in this volume. For centuries it is said that Northern England was the home of a horned black breed, and black cattle predominated in Yorkshire and adjacent counties until the seventeenth century. At this date two other well-known types existed in England, the "pied" cattle of Lincolnshire, with "more white than other colors," and the red stock of Somerset and Gloucestershire. By the middle of the eighteenth century, although the Yorkshire cattle were still largely black, mixed colors began to make their appearance. "But of all the cows in England," wrote William Ellis in 1744, "I think none comes up to the Holderness breed for their wide bags, short horns and large bodies, which render them (whether black or red) the most profitable beasts for the dairyman, grazier and butcher. Some of them have yielded two

or three gallons at a meal." This type took its name from the district of Holderness in South-eastern Yorkshire. About this time cattle were imported from continental Europe into the Eastern counties. These consisted chiefly of large white Dutch or Flanders cows. It is also said that bulls were brought in from Holland and used on some of the herds of York and Durham. These Dutch cattle should not, however, be confused with the modern Holstein-Friesians. It is said that Michael Dobinson and Sir William St. Quintin—both of whom were among the earliest possessors of old-time short-horned herds—imported and used Dutch bulls. These various types were all of a very crude sort when contrasted with the breed finally evolved from them, and as we are more interested in the result than in speculation as to the remote origin of the race we need not dwell upon them.

Earliest known breeders.—It is claimed that a short-horned type of cattle existed on the Yorkshire estates of the Earls and Dukes of Northumberland for a period of two hundred years prior to 1780. Herds of short-horned stock had also been in the possession of the Smithsons of Stanwick as early as the middle of the seventeenth century. The Aislabies of Studley Royal and Blacketts of Newby were likewise fond of good cattle and paid great at-

tention to the quality of their herds about this same period. Other prominent breeders prior to the year 1780 were Sir William St. Quintin, Sir James Pennyman* and Mr. Milbank of Barningham. The latter secured some of his cattle from the Blacketts, but his reputation rests largely upon his use of the famous red-and-white Studley Bull (626), calved in 1737, that became the progenitor of many celebrated animals. Between the years 1730 and 1780 many eminent breeders gave their attention to the improvement of their cattle, among them, besides those already mentioned, being Sharter, Pickering, Stephenson, Wetherell, Maynard, Dobinson, Charge, Wright, Hutchinson, Robson, Snowdon, Waistell, Richard and William Barker, Brown, Hall, Hill, Best, Watson, Baker, Thompson, Jackson, Smith, Jolly, Masterman, Wallace and Robertson. These names we find as breeders of the earliest cattle whose names and pedigrees are recorded in the first volume of the English Herd Book. It may be well to know that as this herd book was not published until the year 1822—some thirty or forty years

*To induce his tenants to pay more attention to the quality of their stock Sir James is said to have frequently made small wagers as to whose oxen would weigh the most and bring the best prices. Cadwallader Bates says: "The farm accounts commencing from 1745 regularly recorded the sales of Pennyman Short-horns, with their weight and proof in tallow, for they were very often sold by weight. As the soil there is a strong clay no turnips were grown, and the cattle were kept in winter on only hay and straw. Notwithstanding this, the five-year-old steers generally averaged about 1,800 lbs."

after the decease of many of those we have mentioned—tradition, and the memory of men then living, as well as the written records of their predecessors, were the authorities on which the lineage of the earlier animals were admitted to record.

Some foundation stock.—The Studley Bull (626), dropped in 1737, was one of the first great stock-getters of the breed of which there is record. The herd book furnishes no particulars concerning him, but he is described by competent contemporary authority as having been a red-and-white "possessed of wonderful girth and depth of forequarters, very short, neat frame and light offal." One of his sons, "Mr. Lakeland's bull," said to have attained great size and to have carried a good back, begot William Barker's Bull (51), that acquired reputation as the sire of another one of the breed-founders known as "James Brown's Red Bull (97)." This noted bull was bred by John Thompson of Girlington Hall. At this date it was not customary to preserve the name or even a description of the cows from which sires in service were descended. The pedigree was traced through the bull line exclusively. Hence there is no record as to the maternal ancestry of these foundation sires. Mr. Coates, who collected the material for the first volume of the herd book, which still bears his name,

had intended that a description of the most noted animals should appear in the public registry. Although this plan was not adopted in the final revision of the book his notes on many of the earlier sires have nevertheless been preserved. From these it appears that "J. Brown's old red bull" had "good fore quarters and handle,* huggins and rumps not good, strong thighs, excellent getter." The progeny of this bull was apparently held in great esteem, and some of his daughters subsequently attained much reputation, one becoming the ancestress of the afterwards celebrated Bates Duchess tribe, and another was the ancestral dam of Robert Colling's old Red Rose sort.

The most famous of all the foundation bulls, however, was Hubback (319), his influence having been so great as to require special comment in these pages further on. Many bulls are recorded in the first volume of the English Herd Book that lived anterior to the year 1780, but aside from their names and that of a sire, and sometimes a grandsire, little or nothing seems to have been recorded of their ancestry, and nothing beyond can now be known of them. Among these, in addition to those already named, are Ralph Alcock's Bull (19), Allison's Gray Bull (26), J. Brown's White Bull (98), Hollon's Bull (313), Jolly's Bull (337), Kitt (357),

* This refers evidently to his "touch," as the handling qualities of breeding stock were carefully regarded by the original improvers of the breed.

Masterman's Bull (422), Paddock's Bull (477), William Robson's Bull (538), Sir James Pennyman's Bull (601), Jacob Smith's Bull (508), T. Smith's Bull (609), Snowdon's Bull (612), sire of Hubback (319); Studley White Bull (627), got by Studley Bull (626); Waistell's Bull (669), the same as Robson's Bull (558); and Walker's Bull (670), the same as Masterman's Bull (422), by Studley Bull (626).

Of the cows contemporary with the bulls we have named few, if any, are recorded in either the first or subsequent volumes. We can, therefore, only infer that the cows were equally as well and carefully bred as the bulls. Cattle fairs (not shows in the sense of our modern exhibitions), where beasts were taken to market for sale, were then, as now, common in England, and probably many well-bred cows and heifers were brought there for sale by their breeders and owners. These were doubtless taken by breeders of good cattle when the blood and quality were considered satisfactory and bred to the best bulls. From such market cows descended the more immediate ancestors of many celebrated Short-horns. It is no disparagement to those nameless cows that such is the fact, as very few pedigrees can now be traced by name on the female side beyond the year 1780, and but comparatively few beyond the year 1800.

The earliest recorded pedigree in the female line known to Short-horn records is that which has long been referred to in England and America as the Princess family, tracing to the cow Tripes, bought by Thomas Hall in 1760.

CHARLES AND ROBERT COLLING—First Great Improvers of the Breed.

CHAPTER II.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IMPROVED TYPE.

The attention given by the sturdy tenantry of the Teeswater country to the production of a superior grade of beef at this early date, as indicated by the roster of names set forth in the preceding chapter, was the response of the farmers of that district to the demands of Anglo-Saxon taste. On the opposite or continental shore of the German Ocean dairy products were esteemed an especial delicacy; and so the low countries gradually became the home of what subsequently developed into the Holstein-Friesian breed. But the fox-hunting Yorkshire "squires," and the *bon vivants* of "merrie England" generally, demanded something more substantial at their banquet boards. Rich "barons" of well-marbled beef appealed particularly to the palates of the hearty Britons, and right royally did the stock-growers of the Island meet the call. Widespread interest in the breeding of fine cattle developed. At Darlington, Durham Yarm and other central points market fairs, the forerunners of our

modern shows, had begun to attract all the progressive farmers, feeders and graziers of the country-side both far and near. Each of those who took pride in cattle vied with the other in the exhibition of good specimens of the Tees-water type; and we can easily imagine with what absorbing interest these breed-builders compared the relative merits of their stock and with what satisfaction they noted the progress being made. Herd books were not in existence. Blood lines were known only by word of mouth or by sundry traditions; but they were a superior class of men, these pioneers in the study of the laws of heredity as applied to animal life, and their local fairs were at once a forum and a market-place. Short-horn "parliaments," far-reaching in their influence, assembled upon these occasions, frequently with some favorite bull or heifer as the storm center of debate. Then, as now, men differed as to the form of animals and methods of breeding to be pursued. There were few if any servile imitators. There was no established type or fashion to rule the hour. It was the formative stage in the evolution of the Short-horn as known to the succeeding generation, and each individual sought results largely after the dictates of his own personal judgment. Would that some of this same independence of thought and action might be brought to bear

in the settlement of problems facing those who are endeavoring to perpetuate Short-horn characteristics at the present time!

Faults of the old Teeswater stock.—The Short-horn of that day was not only lacking in uniformity in some essential points but as a breed possessed serious faults calling for radical treatment. Possibly as accurate a statement as has been handed down bearing upon the character of the old Teeswater stock, which formed the basis of "the improved Short-horn," is that of William Carr, the historian of the afterward-celebrated herds of the Messrs. Booth. He says that the best specimens of the breed at that time were "generally wide-backed, well-framed cows, deep in their fore quarters, soft and mellow in their hair and 'handling' and possessing, with average milking qualities, a remarkable disposition to fatten. Their horns were rather longer than those of their descendants of the present day and inclining upward. The defects were those of an undue prominence of the hip and shoulder point, a want of length in the hind quarters, of width in the floor of the chest, of fullness generally before and behind the shoulders, as well as of flesh upon the shoulder itself. They had a somewhat disproportionate abdomen, were too long in the legs and showed a want of substance, indicative of delicacy, in

the hide. They failed also in the essential requisite of taking on their flesh evenly and firmly over the whole frame, which frequently gave them an unlevel appearance. There was, moreover, a general want of compactness in their conformation."

The Bakewell Experiments.—Robert Bakewell of Dishley, a Leicestershire farmer, worked out about this period a system of stock-breeding that was destined to play henceforth a prominent part, not only in the development of the Short-horn but in the evolution of nearly all our other improved breeds as well. Whatever may have been the practice of the ancients in respect to the coupling of animals closely related it remained for Bakewell to demonstrate to the stock-breeders of the last century that in the concentration of the blood of animals possessing desired characteristics a method was provided whereby results could be quickly and definitely attained. This idea was diametrically opposed to the principles and practice governing the operations of Bakewell's contemporaries. Incestuous breeding of animals was held in abhorrence, and when Bakewell began breeding long-wooled sheep, Lancashire Long-horned cattle and cart horses from close affinities his neighbors gave him credit for being somewhat daft. He was a man of considerable means at the beginning of his experi-

ments, and brought more or less scientific knowledge to bear upon his work. His system contemplated first the selection of foundation stock approximating in form and character as closely as possible the type he sought to establish. With these as a basis their immediate descendants were interbred in such a way as to give a strong concentration of the blood of the original selections. The idea was of course the creation of a family likeness or type—a group of animals homogeneous in blood and uniform in characteristics. Resort to fresh blood was only had when an animal was found elsewhere that possessed in marked degree as an individual the particular points desired. The plan soon began to reveal marvelous results, and orders for breeding stock began to come from all parts of the island. King George III himself made personal inquiries as to "the new discovery" in stock-breeding, and about the time the early Short-horn breeders became specially interested in their work the Bakewell system was arousing much curiosity, even among those conservatives who had stoutly opposed the theory.

Bakewell did not use Short-horns in his experiments. He kept a few of the old sort, it is said, merely to show by contrast the superiority of his new breed of Long-horns. While he achieved a permanent success with his sheep

the Long-horns were not destined to general popularity. The method employed in fixing the type, however, was soon seized upon by some of the younger element in the Short-horn breeding ranks, and with wonderful effect, as we will now proceed to note.

Ketton and Barmpton.—About three miles northeast of Darlington, in the county of Durham, overlooking a little stream that flows into the Tees at Croft, is the farm of Barmpton, and about a mile beyond is Ketton. Upon these two farms the modern Short-horn may be said to have had its origin. Charles Colling Sr., father of Charles and Robert, the first great improvers of the breed, had laid the foundation for a Short-horn herd at Ketton Farm by the purchase of a cow called Cherry at Yarm Fair, but finding farming unprofitable at this time he gave up the property to his son Charles. The brothers set about breeding Short-horns at a time when values of farm products in England were much depressed. The American Revolution had just been terminated, and, in common with all other farm property in great Britain, cattle were still feeling the demoralizing effects of war.

The original Duchess cow.—Charles Colling had heard of Bakewell and his work and in 1783 made a prolonged study, at Dishley, of the theory and practice of in-and-in or "close"

KETTON HALL—Home of Chas. Colling.

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breeding. In June of the following year he bought in Darlington market a cow which he named Duchess that gave rise to the family that afterward became the subject of the wildest cattle speculation known in all the annals of English or American agriculture. She was bought from Thomas Appleby, a tenant farmer on the Stanwick estate of Sir Hugh Smithson, afterward created Duke of Northumberland. As already stated, the Stanwick herds had been celebrated locally from a very ancient period. This primal Duchess was described as "a massive, short-legged animal of a beautiful yellow-red flecked color; her breast was near the ground and her back wide. She was, too, a great grower. Mr. Colling considered her handling very superior, and no one was a better judge. He even went so far as to say that he considered her the best cow he ever had or ever saw, and confessed that he could never breed as good a one from her, even from his best bulls, which improved all his other cattle." This fine cow cost but thirteen pounds sterling. About the same date Charles Colling bought a cow named Daisy said to have been descended from Masterman's Bull and belonging to a family of cows noted for their milking properties. Moreover, it was said that she was "very neat in shape and very inclinable to make fat."

"The Beautiful Lady Maynard."—In 1786

Gabriel Thornton, who had lived with Mr. Maynard of Eryholme as bailiff for some ten years, entered Charles Colling's service. The quality of the Eryholme cattle naturally came under consideration, and in September of that year Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colling rode over to Mr. Maynard's to inspect the herd.* Their attention was at once claimed by a handsome seven-year-old cow then called Favorite "that Miss Maynard was milking." This cow was a roan possessing the long horns of the old Teeswater type and came from a well-established tribe. She was bought for twenty-eight guineas, and Mr. Colling agreed also to take her heifer calf—that received the name of Young Strawberry and was sired by Dalton Duke (188)—at ten guineas. At the time of this purchase the cow was again in calf to Dalton Duke and gave birth to a bull to that service at Ketton in 1787. The name of this cow, the most celebrated of all the early matrons of the breed, was changed by Mr. Colling to Lady Maynard. She became the ancestress of several famous families and of the bulls that fairly created "the improved Short-horn."

The Bull Hubback.—While Charles Colling was making these purchases of foundation stock his brother Robert was not idle. The

*It is said that Mrs. Colling was quite as much interested in cattle-breeding as her husband, and having no children she had leisure to indulge her love for the stock.

author of one of the latest English contributions to Short-horn literature* asserts that in Duchess, Cherry, Daisy and Lady Maynard Charles Colling was possessed of "the four best short-horned cows in existence." Robert Colling had bought with judgment from such good herds as those of Messrs. Milbank, Hill, Watson, Wright, Sir William St. Quintin and Best, all of whom were known to possess fine cattle, and in the case of the selection and use of the celebrated bull Hubback Robert seems to have shown rather more discernment than Charles. There is no gainsaying the far-reaching influence of the blood of this bull as a factor in the improvement of the breed. Indeed some credit him with being the one real fountain head of modern Short-horn excellence. The testimony of Thomas Bates (one of the most distinguished of all those who followed Colling, and of whom we shall speak more at length later on) was particularly radical upon this proposition. He said:

"It was the opinion of all good judges in my early days that had it not been for the bull Hubback and his descendants the old, valuable breed of Short-horns would have been entirely lost, and that where Hubback's blood was wanting they had no real merit, and no stock ought to have been put in any herd book of Short-horns which had not Hubback's blood in their veins. Had this been done, then the Herd Book of Short-horns would have been a valuable record; as it is, it is undeserving of notice, and ought no longer to be continued as a book of reference, as ninety-nine animals out of a hundred in Coates' Herd Book should never have been entered there."

*Cadwallader John Bates of Langley Castle, Northumberland.

Mr. Bates may be called a prejudiced witness. He was a man of very decided convictions; dogmatic to the last degree. While it is not probable that Hubback held, Atlas-like, in his day the whole future of the breed upon his shoulders there is no doubt that he imparted a quality and refinement of character that had been comparatively rare prior to his appearance.

Short-horn history abounds in cases where outstanding merit has failed of adequate appreciation, but the story of Hubback, summarized below, probably surpasses all others of its class.* He was thus described by Coates: "Head good, horns small and fine, neck fine, breast well formed and fine to the touch, shoul-

*John Hunter, the breeder of Hubback, was a brick-layer and lived at Hurworth. He had once been a tenant farmer and bred Short-horn cattle which, when leaving his farm to live at Hurworth, he sold all off, excepting one choice little cow he took with him, and as he had no pasture of his own for her to graze in she ran in the lanes of the town. While there she was put to "George Snowdon's Bull," also in Hurworth. From him the cow dropped a bull calf. Soon afterward the cow and calf were driven to Darlington market and there sold to a Mr. Bassnett, a timber merchant. Bassnett retained the cow but sold the calf to a blacksmith at Hornby, five miles out from Darlington. The dam of the calf taking on flesh readily would not again breed and after some months was fattened and slaughtered. Growing to a useful age, the young bull in 1783 was found, at six years old, in the hands of a Mr. Fawcett, living at Haughton Hill, not far from Darlington.

Mr. Wright (a noted Short-horn breeder) says that Charles Colling, going into Darlington market weekly, used to notice some excellent veal, and upon inquiry ascertained that the calves were got by a bull belonging to Mr. Fawcett of Haughton Hill. This bull, then known as Fawcett's Bull, and some years afterwards called Hubback, was at the time serving cows at a shilling each (about twenty-five cents). Charles Colling, however, as the merits of the beast were talked over between himself and others, did not appear particularly impressed with them. But Robert Colling and his neighbor, Mr. Waistell of Ali-hill, who had also seen the bull, thought better of him and more accurately measured his value. The two, soon after

ders rather upright, girth good, loins, belly and sides fair, rump and hips extraordinary, flank and twist wonderful." He was a yellow-red with some white, calved in 1777. He was got by Snowdon's Bull (612), he by Waistell's Bull (558), he by Masterman's Bull (422), son of Studley Bull (626). His dam was out of a cow bred by Mr. Stephenson of Ketton "from a tribe in his possession forty years." It was at one time alleged that there was Kyloe (West Highland) blood in Hubback's veins on his dam's side, but this is not substantiated. Robert Colling used Hubback for a time and then sold him to his brother Charles, who kept him in service two seasons, after which he was sold, at ten years of age, to Mr. Hubback, in whose hands he remained up to his death at the age of fourteen years. It appears that neither Waistell nor either of the Collings truly appreciated the merits of Hubback until after they had parted with him and saw the excellence of his stock as they grew up and developed. He was a small bull—his dam was small for a

Good Friday, in April, 1783, bought him of Mr. Fawcett for ten guineas (about $50) and took him home, where he was jointly owned and used to their separate herds, Colling having seventeen and Waistell eleven cows served by him during the season. In the following November (1783) Charles Colling, having changed his opinion of the merits of the bull, offered his owners eight guineas (about $40) for him, and they sold him.

Charles Colling kept the bull two years, using him freely in his herd, and then sold him late in 1785, at ten years old, to a Mr. Hubback, at North Seton, in Northumberland. The bull had no name when Colling sold him. Mr. Hubback used him (the bull then being called Hubback's Bull) until the year 1791, when he was fourteen years old, and he was vigorous to the last.

Short-horn, but a very handsome cow, of fine symmetry, with a nice touch and fine, long, mossy hair. All these choice qualities Hubback took from her. As size was a meritorious point in Short-horns at that time it is highly probable that the Collings discarded him for that deficiency more than any other. Yet the subsequent reputation of Hubback among the breeders was higher than that of any other bull of his time, and it was considered a great merit in any Short-horn which could trace its pedigree back into his blood, which no doubt could be easily done, as he was, both before and after the Collings owned him, open to the public at a cheap rate of service. It is said that his stock had capacious chests, prominent bosoms, thick, mossy coats, mellow skins, with a great deal of fine flesh spread evenly over the whole carcass. Mr. Bates stated that Hubback had "clean, waxy horns, mild, bright eyes, a pleasing countenance and was one of the most remarkably quick feeders ever known. He retained his soft and downy coat long into the summer. His handling was superior to that of any bull of the day."

Foljambe and inbreeding.—Among other good heifers left at Ketton by Hubback was one called Haughton, said to have been "fine and neat." Mr. Colling had apparently not a high enough opinion of Hubback at that time,

however, to go to the extreme of Bakewell's system and breed her back to her sire, for he sent her to be bred to Richard Barker's Bull (52), "a large, well-shaped, but coarse, wiry-haired beast with a black nose." The produce was the noted bull Foljambe (263), a white with a few red spots, that seems to have combined some of the good points of both sire and dam. He was a big, wide-backed, "thick beast of great substance," inheriting scale and constitution from his sire and some of Hubback's good handling quality from his dam. Although sold as a young bull at fifty guineas Foljambe was used upon some of Colling's best cows, among others the rich red-roan Lady Maynard, the produce being a heifer called Phœnix. To the cover of Foljambe Lady Maynard's Dalton Duke heifer Young Strawberry dropped the bull Bolingbroke (86), called by Coates the best bull he ever saw. It is at this point that the Bakewell system was first tried. The Lady Maynard heifer Phœnix (by Foljambe) was bred to the Young Strawberry (daughter of Lady Maynard) bull Bolingbroke (by Foljambe), the produce of this close breeding being the celebrated bull Favorite (252). It is claimed by historians of the Bates Herd that this mating was not directed as a well-matured scheme. Phœnix had previously been bred to Robert Colling's Ben (70). According to Bell

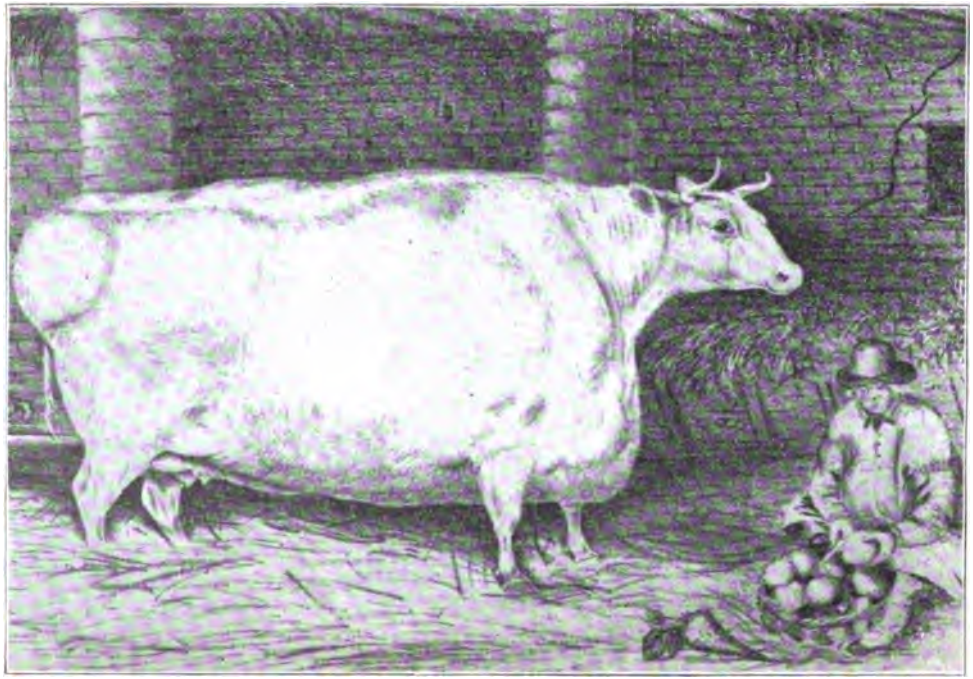
the cow was not bred back to Ben again because a coolness had arisen between the two brothers, and was only served by Bolingbroke simply in order that "she might have a calf of some sort." This may or may not be true, but the fact remains nevertheless that Favorite, with his double infusion of the blood of Foljambe and Lady Maynard, represented the first fruit of the application of the policy of in-and-in breeding to Short-horn cattle. Colling sold Bolingbroke when eight years old to Mr. Jobling for seventy guineas. Vigorous to the last the old bull was killed at Newcastle in 1800, being sold at one shilling per pound. It is said that his stock had, as a rule, red bodies with some white on their faces, thus resembling somewhat in their markings the modern Hereford.

Favorite (252) an extraordinary sire.—This greatest of all old-time sires was "a large, massive bull of good constitution, with a fine, bold eye, remarkably good loins and long, level hind quarters. His shoulder points stood wide and were somewhat coarse; they protruded into the neck. His horns were long and strong." Coates called him "low in the back." Waistell said he was "a grand beast * * * with a good coat and as good a handler as ever was felt." It is said that he resembled his dam, Phœnix, rather than his sire, Bolingbroke.

Favorite was a light roan, dropped in 1793, and died in 1809. So nearly did he meet Mr. Colling's views as to what a Short-horn bull should be that he now began a most extraordinary course of inbreeding. For years the bull was used indiscriminately upon his own offspring, often to the third and in one or two instances to the fifth and sixth generations. His get were not only the most celebrated Short-horns of their day, but his immediate descendants constitute a large percentage of the entire foundation stock upon which the herd-book records stand. He was bred back to his own dam, the produce being a heifer, Young Phœnix. To still farther test the Bakewell system this heifer was then bred to her own sire, the issue of that doubly-incestuous union being the bull Comet (155), the pride of his time and the first Short-horn to sell for $5,000. The first calf got by Favorite was dropped by the Duchess cow, and the second was a bull that was afterward steered and acquired celebrity as

"The Durham Ox."—It must be borne in mind that at this time the Short-horns were a local breed of cattle, confined chiefly to the counties of ancient Northumbria, and the best of them were to be found in and about the Valley of the Tees. The Collings, in the exercise of their usual foresight and sagacity, deter-

mined to give their cattle a wide reputation through the kingdom, and for that purpose Charles prepared the Durham Ox for public exhibition. As this ox achieved a wide reputation and successfully drew the merits of the Short-horns to the attention of the cattle-breeding public, although it has been frequently published, a full account of him will be repeated. He was among the earliest calves got by Favorite (252), "bred in the year 1796, and out of a common black-and-white cow, bought for Charles Colling by John Simpson, at Durham Fair, for £14 ($70)." Although the dam of the Durham Ox was said to have been "a common cow," yet from the price which Colling paid for her, and the marvelous excellence of the steer descended from her, it is altogether probable she possessed much of the "common" Short-horn blood of the vicinity. Judging from her color she was probably not highly bred, but it is certain that she had much quality. This steer Colling fed up to his greatest flesh-taking capacity until nearly five years old, when he had attained a reputed weight of 3,024 lbs. He was then purchased to be exhibited by Mr. Bulmer of Harmby, in February, 1801, for £140 ($700). Bulmer had a traveling carriage made to carry him through the country, and after traveling and exhibiting him five weeks sold the carriage and ox at Rotherham to John Day



ROBERT COLLING'S CELEBRATED "WHITE HEIFER THAT TRAVELLED"

for £250 ($1,250). On the 14th of May ensuing Mr. Day could have sold him for £525 ($2,625); on the 13th of June for £1,000 ($5,000), and on the 8th of July for £2,000 ($10,000), but he refused all these offers, which were strong proofs of the excellence of the ox, as well as his exhibition value. Mr. Day traveled with him nearly six years through the principal parts of England and Scotland, till at Oxford, on the 19th of February, the ox dislocated his hip bone, and continued in that state till the 15th of April, when he was killed, and notwithstanding he must have lost considerable flesh during these eight weeks of illness, yet his dead weight was: Four quarters, 2,322 lbs.; tallow, 156 lbs.; hide, 142 lbs.; total, 2,620 lbs. This was at the age of eleven years, under all the disadvantages of six years traveling in a jolting carriage and eight weeks of painful lameness. At ten years old Mr. Day stated his live weight to have been nearly 3,400 lbs.

"The White Heifer That Traveled."—About the year 1806 Robert Colling reared a purely-bred heifer, afterward called the "White Heifer That Traveled," which he sent out through the principal agricultural counties for exhibition. The date of her birth is not given in the first volume E. H. B., where her pedigree is recorded. She was also got by Favorite (252) from a dam called "Favorite Cow," bred by R. Colling.

The name of "Favorite Cow's" sire is not given. Her grandam, "Yellow Cow," was by Punch (531), and her great-grandam was by Anthony Reed's Bull (538), and bred by Mr. Best of Manfield. The "White Heifer" being twinned with a bull, and herself not breeding, she was fed up to her greatest flesh-taking capacity and extensively exhibited. Her age when slaughtered is not given, but the account states that her live weight could not have been less than 2,300 lbs., and her dead weight was estimated at 1,820 lbs.

There were other extraordinary, large and heavy cattle bred and fed by the Short-horn breeders contemporary with the Collings, whose recorded weights we might give, but as they all run in about the same scale it is not important to record them here. It is sufficient to say that the great reputation which the Collings and their animals acquired was through the wider knowledge which the public abroad obtained of them by these public exhibitions. Thus the Collings became conspicuously known, and were considered by those not intimately acquainted with the other breeders around them as, if not the founders, at least the great improvers of the newly-advertised and meritorious breed.

The "alloy" blood.—In the year 1791, after Charles Colling had been ten years a Short-horn breeder and had his choicest Short-horn fami-

lies well established, one of his neighbors, Col. O'Callaghan, purchased two Scotch Galloway hornless heifers and brought to his farm. He agreed with Colling to have the heifers served by his bull Bolingbroke (86), with the understanding that if the calves were bulls Colling was to have them; if heifers, O'Callaghan was to retain them. One of these heifers, red in color, dropped a red-and-white roan bull calf in the year 1792, which immediately became the property of Colling. The other calf was a heifer, which was kept by O'Callaghan. Colling had an aged Short-horn cow, "Old Johanna," bred by himself, of moderate quality, got by "Lame Bull" (358), bred by Robert Colling. That is all which is given of her pedigree, no dam being mentioned. Yet Lame Bull had two crosses of Hubback (319) in him, and his great-grandam was by James Brown's Red Bull (97), so far giving *him* an excellent pedigree. Old Johanna not having bred a calf for two years was put to this Son of Bolingbroke (from the Galloway heifer), when a yearling, and he got her in calf. The produce was another bull calf, in 1794, Grandson of Bolingbroke (280), red and white in color, which Colling also kept, being three-fourths Short-horn and one-fourth Galloway blood. Colling's cow Phœnix, the dam of Favorite (252), had become somewhat aged, and not having had a calf since the birth of Favorite,

although put to good bulls, as a last resort she was coupled to this Grandson of Bolingbroke, when a yearling, in 1795, and by him she had a red-and-white heifer calf in the year 1796. This calf Colling called "Lady." She had one-eighth part Galloway blood. Proving a very good one, Colling reared this heifer, and at maturity bred her successively to his bulls Favorite (252), her half-brother; Cupid (177), otherwise closely related to her; and to Comet (155), still more closely related. She produced the heifers Countess, one-sixteenth Galloway, by Cupid; and Laura, also one-sixteenth Galloway, by Favorite, both of which proved fine cows. Her bull calves were Washington (674), one-sixteenth Galloway, by Favorite; also Major (397), one-sixteenth; George (276), one-sixteenth; and Sir Charles (592), one-sixteenth Galloway; the three last ones by Comet (155). The two "alloy" bulls, "O'Callaghan's Son of Bolingbroke" (469), and "Grandson of Bolingbroke" (280), as well as the cows Lady and her daughters Countess and Laura and some of their descendants, were recorded in Vol. I, E. H. B., many years after Colling had sold them, with their Galloway cross distinctly stated.

Although very little of this blood remained in the descendants of these so-called "alloy" cattle at the time of the Ketton sale of 1810—the outcross having been buried fathoms deep

by pure Short-horn blood—there was an effort subsequently made to discredit them, but happily the controversy once waged over them no longer interests practical breeders.

As to Robert Colling.—In his youth Robert had been apprenticed to a grocer, but his health declining he embraced farming. He had often visited Mr. Culley, a noted farmer, stock-breeder and agricultural writer, and took lessons from him in farming, turnip-growing and stock-feeding. He had obtained Leicester sheep from Bakewell, and for many years bred and sold them with great success, simultaneous with his pursuit of cattle-breeding. His annual ram-lettings were extensive and profitable.

Some of his earliest stock he obtained from Mr. Milbank of Barningham. They were considered as among the best of the Teeswater cattle, and noted for their excellent grazing properties. He also selected the best cows to be obtained from other breeders, and having the bull Hubback (319), as previously stated, in the year 1783, by which he had seventeen cows served, it may well be supposed that he made a ready and sure start through the best blood and the best animals he could obtain in the foundation of his herd. He bred with skill and judgment, and founded several different families, among the rest the Wildair, the Red Rose, the Princess, the Bright Eyes, and oth-

ers, which became in future hands, as well as his own, widely noted as the basis of superior herds. He also bred many noted bulls. Among the earliest of them were Broken-horn (95), by Hubback (319); Punch (513), by Broken-horn; Ben (70), and Twin Brother to Ben (660), by Punch; Colling's (Robert) White Bull (151), by Favorite (252); Marske (418), by Favorite [his dam and grandam also by Favorite; great-grandam by Hubback (319)—that became a very noted bull, useful thirteen years, and died at fifteen years old]; North Star (459), by Favorite [and full brother to the "White Heifer That Traveled"]; Phenomenon (491), by Favorite, and Styford (629) by Favorite.

"The American Cow."—Among the cows bred by Robert Colling was one which has obtained celebrity, through her descendants, as "The American Cow"; and it was a subject of inquiry for many years, both in England and America, why a cow so ancient in lineage should have been called by a name so foreign to her birthplace, and after a country where the Short-horns at that time were almost unknown. We first find her name in the pedigree of Red Rose, in first edition of Vol. I, p. 457, E. H. B., as follows: "Red, calved in 1811, bred by Mr. Hustler, property of Mr. T. Bates; got by Yarborough (705), dam (bred by R. Col-

ling and called The American Cow) by Favorite (252), grandam by Punch (531), great-grandam by Foljambe (263), great-great-grandam by Hubback (319)."

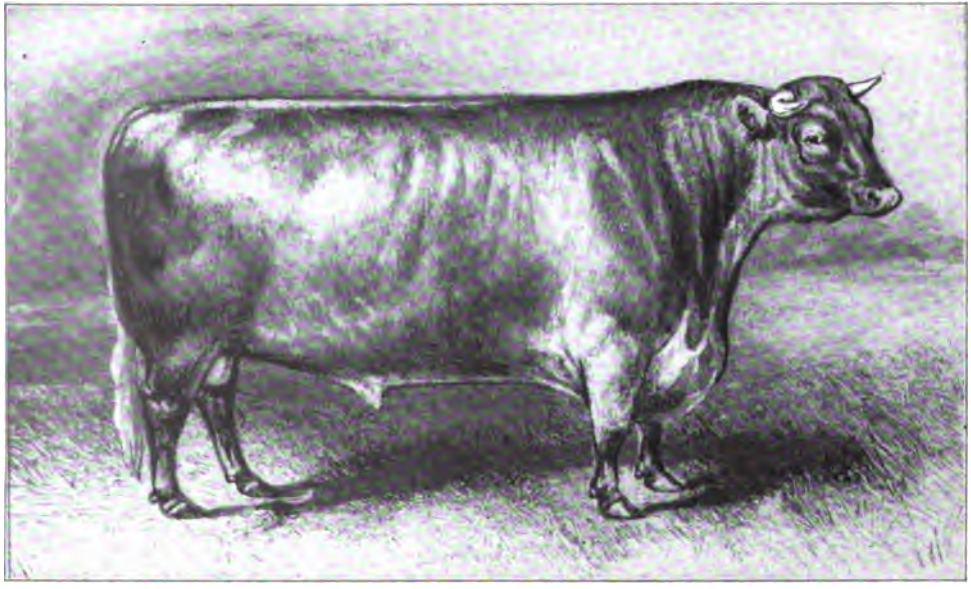
In the above pedigree The American Cow is originally identified. In Vol. II, p. 497, first edition E. H. B., the same Red Rose is again recorded as Red Rose 1st, her dam being "The American Cow," as before. In a conversation with the late L. F. Allen, Mr. John Thornton of London, who visited this country in the winter of 1870–71, remarked that he had never learned why the *American Cow* was so called, although he had made diligent inquiries in England for the reason.

The *American* history of the cow, as we have been informed on authority which we deem good, is this: In some year, not long after 1801, a son of Mr. Hustler, who was a Short-horn cattle-breeder in Yorkshire, emigrated to New York, and brought with him some Short-horn cattle, among which was this nameless cow, or then heifer, afterward dam of the Red Rose 1st, which his father bought of Robert Colling. The younger Hustler went into business in New York city, and put his cattle into the adjoining county of Westchester. After a few years' stay in America he returned to England, and not finding his Short-horns appreciated on this side the ocean (as we find no record of them or

their produce in this country) Mr. Hustler took this cow back with him, as she was a remarkably good beast, and put her into his father's herd. Then, on being put to Yarborough, she became the dam of Red Rose, afterward purchased by Mr. Bates, he calling her Red Rose 1st, which, in his hands, was the ancestress of the tribe of Red Rose, from whom many excellent animals have descended. The only *English* account we have of The American Cow, aside from her pedigree, which we have quoted, is that "she was sent to America, and taken back to England."

It is hardly necessary to follow Robert Colling through the various particulars of his breeding. The brothers bred much in concert, followed the same system of blood concentration, and in fact were almost identical in their practice. To sum up the results of their joint action, it may be said that they, in the midst of older and more experienced breeders, combated the rooted prejudices of the day, and through the Bakewell system established a *new school* of breeding.

The Ketton Dispersion.—Enjoying the prestige of success and reputation, in the month of October, 1810, Charles Colling made a public sale of his herd at Ketton and retired from breeding. It was then the heyday of agricultural prosperity in the British Islands. Eng-



COMET (155)—The first bull ever sold for $5,000.

land had engaged in the continental wars of Europe against the first Napoleon; specie payments had been many years suspended by her banks and at the national treasury; prices of agricultural produce were highly inflated, and so far as pounds, shillings and pence then rated —probably quite double to what they were ten years afterward—the sums which were bid for his cattle were both unprecedented and enormous. The sale was well advertised, and its results marked an era in Short-horn history. Twenty-nine cows and heifers fetched £4,066 13s., an average of £140 4s. 7d.; eighteen bulls and bull calves brought £3,049 4s., an average of £169 8s., the forty-seven head selling for £7,115 17s., an average of £151 8s. Three-fourths of the cattle were got by the bulls Favorite (252) and his son Comet (155), and the remaining fourth by bulls of their get. Furthermore, a large proportion of the cows were in calf to Comet. This bull brought 1,000 guineas. The highest-priced female was one of his daughters, the three-year-old Lily, that brought 410 guineas. The "alloy" cow Countess, "undoubtedly the finest cow in the sale," brought 400 guineas.*

* We quote relative to the sale from Thornton's Circular of April, 1809, as follows:

"The sale was on a fine October day, and early in the morning people rode and drove to Ketton, leaving their horses and gigs at the adjoining farms; all the straw-yards were full, and the throng at the sale immense; everything was eaten up, so that bread had to be sent for into Darlington

The Barmpton sales.—Eight years after the sale of the Ketton herd Robert Colling, in the year 1818, made a partial sale of his stock, and

Mr. Kingston, the auctioneer, sold the cattle by the sand-glass, and in accordance with the custom of the time received about five guineas for the business, the work of the sale falling more on the owner than the auctioneer. The cattle were not fed up for the sale, but kept naturally, and sold when they were in great condition from natural keep.

"The Ketton stock at this time is described by Mr. Wright as of great size and substance, with fine, long hind quarters; the space from the hip to the rib was long and counteracted by a broad back and high, round ribs. The shoulders of the males were upright, and the knuckles, or shoulder points, large and coarse—a defect not so apparent in the females. The general contour, or side view, was stately and imposing, but their great superiority consisted in their extraordinary inclination to fatten. On handling the skin was loose and pliant, and the feel under it remarkably mellow and kind. The color was greatly varied, red, red-and-white, roan, and also white being found in the same kindred, while in all cases of close affinity there was a tendency to white, with red ears and spots.

"Many of the cows were excellent milkers, giving twelve full quarts at a meal. Cherry, the first lot, was one of them, a plain cow in color, red and a little white, whose descendants are now in existence in the neighborhood of Stockton-on-Tees and Malton, Yorks. Countess [alloy] was undoubtedly the finest cow in the sale, but she wanted hair and milk; in character she came nearest to Mason's style, and her back and belly formed parallel lines. She produced three heifers and the bull Constellation (163), in Maj. Rudd's possession, and died in 1816. Selina [alloy] had the style of her dam, Countess, but not her magnificent appearance; she bred ten calves at Denton Park, and her descendants in the ninth and tenth generations are still in existence at Siddington, Gloucestershire. Lady lacked elegance, but had great substance and good hair; in color she was red-and-white.

"Lily, pure bred, sold to Maj. Rudd for 400 guineas ($2,152), a splendid white cow, was the highest-priced female, but did nothing in Maj. Rudd's possession. Daisy, a small roan cow, but a grand milker, was most fruitful with Maj. Bower; her dam, Old Daisy, who gave thirty-two quarts of milk a day, had been sold to Mr. Hustler, who bred Fairy from her, the ancestress of Rev. J. D. Jefferson's Lady Abbesses. This Fairy was afterward bought by Mr. Bates, who reckoned her to be the finest specimen of quality imaginable; she had a long, thick, downy coat, with a superb flesh underneath, which to a superficial observer appeared hard, the cow being in a rapidly advancing condition. Cora [alloy], out of the 400-guineas cow Countess, had a pretty red frame, but ugly cock horns, and was resold to Maj. Bower, who bred ten calves from her. Magdalene was a little red cow, with a large bag and belly and short quarters; although the dam of the celebrated red-and-white bull Blyth Comet (85), her only produce besides Ossian (476), she was not first rate, and wanted hair, yet when dry had a great propensity to feed.

"The only cow that Charles Colling reserved was Magdalena [by Comet, dam by Cupid], a great favorite and an extraordinary milker, giving six-

in 1820 the closing sale, which finished his career as a breeder. At the time of his first sale, in 1818, he had been before the public as a leading and prominent breeder thirty-eight years, and at his final sale, in 1820, forty years.

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teen quarts *twice* a day. Mr. Whitaker prevailed upon Charles Colling to let him have her; the numerous and well-known 'Chaff' tribe is descended from this cow.

"Comet (155) was the great attraction of the sale, and his close breeding [by Favorite (253), dam by Favorite (252), out of Favorite's (252) dam], did not detract from his value or appearance. Charles Colling declared him to be the best bull he ever bred or saw. He was a beautiful light roan, dark [red] neck, with a fine masculine head, broad and deep breast, shoulders well laid back, crops and loins good, hind quarters long, straight, and well packed, thighs thick, twist full and well let down, with nice straight hocks and hind legs. He had fair-sized horns, ears large and hairy, and a grandeur of style and carriage that was indescribable. It was admitted that no bull so good had ever before been seen, and eminent breeders have since said that they never again saw his equal. In one point, however, opinions differed. Some few objected to his shoulders as not being good, or a little too strong in the knuckles; others asserted that he was there, as in every other point, faultless. The near shoulder was slightly shrunk in, apparently diseased, which may have arisen from a violent sprain that he received when a calf. When brought into the ring he was put up at 600 guineas. Thomas Newton, a small dairyman at Bishop Auckland, bid 850 guineas, and Mr. John Wright, standing beside him, asked why he bid? 'To take in cows at a good profit,' said he, and while talking the glass run out at 1,000 guineas ($5,000). Mr John Hutton of Marske, who was unable to get to the sale, bid 1,600 guineas for him, as well as Sir H. Vane Tempest, who was delayed, and drove up just as the sale was finishing. Comet was located at Cleasby, three miles from Darlington, and was kept in a small paddock, with a loose box in the corner. The condition of purchase was that the four buyers should send twelve cows each annually to him, and Mr. Wright was to have one extra for his keep. Mr. Wright died in the meantime, and Comet gradually sank, his body breaking out into sores. Remus (550) is supposed to have been his last calf. Miss Wright kept a man expressly to attend to Comet, and when the bull died he was buried in the center of the paddock, and a chestnut tree planted on his grave. The paddock is known as 'Comet's garth' [enclosure] to this day. Mr. Thornton of Stapleton purchased this field, and the tree having grown to an enormous size was grubbed up on the 3d of February, 1865, and Comet's skeleton laid bare; his rib bone measured two feet one inch, and the leg bone, knee to ankle joint, nine inches to five inches circumference. Many of the other bones were quite perfect, and the whole are preserved in a glass case as a curiosity at Stapleton, near Darlington.

"North Star (458), own brother to Comet, and a year younger, was used and died at Gen. Simpson's in Fifeshire; he was a little lighter in color but

During all that time, like his brother Charles, he had been a large seller of stock as well as a considerable purchaser. He sold his surplus animals to other breeders, through which the blood of many of his best animals was imparted to their herds, since become famous. Like his brother Charles, whenever he had found a well-bred female whose superior good qualities pleased him, if it were possible he also availed himself, by purchase, of her merits. As with the sale of Charles in 1810, the widely advertised first sale of Robert in 1818, with a greater number of animals, brought a large attendance of the most spirited breeders of England. It took place on the 29th and 30th days of September. Sixty-one cattle were sold for £7,852 19s., an average of £128 14s. 9d. The top price was 621 guineas for the four-year-old

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fully as fine in quality, or perhaps rather thicker, though not such a perfectly elegant animal as Comet. Young Phœnix, their dam, only produced one other calf, a heifer, that died young.

"Major (397), a nice bull, but not particularly handsome, and of a red-and-white color, begot much good stock in Lincolnshire for many years. He was hired by Mr. John Charge, who bred Western Comet (689) by him, out of Gentle Kitty. Western Comet was acknowledged to be the best bull and finest stock-getter ever brought into Cumberland. He was used to his daughters and granddaughters, and from this close alliance came the Wharfdale tribe, recently so successful in Ireland. Petrarch (488) was a splendid-looking bull, but wanted hair, whilst Northumberland (464), who had big knuckles, was used, like Ossian (476) in Westmoreland, for several seasons, both becoming celebrated sires. Ketton (346) also showed strong knuckles and eventually went into Nottinghamshire. Albion (14) is said to have done more good than any other bull used at Killerby [Thomas Booth's]. Young Duchess, known afterward as Duchess 1st [bought by Thomas Bates], was a fine red heifer and developed into a large, handsome cow, with a good deal of the elegance and style of her sire, Comet. She was never quite so splendid an animal as her grandam, the Duchess, by the Daisy Bull (186)."

bull Lancaster (360). Mr. Booth of Killerby paid 270 guineas for the bull calf Pilot (496).

The final closing-out sale of the herd occurred Oct. 3, 1820, and like that of 1818 attracted wide attention. The forty-six head brought £2,273 15s. 6d., an average of £49 8s. 7d., the highest price paid being 350 guineas by Sir C. Loraine for the five-year-old bull Baronet (62). The total of the two sales was £10,126 14s. 6d. Commenting upon these prices Mr. John Thornton, than whom there is no higher authority in England, says: "Although the average of the Barmpton sale, 1818, was under that of Ketton, 1810, there is every reason to believe that it was a better sale. In 1810 things were at war price and everything high, whilst in 1818 there was peace and a general depression upon agriculture. The 'alloy' blood, too, in the Ketton stock tended to promote competition for the purer strains at Barmpton. The bulls are said by Mr. Wetherell to have been the finest lot he ever saw at one sale. They doubled the average of the cows, and, taking the highest-priced family at Ketton against the highest-priced one at Barmpton, we have the following result in favor of the Barmpton stock: At Ketton the Phœnix tribe, sixteen (including Comet, 1,000 guineas), averaged £221 3s.; at Barmpton the Red Rose tribe, eleven (including Lancaster, 621

guineas), averaged £269 3s. 6d., and the thirteen favorite Wildairs averaged £142 17s. 6d."

Pre-eminence of the Collings.—While the Short-horn history of this particular period must deal mainly with the operations of the brothers Colling, it will of course be understood that they had many intelligent contemporaries. Whether the Collings really earned the right to be called the first great improvers of the modern Short-horn, or whether they gained their fame mainly by reason of the novelty of their methods and their superior enterprise as advertisers, the fact remains that more pedigrees in the Short-horn herd books of England and America trace to the Colling herds than to any other dozen herds of the same period combined. Manifestly there was some good reason for the general adoption of Colling blood. That the breeders of that day conceded leadership to the breeder of Foljambe, Favorite and Comet is indicated by a testimonial tendered Charles Colling on his retirement from breeding in 1810—a valuable piece of plate bearing the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO

MR. CHARLES COLLING,

THE GREAT IMPROVER OF THE SHORT-HORNED BREED OF CATTLE,

BY THE BREEDERS

(*Upwards of fifty*),

WHOSE NAMES ARE ANNEXED,

AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE DUE FOR THE BENEFIT THEY HAVE DERIVED FROM HIS JUDGMENT, AND ALSO AS A TESTIMONY OF THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIM AS A MAN.

1810.

THOS. BOOTH, OF KILLERBY.

(From photograph of painting, reproduced by courtesy of Richard Booth, Esq., Warlaby, North Allerton, England.)

CHAPTER III.

FOUNDATIONS OF THE BOOTH HERDS.

Free use of the Colling blood was made in every herd of any importance in the Shorthorn breeding districts, but of all those who availed themselves directly of the improvement wrought at Ketton and Barmpton the names of the elder (Thomas) Booth, Thomas Bates, Christopher Mason, Earl Spencer and Jonas Whitaker are among the most conspicuous. Indeed, one of the first things learned by those who take up the study of the Shorthorn is the fact that for upward of half a century the main question in the minds of a large proportion of the breeders on both sides the Atlantic seemed to have been whether to adopt the Bates or the Booth line of breeding. As a matter of fact, the cattle bequeathed originally by the Messrs. Booth and Thomas Bates were unquestionably of the highest order of merit, the former representing a type distinguished especially for substance and flesh and the latter a class of cattle of the dual-purpose sort, possessing much refinement of character and undoubted quality. In each case the stock repre-

sented a remarkable concentration of blood, possessed a singular uniformity in general characteristics and displayed remarkable prepotency when crossed upon cattle of mixed or miscellaneous breeding. In the "craze" that set in for stock of one or the other of these two great rival types both naturally suffered from the very popularity that gave them prominence. Speculators, as distinguished from constructive breeders, appeared upon the scene and a traffic in "fashionable pedigrees" sprang up which finally ended in disaster both to the breed and to those who recklessly persisted in their mad career of in-and-in or "line" breeding, with its inevitable dangers intensified by the retention for breeding purposes of all animals, good, bad and indifferent, that could trace descent direct from Bates or Booth sources. Particularly was this true of the Bates Shorthorns. The story of the rise and extension of the Booth and Bates power forms one of the most important parts of the Short-horn history of the nineteenth century; and a knowledge of the main facts connected therewith is as essential as it may be useful to those who are now engaged in the breeding of Short-horn cattle. We therefore next take up the narrative of the origin of these two dominant varieties, with incidental references to the work of other early breed-builders.

The elder Booth.—Thos. Booth, the founder of the group of tribes that still bear his name, was the owner of the beautiful Yorkshire estate of Killerby in the fertile valley of the Swale and of Warlaby in the vale of the Wiske. He began his work with Short-horns at Killerby prior to the year 1790. In common with the Collings and nearly all of his other contemporaries, Mr. Booth endeavored to solve the problem of how to refine the old Teeswater stock. He realized the faults of the prevailing type and was among the first to concede that through Hubback (319) and the Bakewell system the Collings had probably hit upon the long-sought line of progression. Unlike Mr. Bates and many other breeders of the time, he did not deem it essential, however, to go to Ketton and Barmpton for females to carry on his experiments. He had an idea that by crossing moderate-sized, strongly-bred Colling bulls upon large-framed, roomy cows showing great constitution and an aptitude to fatten he could improve even upon the work of the Collings. To this extent, therefore, he must be credited with greater originality than some of his brother breeders. Moreover, the outcome revealed that he possessed quite as much skill as he had independence of character.

The first of the "improved" or Colling bulls selected for this purpose were Twin Brother to

Ben (660) and one of his sons, both bred by Robert Colling. This brought in a strong infusion of the blood of Hubback, through Punch (531) and Foljambe (263), in addition to which the grandam of Twin Brother to Ben went to Hubback direct.

The Fairholme experiment.—Among Mr. Booth's earlier selections were five heifer calves from a set of cows owned by a Mr. Broader of Fairholme, a dairy farmer and tenant of Lord Harewood in the parish of Ainderby; one of which—Fairholme by name—became the ancestress of several illustrious families. The dams of these calves were described as "fine cattle; good dairy cows and great grazers when dry; somewhat incompact in frame and steerish in appearance, but of very robust constitution." Mr. Booth evidently put substance ahead of points of less practical importance, and from the very first regarded flesh-making capacity and breadth of back and loin of more value than persistent flow of milk. While there were some cows of marked dairy capacity in his original herd, they soon acquired a disposition to "dry off" quickly and put on great wealth of flesh, a trait which ever afterward distinguished the best of the Booth cattle.

The result of the use of the Colling bulls upon the Fairholme heifers fulfilled all expectations. From this "nick" descended the Fair-

holme or Blossom tribe, the old Booth Red Rose tribe and the Ariadne or Bright Eyes tribe, from which group came some of the best of the Killerby and Warlaby cattle, among others the noted Twin cow (by Albion), her son Navigator and a score of great show cattle, including such celebrities as Bloom, Plum Blossom, Nectarine Blossom, Venus Victrix, Baron Warlaby and Windsor.

Some foundation sires.—The first Colling bulls were reinforced by the purchase of Suworrow (636), also of Barmpton breeding, and full of the blood of Hubback and Favorite; and the work of crossing these bulls upon carefully selected cows of different origin was continued. At Charles Colling's sale in 1810 the light roan bull calf Albion (14) was purchased for sixty guineas, and it is said that he effected even greater improvement in the herd than the Ben bulls or Suworrow. His get were uniformly round-ribbed and stood near to the ground. He was intensely bred in the Favorite blood, although carrying also a cross of the so-called "alloy" through Washington (674). Another of the early sires was Pilot (496), of Robert Colling's breeding, purchased at the Barmpton sale of 1818 for 270 guineas; also overflowing with the blood of Favorite (252). Still more of the same blood was secured through Marshall Beresford (415), bred by Maj. Bower, a brother-

in-law of Mr. Booth's, from Comet (155) and Charles Colling's Daisy.

Great care was taken in mating the animals to try and breed out defects and establish desired characteristics; and having, by a judicious course of selection and the use of strongly-bred Colling bulls, acquired a good degree of uniformity in essential points, the Bakewell idea of breeding from close affinities was successfully adopted. No sooner had the successful issue of the cross of the first Colling bulls upon the Fairholme and other cows become apparent than Mr. Booth began concentrating the blood of their progeny. Sir Henry (597) and his son Lame Bull (359) and Young Albion (15) were among the earlier sires representing the fruits of Mr. Booth's first inbreeding.

The Halnaby or Strawberry tribe. — Another foundation dam was a yellow-red and white cow that appealed to Mr. Booth's practiced eye in the Darlington market about 1797. She was bought and crossed with Colling blood, and became the matron of a celebrated family. The first named cow in the maternal line was Halnaby, by Lame Bull (359). Bred to Albion (14) she produced the noted stock-getter Young Albion (15), the first of the Booth-bred bulls to be let out on hire,* a practice which afterward

* Young Albion, according to Carr, "went to Mr. Scroope's of Danby Hall, near Middleham, who had a fine, large, robust herd of cattle, related through some of the bulls used to the Colling blood. In 1812 the Squire of

became a settled policy in the management of the Booth herds, and had much to commend it, for it enabled the owners to avail themselves of the services of many bulls that developed into great sires that would otherwise have been lost to them in the ordinary course of selling. From the Halnabys also came the bulls Rockingham and Priam, the latter sire of the renowned show "twins" Necklace and Bracelet. To this same foundation also trace the Bianca and Bride Elect sort. The famous cow White Strawberry, the dam of the excellent stock bull Leonard (4210), was the ancestress of Monk, Medora, Red Rose, and her "queenly" quartette of daughters—Queen of the May, Queen Mab, Queen of the Vale and Queen of the Ocean —all by Crown Prince. Young Matchem (4422) descended from White Rose, an own sister to Young Albion, and the same family gave Young Rachel, the dam of Mr. Ambler's celebrated Grand Turk (12969). Indeed pages might be filled with the triumphs in showyards and breeding herds of animals going back to the yellow-red cow picked up by Thomas Booth at Darlington market.

The Bracelets.—This family was derived from one of the heifers sired by Suworrow.

Danby challenged Mr. Thomas Booth to show, "for rump and dozen" (the usual stakes at that day being rump steaks and a dozen of wine), the best lot of heifers he had against the same number of his own, the match to be decided at Bedale. Although a good lot the Danby had to give place to the Killerby and Warlaby contingent."

Nothing is known of the cow from which she was bred, but the Suworrow heifer became the ancestress of a fine cow, Countess, dropped in 1812 to the cover of Albion, from whence descended Toy, the dam of Necklace and Bracelet, those twin tributes to the greatness and genius of the Booths as cattle-breeders. From the same source also came Col. Towneley's Pearly and Mr. Torr's Young Bracelet family.

The earlier representatives of these Fairholme, Halnaby and Bracelet tribes constituted Thomas Booth's breeding herd at Killerby up to the year 1814, by which time he had acquired a reputation as a skillful improver second to none. At that early date the modern system of high-feeding for the show-yards had not yet come into vogue.* The breeding cows at Killerby were on pasture the greater portion of the year, and were wintered mainly on hay. Heifers were put to breeding at an early age—generally calving as two-year-olds.

Richard Booth at Studley.—In the year 1814 Richard, son of Thomas Booth, leased the farm of Studley, some fifteen miles south of Killerby, near Ripon, and began breeding Shorthorns on his own account. He had been a close student of his father's methods, and at Studley carried the Booth stock to even greater perfec-

* Carr says that Mr. Crofton was the first to introduce the idea of "training" Short-horns for show—"house-feeding cows and heifers in summer months."

tion than it had yet attained at Killerby. He purchased from his father the cow Bright Eyes, by Lame Bull, and her two heifers by Albion—Ariadne and Agnes. Ariadne became at Studley the dam of the famous Anna by Pilot.*

The Isabellas.—This great Studley tribe was bred from another one of those Darlington market cows—a roan of untraced breeding, except that she was got by "Mr. Burrell's Bull of Burdon." Her color and her quality constituted her passport into Richard Booth's good judgment. She is said to have possessed "a remarkably ample development of fore quarters," and Mr. Bruere, who afterward bred a noted herd of Booth cattle, remarks that as a schoolboy at Ripon he "well remembered the brimming pails of milk she gave." Bred to Agamemnon (9), of the Killerby Bright Eyes blood, she produced the "White Cow," which, mated with Pilot, dropped "the matchless Isabella, so long remembered in show-field annals and to this day quoted as a perfect specimen of her race."†

*Anna was one of the best show cows of her day, and in 1824 walked from Studley to Manchester Show, "gaining first prize there, walking back, and producing within a fortnight Young Anna." Anna is said to have borne a close resemblance to Queen of the Ocean. She also gave birth to Adelaide, the highest-priced female sold at the Studley sale in 1834, and was the grandam of Mr. Storer's Princess Julia. From Anna, through her daughter Young Anna, were descended two of Mr. Torr's families; and from Agnes, daughter of Bright Eyes, came Mr. Fawkes' Verbena and her descendants. Agamemnon, an own brother of Ariadne, was "a bull of extraordinary substance, good hind quarters, heavy flanks, deep twist and well-covered hips."

†Speaking of Isabella, Mr. Carr says: "Pedestrians crossing the fields to the ruins of Fountain Abbey might generally see her and Anna, perhaps

It is said that "Isabella and her descendants brought the massive yet exquisitely molded fore quarters into the herd, and also the straight underline of the belly, for which the Warlaby animals are so remarkable," and the same authority, Mr. Carr, adds: "That such a cow should have had but three crosses of blood is striking evidence of the impressive efficacy of these early bulls, and confirms Mr. R. Booth's opinion that four crosses of really first-rate bulls of sterling blood upon a good market cow of the ordinary Short-horn breed should suffice for the production of an animal with all the characteristics of the high-caste Short-horn." Isabella produced among other celebrities the Royal prize-winning Isabella Buckingham; and of all the cows owned by Richard Booth at the

the two best cows of their day, with a blooming bevy of fair heifers, attended by Young Albion; and many a traveler lingered on his way to admire their buxom forms, picturing to himself, perhaps, how the monks of the old abbey would have gloried in such beeves. Isabella was the Rev. Henry Berry's beau ideal of a Short-horn. In 1823, Sir Charles Morgan having offered a premium to promote a trial of merit between Herefords and Short-horns, Mr. Berry wrote to the editor of the *Farmers' Journal* requesting him to give publicity to the following offer: 'I will produce as a competitor for Sir Charles Morgan's premium at Christmas next a Short-horned cow, then nine years old, expecting to drop her eighth living calf (at separate births) in June now next ensuing, against any Hereford in England seven or nine years old having had calves for years in the same proportion. I will also, on the same occasion, produce a Short-horn heifer three years old, having had a living calf, allowing to the Herefords the same ample scope—all England—for the production of a competitor. It will be obvious to your readers that in thus pitting two individuals against so numerous a tribe as the Herefords I must entertain considerable confidence in their merits, and it will be as easy to draw a correct conclusion should my offer not be accepted.' The cow and heifer which, by permission of the owners, Mr. Berry proposed bringing into competition with the Herefords were Mr. Whitaker's cow Moss Rose and Mr. Booth's heifer Isabella, by Pilot. The challenge was not taken up."

time of the Studley sale of 1834 she (Isabella) alone was retained and transferred to Warlaby, where she produced in her eighteenth year the heifer Isabella Matchem, that proved a prolific breeder. The entire family was noted for its tendency to lay on flesh rapidly on grass.

"White Cow," by Agamemnon, produced besides Isabella Lady Sarah and "Own Sister to Isabella," and was then sold to Mr. Paley. The "Own Sister" became the dam of Blossom, whose daughter Medora—sold to Mr. Fawkes—proved an extraordinary breeder.*

A Marshal Beresford cow, Madame, taken from Killerby to Studley, became the matron of a tribe that made up an important proportion of the stock sold at the dispersion of 1834. They were good milkers and ripened quickly when not nursing calves. They were largely descended through a cow called Miss Foote, that was from Fair Maid, a daughter of Madame.

Probably the two best bulls used at Studley were Pilot (496), hired from Killerby, and Julius Cæsar (1143), the latter a son of Young Albion (15) out of one of the Killerby Red Roses by Albion

* A writer in *Bell's Messenger*, probably Mr. William Housman, speaking of this cow, said: "A gentleman who has been conversant with the herds of Great Britain for at least a quarter of a century declares that one of the most interesting sights he ever saw at an agricultural exhibition was on the show ground at Otley some years ago, when, after the judging, the famous Booth cow Medora, by Ambo, was led around the ring, followed by her six daughters, all of them, as well as the mother, decorated with prize favors. The daughters were Gulnare, Haidee and Zuleika (by Norfolk); Victoria and Fair Maid of Athens (by Sir Thomas Fairfax), and a heifer named Myrrha, by Rockingham (2560)."

(14). This was called a very evenly-built bull, and he proved exceedingly prepotent, a fact which is not surprising in view of his strong breeding. He traced six times to Thos. Booth's Twin Brother to Ben. Pilot proved a great stock bull in all three of the Booth herds. As already stated, he was also very closely bred. He was let for a time to Mr. Rennie, but his stock developed such extraordinary merit that he was recalled and freely used. He was a small, compact bull, much inclined to put on flesh.

As already noted, the herd at Studley was closed out in 1834. This step was greatly regretted in later years by Mr. Richard Booth, but Mrs. Lawrence, the proprietress of Studley, required some of the best pastures for other purposes, and there seemed no other course open but a sale of the herd. Mr. Booth then retired to Sharrow, near Ripon, until the following year, when he succeeded to his father's herd at Warlaby.

John Booth at Killerby.—In 1819, upon the occasion of the marriage of his son John (brother to Richard), Mr. Thomas Booth gave up Killerby and a portion of the herd to the former, and removed to his other farm, Warlaby, near Northallerton, taking with him to that place a draft from the Fairholme (or Blossom) and

the old Red Rose tribes. The Bracelets were all left for the son at Killerby.*

The period extending from 1820 down to about 1835 was not characterized by the same widespread interest in Short-horn breeding that had prevailed for twenty-five years previous, and we are without special particulars concerning the Killerby and Warlaby stocks during those years. Fox-hunting seemed of more importance to a goodly section of the Yorkshire farmers than the development of their herds of cattle. Still there were some who remained steadfastly by the work under adverse circumstances, and among these the Messrs. Booth and Mr. Bates were distinguished for their pertinacity and skill. As what may be termed the more modern history of the Booths may be said, therefore, to begin late in the "thirties," we will leave the story of the operations at Killerby and Warlaby at this point to bring down to a similar date (1835) the work undertaken by Thomas Bates and some of his contemporaries.

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* "Killerby is one of the pleasantest of the pleasant homes of England. It is a substantial square manor-house, picturesquely situated on a gentle eminence to the south of the river Swale, and two miles from Catterick, the site of the once important Roman camp and city of Cataractonium. The house occupies the site of the ancient castle of Killerby, once a stronghold of great magnitude, founded in the reign of Edward I, by Sir Brian Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. It is approached by a road winding through verdant pastures thrown together in the form of a park, adorned here and there with noble elm and walnut trees. The estate consisted of about 500 acres of arable and pasture land."—*Carr's History.*

CHAPTER IV.

THOMAS BATES AND THE DUCHESSES.

"A wonderful, wonderful man! He might become anything—even Prime Minister—if he would not talk so much." Such was Earl Spencer's jocular but nevertheless close-fitting characterization of Thomas Bates. Conspicuous among all those who exercised powerful individual influence upon the fortunes of the breed after the dawn of the nineteenth century; partially contemporary in time with the Collings, although much younger in years, the unique and interesting personality of Mr. Bates was first projected into the field of Short-horn cattle-breeding about the year 1800. From the date of his death in 1849 for a period of about a quarter of a century cattle bearing the Bates blood were one of the great factors in the Short-horn trade not only of England but of the United States as well. During that period so great was the demand for animals descending from his favorite Duchess tribe that a range of speculative values unheard of before or since was for a time established, the climax

THOS. BATES, OF KIRKLEVINGTON.

(Reproduced by courtesy of Cadwallader John Bates, Langley Castle, Northumberland, England.)

[redacted]

being reached at New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y., in 1873, when the fabulous sum of $40,600 was bid for a single specimen of that family.

"Duke" bulls for years held the balance of power in the American Short-horn breeding world, fashioning the type of cattle bred in hundreds of herds. On account, therefore, of the far-reaching influence exerted by them upon the fortunes of the breed we must devote considerable space to the story of Thomas Bates and how he conceived and carried out his pet plan for the preservation of what he believed to be the best of all the early Short-horn blood. Injudicious in-and-in breeding, the retention for breeding purposes of all animals dropped within the charmed circle of the Kirklevington tribes, regardless of individual character, and the evil influence of certain reckless speculators, long since undermined the work of Thomas Bates; but the main facts connected with his career and the world-wide popularity attained after his death by stock derived from the Kirklevington herd must ever possess a fascination for the student of Short-horn history. Moreover, they are not without a lesson to posterity.

Early studies in cattle-breeding.—Born at Aydon Castle, Northumberland, in 1775, at the age of twenty-five Bates leased the extensive

farm and estate of Halton Castle, a few miles distant from his birthplace. This was in the Tyneside country, just west of Newcastle. First adopting West Highland cattle for grazing and fattening purposes he, like many other intelligent farmers of that day, was deeply impressed by the exhibition of fat Short-horn stock of the Colling blood. It appears that the young man had gained a considerable knowledge of the Teeswater cattle before making his first investments in them. After the fashion of the time he was in the habit of visiting Darlington on market or "fair" days, and there met many of the most prominent Short-horn breeders of the period. These markets were held on Mondays and provided an admirable opportunity for study and comparison. One can readily appreciate the value to a beginner in breeding of such a school as was provided by these Yarm and Darlington fairs. Mr. Mason of Chilton, the Joblings, the Collings, Maynard of Eryholme, the elder Booth, and many other experienced men were in the throng of those who constituted the Short-horn "Senate" at the King's Head and the Black Bull Inn. Those market fairs of a hundred years ago, from whence sprang the Royal and Smithfield Shows, as well as our American State fairs, furnished the first great stimulus to Short-horn improvement and were the means of enlisting

the interest of the farmers of all England in the breed, a fact which serves to emphasize the far-reaching importance of such events and the necessity of supporting them heartily at all times.

Bates was a keen observer at the time he began frequenting these market-places. The heterogeneous mixture that had up to this time constituted the old Teeswater breed was rapidly being fused into something like a homogeneous type. The fires about the refining crucible were burning brightly—especially at Ketton, where appeal had been made to Bakewell's magic power. Thomas Bates watched the workmen at their task; visited among them, and finally seized upon what he regarded as the best material then in the hands of the master-spirits in the business. He became quite intimate with Charles Colling, and usually stayed at Ketton, or with Mason of Chilton, from Saturday night to Monday, on the occasion of his attending Darlington market. It was at the great "fair" held at this place on the first Monday in March in 1799 that "the wonderful Durham Ox" was exhibited; but while the great Colling steer was astounding the gaping crowd the thoughts of the bright young Northumberland farmer were otherwise engaged. Another beast of Ketton breeding was claiming his close attention. He was meditating the selection of foundation

stock for a breeding herd, and had been especially attracted by a roan heifer of the Duchess blood shown upon this occasion by Charles Colling. He doubtless knew by hearsay of the excellence of the original Stanwick cow of that name already referred to, and his good opinion of this particular roan heifer was heightened by the fact that he "thrice met Mr. Thompson, a well-known judge of stock from Northumberland," by her side during the day.

The Durham Ox was got by Favorite (252) out of a common black-and-white cow bought at Durham Fair; but, like his sire, the steer was roan, a fact of interest, in connection with the bullock's wonderful character, as foreshadowing the prepotency of sires representing a strong concentration of blood. Among other remarks heard by Mr. Bates from those who were discussing the great steer was one to the effect that the most perfect animals likely to be bred in the ensuing years would be those sired by Favorite out of Hubback cows. This thought, it is said, took deep root in the young man's mind and governed him largely in his subsequent choice of breeding stock.

Original investments.—On May day, 1800, Bates took possession of the Halton Castle Farm. In March of that year he had bought his first Short-horn. It does not appear, however, as if he had at that time made up his mind fully as

to which was the best Colling blood; for this initial purchase was a heifer sired by Ben out of a cow called Venus, that was an own sister to the roan two-year-old heifer Mary which Colling sold to Gen. Simson of Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1806 for 300 guineas. Subsequently Bates changed his mind about the blood of Ben and expressed great aversion for it. This would indicate that the heifer for some reason did not do well at Halton. The great price (for 1800) of 100 guineas was paid for her, the largest sum Colling had up to that time received for a cow. Mr. Bates and his friends claimed that the payment of this fancy figure was a prime factor in giving the Ketton stock prestige over the other herds of that period.

In the fall of 1800 Mr. Bates bought from Robert Colling some young steers sired by Favorite (252) for feeding purposes. He hired Daisy Bull (186) from Charles Colling, and afterward bought him for thirty guineas. In 1803 he hired Styford (629) from Robert Colling. Both were by Favorite (252). Some West Highland heifers had meantime been acquired, as Mr. Bates at that time believed that by crossing them with good Short-horn bulls feeding stock could be obtained that would be superior to any but the best types of the Short-horns of that period. The Colling bulls named were therefore obtained mainly for crossing pur-

poses. Both Daisy Bull and Styford are said to have revealed clearly the Hubback character in their hair and handling.

The Duchess blood.—About this time a very substantial legacy was received from an aunt, and this enabled Mr. Bates to go on with his Short-horn breeding. For 100 guineas he bought from Charles Colling in 1804 the cow Duchess, by Daisy Bull (186), then four years old and in calf to Favorite. A heifer from her was also bargained for at sixty guineas, but at Mrs. Colling's request was given up and returned to Ketton. In this cow Bates claimed to have secured not only the best cow in England but the only one then living running direct from Hubback to Favorite. He was very anxious to breed her to Mr. Charles Colling's Duke (224), by Favorite, then going out on hire to a Mr. Gibson, and although promised the service was unable to secure it—a fact which led to bad blood between Bates and Colling. In 1805 Duchess, by Daisy Bull, produced a bull calf, Ketton (709), by Favorite (252), which was retained for subsequent service. She dropped one heifer, Baroness, by St. John (572), but becoming a "shy" breeder was reluctantly sold to Mr. Donkin of Sandhoe, and as she did not in his possession settle down to bulls of desired form and quality her other calves (all bulls) did not carry the blood Mr. Bates sought. She was

DUCHESS, by DAISY BULL (186); bred by Chas. Colling.

KETTON 1st (709); bred by Chas. Colling.

always a deep, rich milker, making as high as 14 lbs. of butter per week, and when fed off at seventeen years of age she is said to have made an excellent carcass of beef.

Bates had made up his mind that this Duchess blood was the most valuable strain in the entire breed and resolved to persevere in his efforts at acquiring it.* At the Ketton dispersion in 1810 he bought Young Duchess, a granddaughter of Duchess by Daisy Bull, sired by the 1,000-guinea bull Comet (155), at 183 guineas. She was evidently not one of the best individuals in that memorable sale. Indeed she was pronounced "shabby" by the whole neighborhood about Halton, Mr. Bates Sr., in particular, ridiculing his son's purchase. Thomas relied upon her breeding and her quality, however, and bided his time. Under the name of Duchess 1st she proved the ancestress

*In a letter written to Mr. Bailey in 1810 Bates said: "A heifer of this Duchess breed, being the first calf got by old Favorite, weighed when little more than three years old within six pounds of 100 stone, fourteen pounds to the stone, and was allowed to be a greater curiosity than the Ketton ox of the same age when shown with him at Darlington in the spring of 1799. The pedigree of Young Duchess as I received it from Mr. and Mrs. Colling is thus: By Comet, dam by Favorite; grandam by Daisy (a son or Favorite); great-grandam by Favorite; great-great-grandam by Hubback; great-great-great-grandam by Mr. Brown's famous old bull of Aldbrough. And what adds to the value of this pedigree is that the cow by Mr. Brown's old bull was as good as any of the tribe since, without her of course being improved by those bulls which have so much benefited the other tribes of Short-horns. Mrs. Colling assured me that this tribe has always been the best milking tribe. This Duchess tribe is the only instance now remaining of the produce of Hubback being put to Favorite without some other bull intervening, which circumstance, added to their being a great milk-and-butter tribe, gives them a pre-eminence over any other tribe of Short-horns."

of the far-famed Duchess family, which ultimately became the highest-priced and most-widely-sought tribe known in Short-horn history. He immediately began asserting with characteristic assurance the extreme value of this heifer on account of her descent, and announced that he would not take £1,000 for his bargain! Such was the beginning of the Duchess "boom."

Student, experimenter and exhibitor.—In 1810, at the age of thirty-five years, this ambitious Northumberland tenant farmer became a student at Edinburgh University—a fact which should not be without its lesson to those who at the present day are wrestling with the problems presented by our modern agriculture. His course of lectures embraced not only practical agriculture but mental and moral science. He took copious notes which have been preserved, from which it is clear he made good use of his time. After his return to Halton we find him busy with various farming and feeding operations and experiments in the handling and storing of forage crops. It took, in his opinion, a working capital of five times the amount of one's rent to farm profitably. At Halton he employed a capital of £7,500, one-half of which he had expended under his twenty-one-year lease in permanent improvements, of which he only had the benefit during the unexpired term

of the lease. Not satisfied with this sort of a situation he bought a portion (1,000 acres) of the manor of Kirklevington, near Yarm, in Yorkshire, for £30,000, of which £20,000 was paid in cash. This property, then as now, presented no very flattering prospect to a good farmer. The land is a cold clay, fairly good for grass, but requiring careful management for tillage.

Mr. Bates always had regard for the milking trait in his cattle, and conducted extended experiments to determine the relation between quantity and quality of milk and butter. It is related that the cow Duchess, by Daisy Bull, "gave on grass alone without other food in the summer of 1807 at Halton fourteen quarts of milk twice a day. Each quart of milk, when set up and churned separately, yielded one and one-half ounces of butter or forty-two ounces a day. The butter was made up for the Newcastle market in ten and one-half-ounce packages, which were sold at one shilling each. The skim-milk was bought by the laborers at a penny a quart, and allowing two shillings for the subtraction of the cream this made 14s. 4d. a week. Altogther, therefore, the cow brought in more than two guineas a week." He insisted that many breeders were making a mistake in disregarding the dairy qualities of their cattle,* a

* "On a certain occasion Mason of Chilton called to breakfast at Halton Barbara Giles, the housekeeper, had just put the week's butter in readiness

point which is not without its practical application at the present time. He was also an earnest student of feeding problems, and two of his steers, "the brindled ox" of 1808 and "white ox" of 1810, attracted much attention and attested his skill in that direction. He experimented carefully upon the relative merits of the systems of soiling and grazing, and in a memorable address to the Boards of Agriculture of the United Kingdom made a strenuous plea for extended experimentation as to the various breeds of live stock. It thus appears that Thomas Bates was wide-awake to the necessities of his time in relation to successful farming, and in some respects at least a long way in advance of his contemporaries.

Bates was an exhibitor of cattle at the Tyne-

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for the Newcastle market on the Saturday, and Bates told him that however ready he was for breakfast he should have none until he had counted the butter. There were 300 half-pounds to go to the market, besides what was used in the house and sold at home. There were then thirty cows which had calved, and the butter sold for above one shilling the half pound. This left more than ten shillings for each cow in butter alone, besides the value of the milk otherwise sold, while all the calves were reared by the pail and none allowed to suck. Had all the milk been creamed and made into butter there would have been twice the number of pats. Mason, thrown off his guard at this display of dairy produce, confessed to Bates: "You can go on breeding Short-horns because they pay you in milk, butter and beef, but we cannot do so unless we sell them at high prices to breeders."

Mason, as Bates plainly told him, was keeping at the time three sets of cows, one to breed calves and then get dry (which was no hard matter) in order to attract notice by their high condition, a second as wet nurses to rear the calves, and a third to supply his family with milk and butter. "This," Bates added many years afterward, "is a system that would ruin any man if he had the land rent free and no outgoings to pay, yet many continue to pursue this reckless course in order to gain premiums, attract public attention and gratify their vanity at the cost of their pockets."—*Farmer's Magazine.*

side shows, held sometimes thrice a year, from their inception in 1804, and was successful at every show until that of 1812, when he considered himself shabbily treated by the judges. So incensed was he at the decisions here that he never afterward entered the show-yard as a competitor until the York meeting of 1838.

Bulls first used on the Duchesses. — As already mentioned, Duchess-by-Daisy Bull, claimed as the best Short-horn cow of her time, dropped to the cover of Favorite (252) a bull which was named Ketton in honor of his Colling derivation. This was the first bull of the Duchess blood owned and used by Mr. Bates, and in spite of his "close" breeding was a beast of strong constitution and possessed of the refinement and character so earnestly sought.* He was undoubtedly a good bull, although his portrait—drawn in 1814—would indicate some prominence of hip and lightness of flank. He was red-and-white and remained

* More than sixty years afterward Mr. William Charlton, who had lived near Bates and ultimately settled at Sutton in Essex, wrote: "I think I can see the grand old animal standing in the bull park with his fine head and placid countenance, his beautifully-arched neck, his deep and roomy chest, his short and wide-spread legs, his handsome shoulders and full crops, his long, straight and level back, his heavy flank and deep ribs, his well-formed, beautiful quarters and heavy thighs, and his tail so nicely set as to give symmetry to his whole frame. How oft on my youthful mind was impressed the idea that I should never see his like again! His image was so imprinted upon my memory that whenever I began to examine a prize bull Ketton came full in view, and then many defects were soon prominent. Still, although Mr. Bates used Ketton for so many years, a Duchess heifer or bullock could easily be picked out of his herd. There was something in their very countenance and in their prominent gait, and, above all, in their superior touch like none else. In that last quality they had no equals."

seven years in service. This is the bull of which "Tommy" Thompson, the cowman, said, "he never got a middling calf"—all were regarded as above the average.

From 1816 to 1820 the bulls Ketton 2d (710) and Ketton 3d (349) (the former a son and the latter a grandson of Ketton 1st) were used, but their get were not equal to the progeny of the son of the old Duchess cow. Ketton 2d was out of an unnamed cow by a grandson of Favorite; second dam by J. Brown's Red Bull, but Ketton 3d was a Duchess, sired by Ketton 2d out of Duchess 3d by Ketton 1st; second dam Duchess 1st by Comet. The earnestness with which Mr. Bates adopted the Bakewell scheme of in-and-in breeding is here apparent. He nevertheless tried the experiment of breeding to Marske (418), then thirteen years old, a roan of Colling blood that Maynard had bought at the Barmpton sale. This brought in a dash of good fresh blood. Although Marske was a son of Favorite (252) his dam was Robert Colling's noted cow Old Bright Eyes, that gave fifteen quarts of milk twice per day. Bates had owned a sister to Marske for some years, and regarded the family as one of the best of the day—always of course excepting his favorite Duchesses. The Marske cows, however, did not fully meet his expectations, and he sent Duchess 3d, by Ketton 1st, to Donkin's to be bred to

Duke (226), the Duchess bull by Favorite. This was getting back direct to the highly-prized blood, and Bates spoke to Lord Althorpe of this mating as "the only hope of the Short-horns."* When we recall the fact that the fruits of a long period of careful breeding were at that time in the hands of contemporary breeders we have in this remark a characteristic illustration of the arrogant position Mr. Bates was wont to assume in reference to his own cattle. So persistently did he assert their superiority that his claims, together with the admitted merit of his stock, at length began to make an impression.† Lord Althorpe became one of his patrons, hiring the young Duchess bull His Grace (311) for service at Wiseton. Mr. Whit-

*"I will give you fifty guineas for the chance, calf or no calf," said Lord Althorpe. "I would not take 200 guineas for the chance," was Bates' reply. In response to Lord Althorpe's invitation Bates stayed at Wiseton for the Doncaster meeting of 1820. As the party were leaving the dining-room after dessert Lord Althorpe, turning to one of his friends, said of Bates: "Wonderful man! Wonderful man! He might become anything, even Prime Minister, if he would not talk so much."

†James Fawcett of Scaleby Castle gave this description of the Duchesses about this date: "The character of the Duchesses at this time was that of good and handsome wide-spread cows, with broad backs, projecting loins and ribs, short legs and prominent bosoms. The head was generally inclined rather to be short and wide than long and narrow, with full clear eyes and muzzle, the ears rather long and hairy, the horns of considerable length but of free, waxy quality. They were good milkers, and had for the most part a robust, healthy appearance. Their color was almost uniformly red, with, in many of them, a tendency to white about the flank. They had also generally what Mr. Bates called the Duchess spot of white above the nostril. A strange anomaly occurred in the case of Duchess 6th. I recollect her being calved. She was very handsome and of the most orthodox color, but with a round spot of several inches on the flank, of the deepest black. Whether this indicated a harking back to some ancestral Highland alloy or a freak of the cow's imagination is a curious question."

aker had hired Ketton 3d and subsequently exchanged him to Lord Althorpe for His Grace.

From Halton to Ridley Hall.—Although the Kirklevington property had been bought in 1811, the lease of Halton did not expire until 1821, and Mr. Bates continued in possession there until that date. Either because he was loath to leave Northumberland, or because his Kirklevington land had not yet been brought into the desired state of fertility, he purchased Ridley Hall on the South Tyne, to which he removed from Halton in May, 1821. In a letter written to Jonas Whitaker in 1822 Bates said:

"I have now two bulls (The Earl and Duke 2d) by Duke out of Duchess 3d, the dam of Ketton 3d, and a heifer by Marske (Duchess 7th) out of the same cow and bulled by The Earl, and for the three I would not take 3,000 guineas, bad as times are for farmers. Old Ketton's stock were the up-making of me, and now that I have again got the blood pure of other mixtures I shall never again part with it for any other tribe of Short-horns I have ever seen."

The "hope of the Short-horns" proved to be a bull which was named The Earl (646) and used extensively for four or five years at Ridley Hall. He was succeeded by his son 2d Hubback (1423). This bull was bred from a cow called Acklam Red Rose (or Red Rose 1st), of Colling derivation, that Bates had bought from a Mr. Hustler, and he grew into what is said to have been the best of all the earlier bulls used in the herd. His dam (from whom the Cambridge Roses and the American Rose of Shar-

ons descended) possessed old Hubback's handling quality. He was a light-red bull said to have been remarkably perfect in his points and evenly and smoothly fleshed. His stock were uniform in shape, color, hair and handling, "as well as in countenance." His heifers all proved good milkers. We have in his case another illustration of the fact that strongly-bred sires very often get their best stock from cows not bred "in line." Certain it is that The Earl's best calf was 2d Hubback from a Red Rose dam, none of the bull calves from the Duchesses equaling him.*

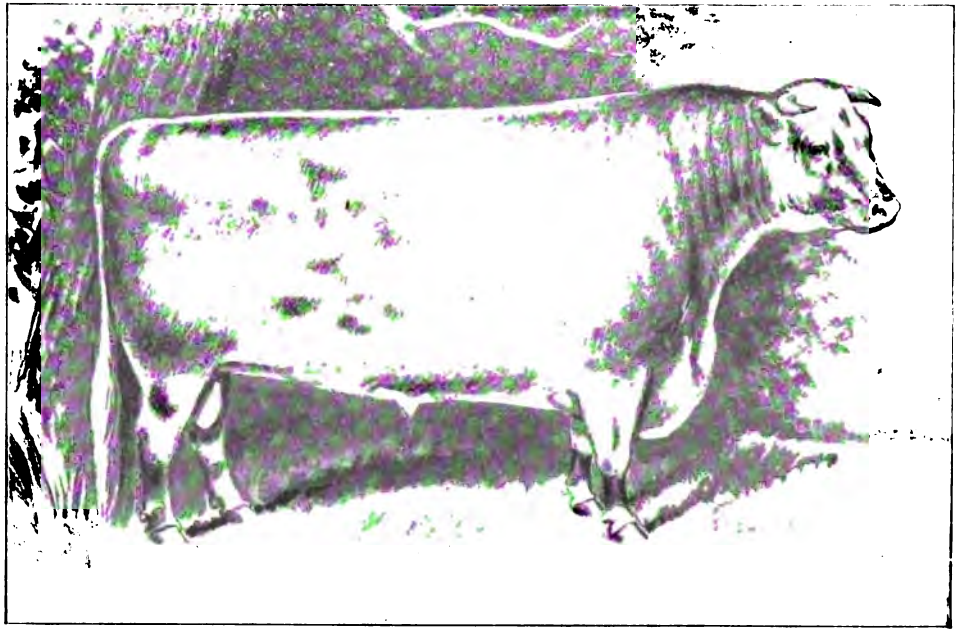
It is said that while at Ridley Hall Bates took no steps to bring his herd before the public. He rarely let any bulls and kept no bull calves except those he thought he might require for himself or which his friends desired for their own herds. He used the knife freely and fed off his steers, as well as such cows and heifers as did not settle down to breeding at an early age. Many a good female was undoubtedly thus sacrificed. He never had calves born during the three summer months. He very seldom sent any fat cattle to the market. The princi-

*2d Hubback's measurements at eight years old have been handed down as follows: Girth at crops, 8 feet; girth at ribs, 9 feet 3 inches; girth hooks over thick of flank, 8 feet 4 inches; breadth of hooks, 3 feet 6 inches plumb; length from breast plumb to tail, 6 feet; length of rumps, 2 feet; length from breast to crops, 2 feet; length from crops to hooks, 2 feet; girth of fore leg below the knee, 8 inches; girth of horn at root next the head, 8 inches.

pal butchers in Newcastle and Shields came to buy his stock at home.

Removal to Kirklevington.—May 1, 1830, Mr. Bates transferred his residence and breeding operations from Ridley Hall—which he had sold—to Kirklevington; included in the herd, which was driven across country, being "fifty cows and heifers by 2d Hubback, all as alike as beans and leaving a great impression wherever they passed." 2d Hubback was let the following year to Whitaker, and, disappointed in the development of a yearling bull from Duchess 22d that he had intended to use, Bates bought from Whitaker for 100 guineas the bull Gambier (2046) by Bertram (1716), a bull of Colling's Old Daisy tribe that had just been sold to Col. Powell for shipment to America. Gambier's dam was of the Western Comet or Gentle Kitty blood. Gambier did not satisfy Bates as a stock-getter, and hearing of Mr. Stephenson's roan bull of the old Princess blood he went to see him.

Belvedere (1706) of the Princess blood.—In the accepted accounts of the purchase of this bull we have a striking example of Mr. Bates' supreme self-confidence. He believed in the Hubback and Duchess blood above everything else. He claimed he had founded his herd upon the best cow of the breed in her day. He had been successful with Ketton 1st and The



BELVEDERE (1706), OF THE PRINCESS BLOOD.

Earl, both Duchess bulls, and with 2d Hubback, son of a Duchess bull, but had little luck with sires tried from other sources. The tribe was now very closely bred and he seemed at a loss to know how to proceed. He had up to 1831 bred but thirty-two Duchess cows in as many years. In brief the tribe had not been prolific, and whenever cows passed over a year or two he fed them off. He would not admit that other contemporary bloods were worthy of being crossed upon his Duchesses. He had spoken his mind freely concerning the breeding of nearly all the other herds of the district and had awakened many antagonisms. He would not use anything that carried the so-called "alloy" blood. In short he was seriously hampered in his search for sires by reason of the fact that he had "blacklisted" nearly all the available material. At the same time he now required fresh blood.

He had long held in respect the old Robert Colling Princess strain. The original cow of that name carried a double cross of Favorite on top of Hubback. This was a combination which in his radical opinion constituted a prime source of Short-horn excellence. He was not aware that any bull descending direct from this base without admixture of (to him) objectionable blood was at that late date obtainable. By chance, however, he learned that

John Stephenson of Wolviston had a roan bull so descended, and he lost no time in looking him up. His purchase of Duchess 1st at the Ketton sale on account of her breeding rather than her individual merit illustrated his unfaltering faith in the doctrine that "blood will tell." With this case in mind it is reasonably certain, in view of the trouble he was now in with his Duchesses, that Bates went over to Wolviston prepared to buy this precious Princess bull—"the last of a long race of well-descended Short-horns"—fairly regardless of the appearance of the animal himself. At any rate we are told that on passing by the bull-barn the head of Belvedere (1706)—for such was his name and herd-book number—was visible, and that the moment Bates caught sight of it he expressed a positive determination to secure the bull. Not every man will buy a breeding bull solely for the blood that flows in his veins. Still less would the average man be likely to settle so important a matter by a mere glimpse of a bull's countenance. Bates had his own peculiar ideas about breeding, however. He was not governed by the ordinary rules observed by his contemporaries, and his swift decision to buy at any price this roan bull at Wolviston —evidently made as soon as Stephenson had told him how Belvedere was bred, and before he had seen the bull at all—may be cited as

one of the instances where he manifested real genius as a cattle-breeder. Belvedere's sire, Waterloo (2816), and dam, Angelina 2d, were *own brother and sister;* the pedigree therefore represented an extraordinary concentration of the blood of old Princess* and Favorite (252).

There was really something of a bull went with that head and pedigree. Belvedere was six years old at the time Bates bought him. Stephenson was allowed to name his own price and was modest enough to place it at £50. This occurred June 22, 1831. The next day the bull was driven to Kirklevington. No sooner had Bates got him than he announced that he would by the union of the Princess and Duchess blood produce "Short-horns such as the world has never seen," and in the opinion of some capable judges he very nearly made good his boast. The bull with which he boldly proclaimed he would make the "hit" of his life as a breeder was a big one, possessing extreme length and heavy shoulders,

*The Princess cow had been bought originally from Robert Colling by Sir Henry Vane Tempest at the reputed great price of 700 guineas. Sir Henry's widow, the Countess of Antrim, had the cow bought at the Wynyard sale in 1813, and sent her to Barmpton to be bred to the bull Wellington (680), a son of Comet (155). Colling told her agent that he "never allowed any gentleman's cows" to be served by his bull, and so could not comply with Lady Antrim's request. The agent of the Countess started to return to Wynyard, when Colling's servant came running after him to say that he had told his master that Princess was not a gentleman's cow but a lady's, and that Colling was so amused at the sly intercession that he at once waived his rule upon the point of giving his bull's services to other breeders and would permit Princess to be bred. The thrifty Yorkshire man, however, did not permit his gallantry to prevent his charging her ladyship ten good guineas for the service. The produce of this coupling was the bull Young Wynyard, sire of Waterloo (2816).

but was a yellow-roan, evidently full of quality; "soft as a mole to the touch." He had the "hot-blood temper" of his sire Waterloo, and it took three men to get him safely started off down Sandy Lane the morning he left Stephenson's to begin the work of regenerating the Duchesses.

The breeding of bulls to their own dams or daughters was a common occurrence at Kirklevington prior to the time of Belvedere. None but inbred Duchess bulls had been used upon cows of this favorite family except Marske (418), of the Bright Eyes blood, and 2d Hubback, by the Duchess bull The Earl (646) out of Hustler's Red Rose. The cross of Belvedere upon the Duchess and other tribes which Mr. Bates had meantime acquired proved the soundness of his judgment. The Princess bull was used extensively until twelve years old and then slaughtered. This was in 1837. He did much for the herd, siring, among other noted animals, the famous Duchess 34th, which, bred back to her own sire, gave Mr. Bates his greatest bull—Duke of Northumberland (1940). The Duke was but two years old at the time Belvedere was sent off, so that an elder son of Belvedere—Short Tail (2621), from Duchess 29th (and said to have been a better bull than his sire)—was placed in service. His dam, Duchess 29th, was got by 2d Hubback out of one of

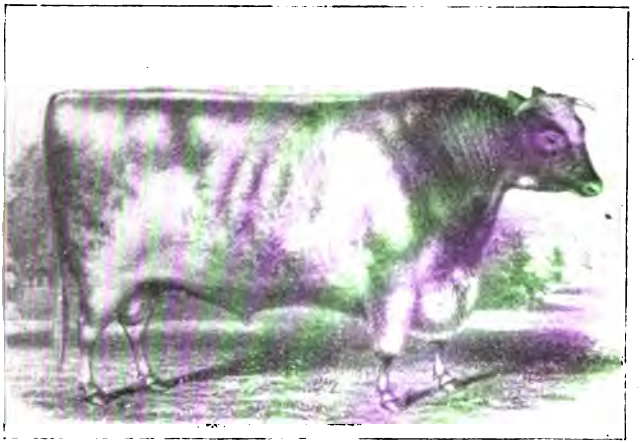
that bull's own daughters, Duchess 19th, so that the practice of breeding from close affinities went steadily on.

The cross of Whitaker's Norfolk.—In 1834 Felix Renick and his colleagues, representing the Ohio Importing Co., visited England to buy Short-horns. Bates showed them every attention and offered them some of his best cows and heifers, including Duchess 34th. He seems to have indulged his loquacity to its fullest extent upon his American visitors, tendering advice freely as to the other English herds of that period. Among other characteristic "pointers" given was one to the effect that Belvedere's sire, Waterloo (2816), then in his sixteenth year, and Norfolk (2377) were "the only two bulls besides Belvedere that were in the least likely to get good stock." What the Americans bought on this memorable visit will be dealt with in a subsequent chapter.

Norfolk (2377), a handsome roan bull, was then but two years old. He had been bred by Mr. Whitaker and sold to Mr. F. H. Fawkes of Farnley Hall. His sire was Mr. Bates' 2d Hubback, and his dam Nonpareil by Magnet (2240), running down through the Colling blood to a Hubback cow at the base. That Bates was sincere in his advice to the Americans cannot be doubted, for shortly afterward he sent five of his own best cows to be bulled by Norfolk.

But three of these stood to the service—to-wit.: Duchess 33d, Waterloo and Blanche—which circumstance was regarded by Mr. Bates at the time as fortunate, the immediate result not proving satisfactory. This paralleled the subsequent experience of John Booth in breeding Bracelet to Mussulman; but, as in the case of Booth's Buckingham, when the percentage of fresh blood was reduced so that it was quite subordinated to the main current, its stimulating effect became apparent. The heifer Duchess 38th, dropped by Duchess 33d to Norfolk, gave rise to the entire Thorndale, Geneva and Oneida Duchess groups; and the Norfolk-Waterloo heifer founded a family that has occupied a prominent place in the progress of the breed. Norfolk was individually one of the great bulls of his time, and as he was a son of 2d Hubback his character supplied striking proof of the value of Bates bulls for service in other herds. He had substance, flesh and a heavy coat of hair, showing greater thickness and compactness of conformation than Belvedere.

The Matchem Cow and the Oxfords.—In April, 1831, Mr. Bates had attended a sale of "improved" Short-horn cattle, held by a Mr. John Brown of Nunstainton, near Chilton, in the County of Durham, and bought seventeen cows and heifers at an average of £9 5s. Among these was a white four-year-old by Matchem



MR. BATES' CLEVELAND LAD (3407) AT FIVE YEARS OLD.

WHITAKER'S NORFOLK (2377), AT FIVE YEARS OLD.

(2281), for which he paid £15 10s. Bates called her Matchem Cow. Her sire was the same Mason-bred bull whose blood had been previously introduced into the Booth herd at Killerby. Her dam was by the Princess bull Young Wynyard (2859). Her breeding back of this has not been traced, but she must have shown conclusive evidence of pure Short-horn descent; for, as has been well said of Mr. Bates, "he trusted very much to the evidence of his eye, which, considering the subsequent excellence of his stock and the great impulse of decided improvement they have given to all cattle with which they have come to be paired, must have had within it the light of decided genius." At nine years of age Matchem Cow produced at Kirklevington a bull by Short Tail (2621), and in 1838 another by the same sire. These two roan bulls, recorded as Cleveland Lad (3407) and Cleveland Lad 2d (3408), were used in the herd and constituted the Oxford outcross upon the Duchesses. Bates had always denounced the Mason blood, with which the Matchem Cow was doubtless well filled, but the progeny of the cow by his own bulls satisfied him nevertheless, and the Cleveland Lads were not only used as stock bulls, but her daughters, Oxford Premium Cow and Oxford 2d, were retained and became the ancestresses of the tribe since known as the

Oxfords. The line of the former has now been extinct for many years.

A show-yard disappointment.—Mr. Bates sent seven head of cattle to the newly-established Yorkshire Show in 1838, headed by the two-year-old double-Belvedere Duchess bull Duke of Northumberland (1940), and including a pair of two-year-old Duchess heifers, Duchesses 41st and 42d, both by Belvedere; a yearling Duchess heifer, Duchess 43d, also with a double dip of Belvedere; the roan four-year-old cow Red Rose 13th, by Belvedere; the white three-year-old cow Short-horns 4th, by Belvedere, and a three-year-old from the Matchem Cow, got by Duke of Cleveland (1937), a bull that had been dropped by Duchess 26th to a service by Mr. Whitaker's Bertram (1716). The Duke of Northumberland received first in his class against eight competitors, but was passed over entirely in the bull championship contest; first prize in a ring of fifteen entries going to Earl Spencer's Hecatomb (2102), of Mason blood, and second to Mr. Wiley's Carcase (3285), afterward imported to America. This was a hard blow, and it was contended by Mr. Bates that Mr. John Grey, the judge, was improperly influenced by being beholden to Earl Spencer for substantial business favors. With his females, however, Mr. Bates was more successful. In the aged-cow class (entries to be in calf or

in milk) Red Rose 13th was passed over, the ribbon going to John Colling's Rosanne. In the three-year-old ring (also in calf or in milk) Short-horns 4th—a fine dairy cow—was first and the Matchem heifer second in a class of six. In a class of ten two-year-old heifers Duchess 41st won, and in yearling heifers (eight) Duchess 42d was second. These ratings did not satisfy Mr. Bates. He felt that his three best animals, "The Duke," Red Rose 13th and Duchess 43d, had been rejected unfairly. He therefore determined to show at

The Oxford Royal of 1839.—When the time came Red Rose 13th was not in a fit condition to travel, so Duke of Northumberland and Duchess 43d were started along with Duchess 42d and the Matchem heifer. They were shipped by steamer from Middlesbrough to London.*

This was the first meeting of the English National Show. The exhibition was held upon the farm of Mr. John Pinfold, and the entries were not numerous. The Kirklevington cattle were the center of attraction in the Short-horn class, and Mr. Bates had the pleasure of seeing

* "Bates went with them in the same steamship from Middlesbrough to London and himself saw to their treatment. In landing at London Duke of Northumberland slipped and lay across the gangway. Bates patted him on the head, calling him 'poor boy, poor boy, and the huge animal remained perfectly passive until he was rescued. Fortunately The Duke received no injury. The four Short-horns proceeded from London in a freight boat by the Aylesbury branch of the Grand Junction Canal."—*Cadwallader Bates.*

Duke of Northumberland head a list of seven bulls; the Matchem Cow's daughter a class of four; Duchess 42d a class of three two-year-olds, and Duchess 43d a class of nine yearlings. That these were a beautiful lot of Short-horns is amply attested. Mr. George Drewry, the late veteran herd manager of the Duke of Devonshire at Holker Hall, writing after a lapse of fifty years, said: "The two things that I remember best at Oxford were the Duke of Northumberland and Duchess 43d. These I still think were the best two Short-horns I ever saw." In honor of the young Matchem Cow's victory upon this occasion she was dubbed the "Oxford Premium Cow"—hence the tribal name.

At a dinner given in the quadrangle of Queen's College during this show Daniel Webster, who was a visitor at the exhibition, said, in a speech which held closely the attention of the audience:

"In the country to which I belong societies like this exist on a small scale in many parts, and they have been found to be very highly beneficial and advantageous. They give rewards for specimens of fine animals and the improvement of implements of husbandry which may tend to facilitate the art of agriculture, and which were not before known. They turn their attention to everything which tends to improve the state of the farmer, and, I may add, among other means of advancing his condition, that they have imported largely to America from the best breeds of animals in England, and from the gentleman who has been so fortunate as to take so many prizes to-day. From his stock, on the banks of the Ohio and its tributary streams, I have seen fine animals raised which have been supplied from his farms in Yorkshire and Northumberland."

Prizes at Cambridge.—Having, as he thought, vindicated the honor of his Duchesses at Oxford, Mr. Bates decided not to risk fitting and showing any of them the following year. Still smarting under the defeat of Red Rose 13th at York, he sent her to the Royal at Cambridge, along with Cleveland Lad (3407) and a young Waterloo bull calf by Duke of Northumberland. Red Rose here had her revenge, winning first in a class of six cows. Her name was then changed to Cambridge Premium Cow. The Waterloo calf also won, but Cleveland Lad was turned down, the prize falling to Hero (4021), a roan owned in Norfolk; a bull which Cadwallader Bates asserts was "never heard of before nor since."* His picture may be found in Coates' Herd Book, Vol. IV. Cleveland Lad had not been specially fitted for show; and fat, then as now, was a prime necessity. The prizes won by the Kirklevington cattle at the two great university cities led to many inquiries for the blood.

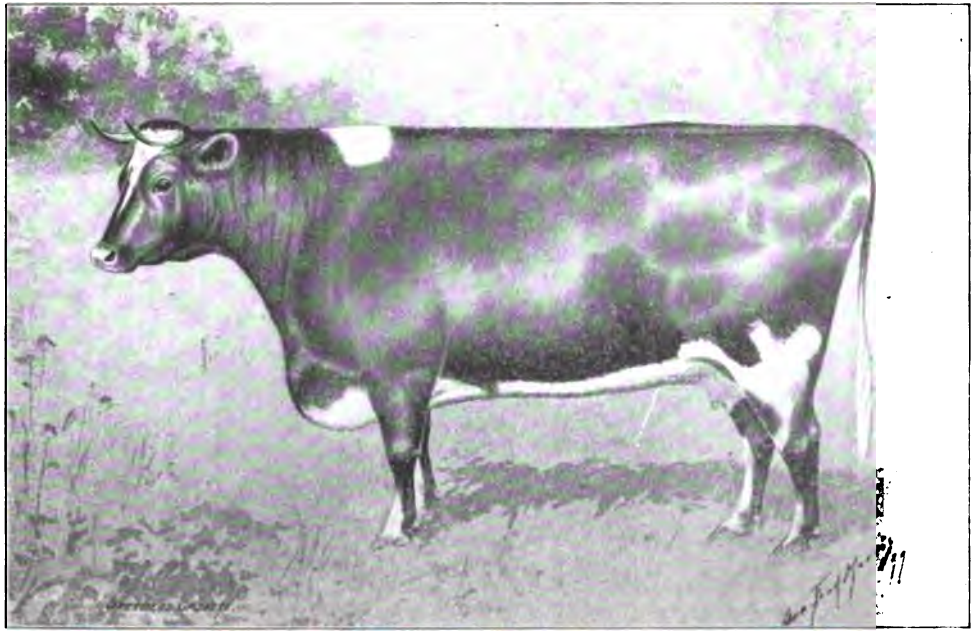
A "brush" with the Booths.—In 1841 Cleveland Lad was sent to the Liverpool Royal alone, he being the only member of the show herds left without "vindication"; and he was there placed by the judges at the head of the bulls

* It is related that "a gentleman came up to Bates in the show-yard and said: 'Had I been blindfolded I could have told all of your cattle by the feel of my fingers.' 'As the stewards of the yard hear your remarks, I hope in the future the judges will be blindfolded,' was Bates' reply."

on exhibition. That same season Mr. Bates sent Oxford Premium Cow to the Highland at Berwick, but she was beaten by John Booth's Necklace on the ground that the Bates cow was "deficient in girth and gaudy behind." He also showed at the Yorkshire of 1841, receiving the bull championship on Cleveland Lad. Duke of Cambridge—the Waterloo calf shown in 1840—here won first as a yearling over a young bull from Killerby and others. The honors of the three-year-old cow class were divided between Duchesses 42d and 43d.

It is stated that the jovial John Booth bantered his esteemed contemporary the belligerent Bates upon this occasion about his backwardness about exhibiting longer at leading shows, and inferentially challenged him to show a cow at the next year's Royal. These two men were clearly at the head of their profession at the time, but despite their rivalries were good friends. The meeting took place at York in 1842, and to the infinite satisfaction of the great champion of the Duchesses a cow of that line in her tenth year had the extraordinary honor of beating Killerby's great Necklace. The story of this memorable contest is told by Mr. Bates' people in the following language:

"There was in milk at Kirklevington a ten-year-old unregenerate dairy cow, which had never been shown nor had ever been intended to be. When about twelve months old she had broken her leg, and as Bates would not employ a veterinary Thomas Bell



MR. BATES' "PET" DUCHESS 34TH, BY BELVEDERE.

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set it with the help of the journeyman miller. For some years she had scarcely ever tasted a turnip in the winter months. Since May Day she had been going in the ordinary cow pasture, and was as ignorant as any Northern farmer of what a *bonne bouche* meant. Without any preparatory training at all old Brokenleg (Duchess 84th) walked by road about forty miles to York, in the company of her son, Duke of Northumberland (1940). The judges ordered the fifteen cows entered to parade twice round the ring, and then told old 'Tommy Myers,' the Kirklevington cowman, to stand on one side with Brokenleg. A murmur of indignation broke from the people present, who imagined she was being excluded from the prize list.

"Myers remained for half an hour or so thinking, as he said, 'they were gannin' to use me very badly,' while the judges kept disputing over Necklace and one of Mr. Mason Hopper's cows. 'They could not rightly judge of stars in the presence of the sun.' Myers, who had supposed they were determining which was to be first and which second, was greatly relieved when they sent Brokenleg 'the white rose' and placed Necklace behind her. When the crowning trophy was placed on Duchess 84th's head there was a burst of applause. She was as like the first Duchess as two animals could be, in color and in that grandeur of style and appearance, such as no animal ever had except a Duchess.

"Bates had good reason to be satisfied with the result of the tug-of-war when Killerby met Kirklevington. It was the only challenge he ever accepted. That the decision was perfectly just was confirmed by Mr. Eastwood, a breeder who had as much admiration for one line of stock as for the other, so long as the animal was a good one, but who thought that a little weight should be allowed to fashion. Mr. John Booth asked him why it was that Brokenleg beat Necklace. 'Well,' he replied, 'I think, Mr. Booth, you are fairly beaten; if I had been one of the judges I should have done the same.' 'Then,' said Booth, 'I am satisfied.' Bates came up shortly afterward and asked Eastwood the same question. 'I think you won fairly, Mr. Bates.' 'I am pleased to hear you say that.' 'I told Mr. Booth so.' 'Then,' said Bates, 'I am more pleased still,' and the great rival breeders remained the best of friends."

This was indeed one of the most remarkable old-time show-yard events of which any record has been handed down from the last genera-

tion, and proves the genuine merit of the Bates cattle of the early days. This cow, Duchess 34th, was the dam of

Duke of Northumberland (1940).—The production of this famous bull has always been considered the crowning triumph of Thomas Bates' career as a cattle-breeder. He was the acknowledged champion bull of England in 1842. Bates, writing of him in 1839, had said: "I can state from measurements I took of the celebrated Comet (155) that The Duke was nearly double his weight both at ten months and at two years old," adding, in allusion to his well-known affection for the Duchess family: "I selected this tribe of Shorthorns as superior to all other cattle, not only as small consumers of food but as great growers and quick grazers, with the finest quality of beef, and also giving *a great quantity of very rich milk.*" The live weight of The Duke at three years and eight months was 2,520 lbs.

Mr. Bates has left the following statement concerning him and his family, which will be of interest in this connection. It was addressed to a publishing house about to produce portraits of "The Duke" and his dam:

"I named this bull Duke of Northumberland to perpetuate the commemoration that it is to the judgment and attention of the ancestors of the present Duke of Northumberland that this country and the world are indebted for a tribe of cattle which Mr. Charles Colling repeatedly assured me was the best he ever had or ever

saw. As a proof that they have improved under my care I may mention that the Duke of Northumberland's dam consumes one-third less food than my first Duchess, purchased in 1804, and that her milk yields one-third more butter for each quart of milk, while there is also a greater growth of carcass and an increased aptitude to fatten.

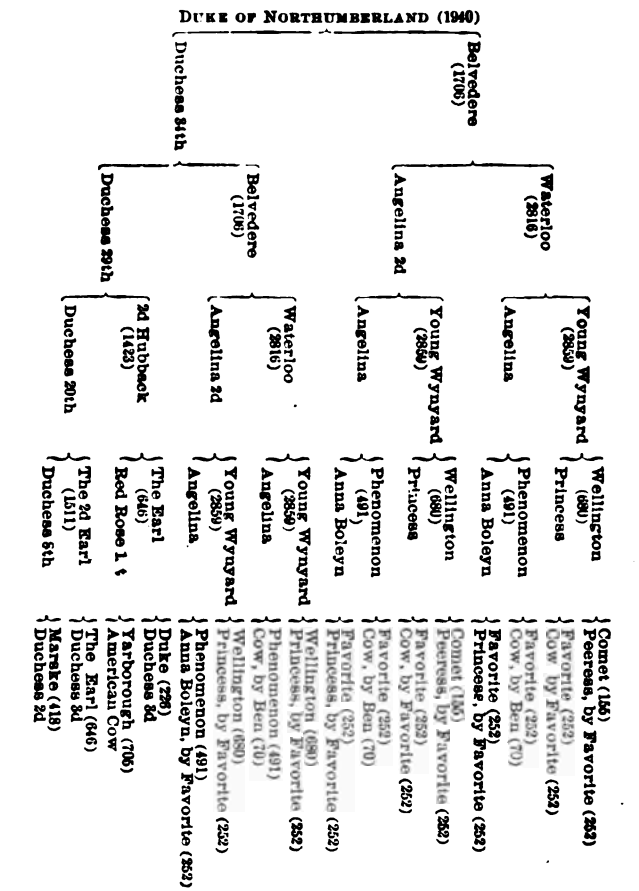
"It is now above sixty years since I became impressed with the importance of selecting the very best animals to breed from. For twenty-five years afterward I lost no opportunity of ascertaining the merits of the various tribes of Short-horns. It was only then that this could be done. There is scarce a vestige now remaining of the many excellent cattle then in existence. Since I became possessed of the tribe I have never used any bulls that had not Duchess blood—except Belvedere (1706), and he was the last bull of a long race of well-descended Short-horns—without perceiving immediately the error.

"As the post hour draws near I must conclude in order to enable you to print this letter in the same paper with the portraits of 'The Duke' and his dam. I do not expect any artist can do them justice. They must be seen, and the more they are examined the more their excellence will appear to a true connoisseur, but *there are few good judges—a hundred men may be found to make a Prime Minister to one fit to judge of the real merits of Short-horns.*"

Importance of tabulated pedigrees.—If Mr. Bates had submitted for publication along with this eulogy of the Duchess family the subjoined tabulation of the Duke of Northumberland's pedigree the propriety of substituting an account of the merits of the Princess for that of the Duchess line might have been suggested.

Blot out the Princess blood and the dashes of Red Rose and Marske from this pedigree and there remains but a "thin red line" to preach a Duchess sermon from. "The best bull of his time," the best bull the keen-witted laird of Kirklevington ever bred, the bull for which almost any sum could have been had, was indeed a credit

to the skill and judgment of Thomas Bates, but he carried only 25 per cent of Duchess



blood. Moreover his dam, the prize cow Duchess 34th—50 per cent Princess blood—was a

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DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1940): FROM PAINTING OF 1842.
(Reproduced by permission of Mr. Cadwallader John Bates, Langley Castle, Northumberland.)

better beast than either Duchess 29th or 20th. It is apparent, therefore, that Princess on Duchess resulted, as Bates had predicted, in producing Short-horns superior even to the original Duchesses.

We need but print the same Duke of Northumberland pedigree in the regulation Short-horn Herd Book and Short-horn catalogue style to show how a miscarriage of justice in estimating family credits has been bred and fostered by a pernicious system of pedigree registration; a system that so palpably exaggerates the relative importance of a certain portion of the maternal ancestry that it seems strange that it should still be tolerated.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, roan, calved Oct. 15, 1885; bred by T. Bates; got by Belvedere (1706), dam Duchess 34th by Belvedere (1706); second dam Duchess 29th by 2d Hubback; third dam Duchess 20th by The Earl (1511); fourth dam Duchess 8th by Marske (418); fifth dam Duchess 2d by Ketton 1st (709); sixth dam Duchess 1st by Comet (155); seventh dam Duchess by Daisy Bull (186); eighth dam by Favorite (252), etc.

Clearly one would say this is a Duchess bull. He was not, however, so far as blood elements are concerned, entitled to such appellation at all, as we have already shown. Just how much the Stanwick Cow, or "my first Duchess," or the "ancestors of the present Duke of Northumberland" had to do with the merit of this great bull must be self-evident from our tabulation. Justice compels the placing of the laurel wreath rather upon Thomas Bates and

his great "find" at Wolviston, the Princess bull Belvedere. The merit of the earlier Duchesses had been largely lost through excessive inbreeding. The Princess-and-Oxford crossed stock that acquired fame under the Duchess name in the Short-horn world were in truth *Bates* cattle, but had only a small percentage of the old Duchess blood.

The responsibility for the existing scheme of Short-horn tribal nomenclature and prevailing methods of herd-book registration does not rest entirely upon Mr. Bates. We only use this case as an illustration of the fact that the system is calculated to befog rather than enlighten those who seek to fathom the depths of Short-horn pedigree records. One has but to transcribe to a tabulated blank the pedigree of any animal recorded in the Short-horn Herd Books of Great Britain and America to see at a glance what an absurdly small proportion of the ancestry is presented. Those who have all the herd books at their command can under the present system, it is true, ferret out the facts as to the blood lines of their cattle, but until the tabulation method is adopted for catalogues and transfer certificates the average buyer will possess but the mere shadow of a pedigree.

The Waterloos.—During the same year that Mr. Bates bought Belvedere and the Matchem Cow he had purchased from Thomas Parkin of

Thorpe, in the County of Durham, "a short-legged, wide, red cow, with the look of a pure Short-horn." She carried a double cross of the Princess bull Waterloo (2816), and was doubtless descended all around from a well-bred ancestry. That she was a cow of marked individual merit seems clear from the fact that she was one of the five "top" females chosen to be sent to be bred to Norfolk (2377). A heifer (Waterloo 3d) resulted from that service, and she became the ancestress of a fine family of cattle still bearing her name. The Waterloos were for years distinguished for their thick, mellow flesh and furry coats, and during the days when Short-horn fanciers were paying all sorts of extravagant prices the tribe steadily maintained its outstanding merit. Indeed it is doubtful if any other one of the Bates families held its character so persistently for so many years under the stress of continued line breeding. Further evidence of the original excellence of the Waterloos is afforded by the fact that Waterloos 12th and 13th were the only females bought at the Bates dispersion by two shrewd Scottish breeders in attendance, viz., Amos Cruickshank of Sittyton and W. Hay of Shethin.

Wild Eyes Tribe.—This family traces descent from a roan heifer calf bought at a sale made by Mr. Parrington at Middlesbrough in

April, 1832, for £3. She had seven crosses of registered bulls on a foundation laid in the herd of Mr. Dobinson. Bates claimed that through this heifer (Wild Eyes) he got "the only good blood (Dobinson's) that the Colling herds did not contain." Her sire, Emperor (1974), was sold to the Russian Government. At the date of the Kirklevington dispersion sale this was the most numerous sort in the herd.

The Cambridge (Red) Roses.—Of this strain was 2d Hubback and Red Rose 13th—the Cambridge prize cow previously mentioned. It came into the herd early through Red Rose 1st of Mr. Hustler's breeding (by Yarborough), daughter of the American Cow, whose history is given in a preceding chapter. Red Rose 5th of this family produced to Belvedere Rose of Sharon, imported by the Ohio Company, and ancestress of the American tribe of that name. Under the name of Cambridge and Heydon Roses and Rose of Sharons the descendants of the Cambridge premium cow subsequently became the subject of extensive speculations on both sides the Atlantic.

Foggathorpe family.—The original Foggathorpe cow cost Mr. Bates £113 at Mr. Henry Edward's sale at Castle Howard in 1839. She was a roan, nearly ten years old at the time of the purchase. She was thought to resemble

old Princess in character and to carry the blood of Charles Colling's White Bull (151)—which Mr. Bates prized highly. Her descendants, however, did not acquire as much celebrity as the other Kirklevington sorts.

Blanche or Roan Duchess sort.—Another noted tribe resting upon a Kirklevington base was that of Blanche, derived from the fine old stock of Mr. Hutchinson of Grassy Nook. Bates bred them for some time, and Blanche 5th, by the Duke of Northumberland, produced in Mr. Towneley's hands Roan Duchess, dam of the famous Royal prize-winning Roan Duchess 2d by Frederick (11489).

The Secrets.—This tribe derives rank as "a Bates sort" from the fact that the maternal ancestresses were cows bred and owned by Mr Bates. The foundation cow, old White Rose, was a half-sister to the dam of Belvedere, both being daughters of the Princess bull Young Wynyard. When ten years old she was bred to Whitaker's Gambier (2046). This was in 1832. The produce, the roan White Rose 1st, to the cover of Short Tail, gave birth in 1837 to Secret, sold in 1844 to C. W. Harvey. The family derives its name from this cow, and subsequently attained reputation in two directions, to-wit.: Bates-crossed in the hands of English breeders and Scotch-crossed by Mr. Cruickshank of Sittyton. No representatives of this (nor of

the Blanche) family were contained in the herd at the date of its dispersion.

So-called Bell-Bates tribes.—Several families of Short-horns built up under Kirklevington's wing by Mr. Bates' tenants—the Messrs. Bell—subsequently shared in the great wave of popularity that finally set in toward the Bates blood. Among these were the Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Acombs, Darlingtons, Fletchers (or Filberts), Places, Harts, Georgianas and Hudsons. The Messrs. Bell had the use of Kirklevington bulls, and Mr. Bates himself selected some of the foundation dams.

Last appearance in show-yard.—For years Mr. Bates argued in favor of prizes at shows for family groups, and in 1847, at the urgent request of the Secretary of the Yorkshire Society, he sent the roan Oxford 2d, then eight years old, along with the four youngest of her progeny —two bulls and two heifers—and also one of her grandsons to the Scarborough meeting. The roan bull 2d Duke of Oxford (9046), then three years old, was included in the lot, and defeated the noted Capt. Shafto (6833), that had been bought by Mr. Parkinson for 325 guineas and was champion bull at the Northampton Royal a few weeks previous. All six of the group sent to Scarborough gained prizes.

At York in 1848 Bates again exhibited, but without success, receiving but one prize, a sec-

ond on 2d Duke of Oxford. It is insisted, however, that the decisions gave universal dissatisfaction. This was his last appearance in the show-yard. He had bitterly opposed the whole system of training cattle for show,* and was wont to ridicule the claims of most of the winners.

Dispersion of the herd.—On the 25th of July, 1849, at the age of seventy-four years, after a half a century's work with Short-horns, Thomas Bates passed to his rest, and was buried in the little church-yard at Kirklevington. "The Druid" tells us that "his heart was with horn and hoof to the last. Those who strolled with him in his pastures recalled how the cows and even the young heifers would lick his hand and seem to listen to every gentle word and keen comment as if they penetrated its import; and even when the last struggle was nigh and he could wander among them no more he reclined on some straw in the cow-house that his eye might not lack its solace."

Of the five nephews of Mr. Bates but one,

* "Bates was disgusted at the amount of fulsome nonsense written about the 'invincible' Belleville (6778), which won the champion prize, and considered it his duty to warn foreigners against supposing that the decisions at the Royal Shows, given by judges who were indirectly interested in the success of the prize animals, were any guarantee of their usefulness as breeding stock. * * * On one occasion he drove a friend over from Kirklevington to see Belleville at Mr. J. Mason Hopper's, at Newham Grange, a few miles off. They met Hopper on the road. Bates greeted him with: 'I am bringing my friend to see your bull. I have told him that he is very fat and very quiet.' Hopper, who was rather a rough diamond, replied. 'If that's all you can tell him, gang back; ye need gae no farther.' —*Thomas Bates and the Kirklevington Short-horns.*

Edward Bates, had received a training in agriculture, and he was living abroad. There was no member of the family, therefore, to carry on

KIRKLEVINGTON, NEAR YARM, YORKSHIRE.

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

ENTIRE AND FAR-FAMED HERD

OF PURE

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

BRED BY

THE LATE THOMAS BATES, ESQ.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

BY MR. H. STRAFFORD,

AT KIRKLEVINGTON, NEAR YARM,

ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, 1850

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

KIRKLEVINGTON is two miles from Yarm, twelve miles from Darlington and twelve miles from Northallerton, from which places there is railway conveyance to all parts of the Kingdom.

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the herd, and it was accordingly put up at auction at Kirklevington May 9, 1850. The title-

DUCHESS 42d AND DUCHESS 43d, AT FOUR YEARS OLD, 1842.
(Reproduced by permission of Mr. Cadwallader John Bates, Langley Castle, Northumberland.)

[redacted]

page of the catalogue is herewith reproduced from a copy—now yellow with age—in the possession of the author.

But five families—Duchesses, Oxfords, Waterloos, Wild Eyes and Foggathorpes—were included in the herd at date of sale. Nothing of an historical or descriptive nature was given in the catalogue, either in the shape of foot-notes or introductory matter. No illustrations were attempted, and the peculiar form of printing pedigrees, to which British breeders still cling, was used as follows:

FOURTH DUKE OF YORK (10167), roan, calved December 23, 1846; got by Second Duke of Oxford (9046),
dam (Duchess 51st) by Cleveland Lad (3407),
g. d. (Duchess 41st) by Belvedere (1706),
gr. g. d. (Duchess 32d) by 2d Hubback (1423),
gr. gr. g. d. (Duchess 19th) by 2d Hubback (1423),
gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Duchess 12th) by The Earl (646),
gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Duchess 4th) by Ketton 2d (710),
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Duchess 1st) by Comet (155),
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite (252),
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Daisy Bull (186),
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite (252),
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Hubback (319),—by J. Brown's Red Bull (97).

A darker hour for the placing of a fine herd of cattle upon the market could scarcely have been chosen. At the Oxford Royal, a decade previous, Mr. Bates had been offered 400 guineas each for his prize animals, and at that period he could doubtless have named his own price for the Duke of Northumberland, but times had meantime undergone a serious

change. British agriculture was now profoundly depressed. Average prices at Smithfield market at Christmas, 1850, ranged from 3s. to 3s. 10d. per stone of eight pounds. It seemed fairly probable that the Kirklevington Short-horns, representing the life-work of one of the most enthusiastic breeders England has ever known, would simply be led to a sacrifice. Mr. Bates had often said that his cattle would never be appreciated at their full value during his own lifetime. He believed that his own estimate of them would some day be accepted, and, in later years this indeed came to pass.

The attendance was phenomenal in point of numbers, being estimated at five thousand. America was represented by bids from Col. L. G. Morris and N. J. Becar. Curiosity attracted many. Some, who had felt the lash of Bates' free criticism during his lifetime, were present to exult in what they doubtless hoped would prove a Waterloo for the Kirklevington cattle. As the first lots passed through, and the sand in the auctioneer's glass ran out at about twenty guineas each, these small-minded individuals broke into ironical cheers, but presently the spirited bidding of Mr. Anthony Maynard pulled values out of the mire and some good prices for the times were registered. The roan 4th Duke of York, then three years old, was conceded to be the outstanding bull of the lot,

and had been valued by Mr. Bates at £1,000. When Earl Ducie started him at £200, however—having previously made known his intention to buy the bull at any cost—competition for him was silenced, and the Duke went to His Lordship at what was considered a "bargain-counter" price. The sale list in detail, as respects the Duchesses and Oxfords, is herewith presented:

DUCHESSES.	£	s.
Duchess 51st, roan, calved Aug. 18, 1842—S. E. Bolden	63	
Duchess 54th, red, calved Oct. 30, 1844—Mr. Eastwood	94	10
Duchess 55th, red, calved Oct. 31, 1844—Earl Ducie	110	5
Duchess 56th, red-and-white, calved Nov. 3, 1844—Mr. Ambler	54	12
Duchess 59th, roan, calved Nov. 21, 1847—Earl Ducie	210	
Duchess 61st, red roan, calved Aug. 19, 1848—Lord Feversham	105	
Duchess 62d, red-and-white, calved Oct. 10, 1848—Mr. Champion	126	
Duchess 64th, red, calved Aug. 10, 1849—Earl Ducie	162	15
Grand Duke (10284), red, calved February, 1848—Mr. Hay	215	
4th Duke of York (10167), roan, calved December, 1846—Earl Ducie	210	
Duke of Richmond (7996), roan, calved August, 1844—A. L. Maynard	126	
3d Duke of York (10166), red, calved October, 1845—G. D. Trotter	74	11
Duke of Athol (10150), red, calved September, 1849—Mr. Parker	42	
5th Duke of York (10168), white, calved October, 1849—R. Bell	33	12
14 head sold for £1,627 10s., an average of	£116	5s

OXFORDS.	£	s.
Oxford 2d, roan, calved April 20, 1859—Marquis of Exeter	54	12
Oxford 4th, red-and-white, calved Aug. 8, 1843—E. James	28	7
Oxford 5th, roan, calved Nov. 24, 1844—Col. L. G. Morris (U. S. A.)	74	11
Oxford 6th, red, calved Nov. 6, 1846—Earl Ducie	131	5
Oxford 9th, roan, calved Oct. 27, 1848—A. L. Maynard	42	

Oxford 10th, red-and-white, calved Dec. 30, 1848—Col. Morris 58 11
Oxford 11th, roan, calved Aug. 25, 1849—Earl Ducie.....131 5
Oxford 12th, roan, calved Aug. 27, 1849—Lord Feversham... 85 1
Oxford 13th, roan, calved Jan. 7, 1850—N. J. Becar (U. S. A.) 63 8
Oxford 14th, roan, calved March 1. 1850—Mr. Downes..... 21
2d Duke of Oxford (9046), roan, calved August, 1848—Earl Howe.....110 5
3d Duke of Oxford (9047), roan, calved October, 1845—Mr. Robinson..... 64 1
Beverley (9664), red-and-white, calved October, 1848—Mr. Townshend 32 11
13 head sold for £894 12s., an average of.....£68 16s

WILD EYES.

25 head sold for £1,203 6s., an average of.....£48 2s

WATERLOOS.

6 head sold for £357, an average of.....£59 10s

CAMBRIDGE ROSES.

3 head sold for £147, an average of £49

FOGGATHORPES.

7 head sold for £328 13s., an average of.....£46 19s

GENERAL AVERAGES.

68 head sold for £4,558, an average of.....£67
15 bulls sold for £1,309 7s., an average of.....£87 5s
5 bull calves sold for £201 12s., an average of.....£40
22 cows sold for £1,163 8s., an average of.....£52 17s
16 heifers sold for £1,221 8s., an average of.....£76 6s
10 heifer calves sold for £662 11s., an average of.....£66 5s

Sixty-four Duchess females.—The following tabulation showing the record of Duchess females in the hands of Mr. Bates—for which the author is indebted to Mr. Richard Gibson—is worthy of being incorporated here for purposes of reference.

It will be seen that there were but sixty-four Duchesses all told. Of these, the last (Duchess 64th) was calved after Mr. Bates'

death. The one calf of Duchess 58th was Duchess 65th, that probably died young, as Lord Ducie recorded the 1850 calf of Duchess 55th also as Duchess 65th. Of the fifty-eight Duchesses old enough to breed previous to Mr. Bates' death, which number includes all that lived long enough to have numbers assigned them, two (13th and 57th) are recorded as having died young; one (53d) was a twin with a bull, and twenty-four others (so far as the Herd Book records inform us) never produced calves. A cross from the prolific Wild Eyes tribe might have materially increased Duchess fertility during the "forties."

Name.	Born.	Color.	Sire.	Dam.	Calves produced. Male. Bulls named.	Male. Steers or unnamed.	Female. Lived.	Female. Died.
Duchess 1	1808	r. & w.	Comet		1			....
Duchess 2	1812	r. & w.	Ketton	1	2			....
Duchess 3	1815	r. & w.	Ketton	1	4			....
Duchess 4	1816	r. & w.	Ketton 2d	1	1		3	....
Duchess 5	1817	r. & w.	Ketton 2d		....		1	....
Duchess 6	1819	r. & w.	Ketton 3d	4	....		4	....
Duchess 7	1820	r. & w.	Marske	3	....	....	....	....
Duchess 8	1820	r. & w.	Marske	2	....	....	3	....
Duchess 9	1821	r. & w.	Marske	2	....	....	2	....
Duchess 10	182-	r. & w.	Cleveland	4	....	....	....	....
Duchess 11	1822	r. & w.	Young Marske	5	....	1	2	....
Duchess 12	1822	red.	The Earl	4	....	....	1	....
Duchess 13	1823		The Earl	9	....	....	....	....
Duchess 14	1823	r. & w.	The Earl	6	....	1	....	....
Duchess 15	1824		The Earl	8	....	....	....	....
Duchess 16	1824	y. & w.	The Earl	3	....	....	1	....
Duchess 17	1825	r. & w.	3d Earl	11	....	....	....	....
Duchess 18	1825		2d Hubback	6	....	....	....	....
Duchess 19	1825	y. r.	2d Hubback	12	....	....	5	1
Duchess 20	1825	r. & w.	2d Earl	8	....	....	2	....
Duchess 21	1825	r. & w.	2d Earl	3	....	....	....	....
Duchess 22	1826	r. & w.	2d Hubback	9	....	....	....	....
Duchess 23	1826	r. & w.	2d Earl	11	....	....	....	....
Duchess 24	1826	r. & w.	2d Hubback	6	....	....	....	....
Duchess 25	1826	r. & w.	2d Hubback	8	....	....	....	....
Duchess 26	1826	r. & w.	2d Hubback	3	1	1	1	....

NAME.	Born	Color	Sire.	Dam	Calves produced. Male. Bulls named.	Male. Steers or unnamed.	Female. Lived.	Female. Died.
Duchess 27	1827	r. & w.	2d Hubback	16	....	....	....	....
Duchess 28	1827	r. & w.	2d Hubback	6	....	....	....	....
Duchess 29	1829	r. & w.	2d Hubback	20	....	....	1	....
Duchess 30	1830	r. & w.	2d Hubback	20	....	3	6	....
Duchess 31	1830	r. & w.	2d Hubback	26	....	....	....	....
Duchess 32	1831	r. & w.	2d Hubback	19	1	....	1	....
Duchess 33	1832	roan.	Belvedere	19	....	....	1	....
Duchess 34	1832	r. & w.	Belvedere	29	4	1	2	....
Duchess 35	1833	red.	Gambier	19	....	....	....	....
Duchess 36	1834	r. & w.	Belvedere	19	....	....	....	....
Duchess 37	1834	r. & w.	Belvedere	30	1	2	2	....
Duchess 38	1835	roan.	Norfolk	33	1	....	2	....
Duchess 39	1835	roan.	Belvedere	30	....	....	....	....
Duchess 40	1835	roan.	Belvedere	19	....	....	....	....
Duchess 41	1835	roan.	Belvedere	32	2	....	2	....
Duchess 42	1837	roan.	Belvedere	30	....	1	....	....
Duchess 43	1837	red.	Belvedere	34	1	1	....	....
Duchess 44	1838	r. & w.	Short Tail	37	....	....	....	....
Duchess 45	1838	r. & w.	Short Tail	30	1	....	....	....
Duchess 46	1838	r. & w.	Short Tail	34	....	....	....	....
Duchess 47	1839	red.	Short Tail	37	....	....	....	....
Duchess 48	1839	r. & w.	Short Tail	30	....	....	....	....
Duchess 49	1839	r. & w.	Short Tail	30	1	....	1	....
Duchess 50	1839	white.	Duke of Northumberland	38	1	....	1	....
Duchess 51	1840	roan.	Cleveland Lad	41	3	....	2	1
Duchess 52	1841	r. & w.	Holkar	38	....	....	....	....
Duchess 53	1842	roan.	Duke of Northumberland	41	....	....	....	....
Duchess 54	1844	red.	2d Cleveland Lad	49	1	....	3	....
Duchess 55	1844	red.	4th Duke of Northumberland.	38	1	....	1	....
Duchess 56	1844	r. & w.	2d Duke of Northumberland.	51	1	....	2	....
Duchess 57	1845	roan.	2d Cleveland Lad	50	....	....	....	....
Duchess 58	1846	red.	Lord Barrington	54	....	....	1	....
			Total	....	29	16	63	2
Duchess 59	1847	roan.	2d Duke of Oxford	56	Born previous to the death of Mr. Bates, July 25, 1849, and at that date not old enough to have produced.			
Duchess 60	1847	red.	2d Duke of Oxford	54				
Duchess 61	1848	roan.	2d Duke of Oxford	51				
Duchess 62	1848	r. & w.	2d Duke of Oxford	56				
Duchess 63	1848	roan.	2d Duke of Oxford	54				
Duchess 64	1849	red.	2d Duke of Oxford	55				

Individual character of the cattle.—It may be of interest to American breeders to know that, although the prevailing color of the old Duchesses had been red and white, thirty-eight of the herd of sixty-eight head sold in 1850 were roan and five pure white in color; fifteen being red-and-white and twelve red. The con-

centration of the blood of the light-colored Belvedere and of the white Matchem cow's sons — the Cleveland Lads — modified the original Duchess color as well as elevated the general excellence of the herd. A contemporary report of the sale in the *Farmer's Magazine* commended the character of the cattle in the following laudatory language:

"In a combination of those qualities which constitute excellence in the Short-horn variety of cattle it may be asserted with confidence that the Kirklevington Herd at the time of its dispersion was unequaled by any other in existence. Magnificent size, straight and broad back, arched and well-spread ribs, wide bosom, snug shoulder, clean neck, light feet, small head, prominent and bright but placid eye, were features of usefulness and beauty which distinguished this herd in the very highest degree. While the hide is sufficiently thick to indicate an excellent constitution, its elasticity when felt between the fingers and thumb, and its floating under the hand upon the cellular texture beneath, together with the soft and furry texture of the coat, evinced in an extraordinary degree throughout the herd excellent quality of flesh and disposition to rapid taking on fat. In the sixty-eight head of cattle not one could be characterized as inferior or even as mediocre, all ranking as first-class animals; and when an idea of inferiority arose it was only in reference to a comparison with others of this splendid herd, which, from their most extraordinary excellence, demanded special notice."

Thus passed into other hands a herd that was destined to receive recognition in the subsequent progress of the breed beyond even the wildest dreams of its founder. At his grave stands a substantial monument,* erected largely through the efforts of Mr. William Housman,

*The exact date of Mr. Bates' death was July 25, as already stated. Through some inadvertency the inscription on the monument reads "July 26th."

one of the most entertaining of all English writers upon Short-horn cattle. It bears this simple inscription:

THIS MEMORIAL
OF
THOMAS BATES,
OF KIRKLEVINGTON,
ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED BREEDERS OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
IS RAISED BY A FEW FRIENDS WHO APPRECIATE
HIS LABOURS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
BRITISH STOCK,
AND RESPECT HIS CHARACTER.
BORN 21ST JUNE, 1776.
DIED 26TH JULY, 1849.

DRAWN FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AUTHOR, 1892.

WARLABY HOUSE—Drawn from photo taken by the author, 1892.

CHAPTER V.

PALMY DAYS AT KILLERBY AND WARLABY.

The establishment of the Yorkshire and Royal Shows (1838-9) proved the means of attracting largely-increased attention to the breed, not only throughout Great Britain but in foreign lands as well. Mr. Bates was quick to see the advertising advantages presented, and had carried off high honors at the initial meetings of the National Show at Oxford and Cambridge. His contemporary, John Booth of Killerby, soon followed suit and began a career of conquest—in which his brother Richard soon joined—that gave the Booth cattle for a long series of years reputation as a heavy flesh-carrying type unequaled by any other in the Kingdom. Prior to that time the Booth herds had been kept mainly for dairy and grazing purposes, most of the males being steered. Their quick-feeding quality rendered them easily susceptible to "training" for show.

We have already detailed the division of the Killerby Herd that occurred in 1814, at the

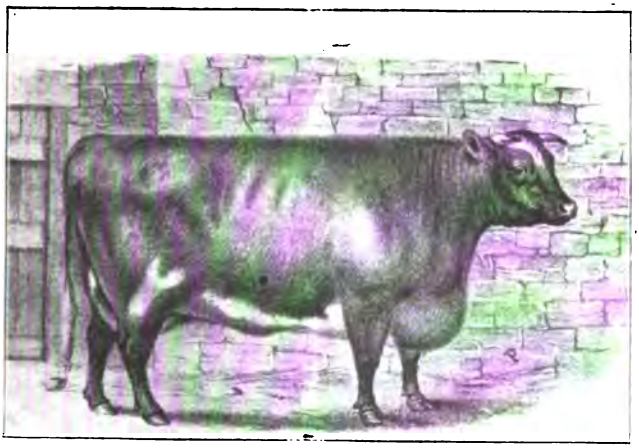
time when Richard Booth began breeding at Studley. To take the place at Killerby of some of the cows sent to Studley Thomas Booth bought others, which when crossed with his strongly-bred bulls gave rise to three very prominent families—the Farewells, the Broughtons, and the Dairymaids or Moss Roses. The matron of the Farewell tribe, like so many other good ones that proved successful breeders, was simply a good market cow, showing Short-horn breeding and quality, purchased at Darlington. Among her descendants were the famous trio—Faith, Hope and Charity. The first Broughton cow came, like the Fairholme heifers, from a good dairy farmer, and of her line was Bliss, Blythe and Bonnet. The original Dairymaid came from a good stock of cattle near the village of Scorton. To her the prolific Vivandiere, Campfollower and Soldier's Bride traced in the maternal line. To these families were added the Gaudy (or Lady Betty) sort, bred from a cow bought from Mr. Taylor of Catterick; the Mantalinis, derived from the purchase of Sylph, by Remus, from Mrs. Booth's sister, Miss Wright of Cleasby, and the Belindas, that originated from the stock of Miss Wright and Mr. Charge. The descendants of these cows, a portion of the Halnaby and Fairholme tribes, and the Bracelets constituted the herd that graced "the quiet meadows

of old Killerby," from whence John Booth selected the celebrated show animals sent to the early meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The sensation created by their appearance laid the foundation for the wide demand that subsequently set in for Booth blood. In five years four first prizes for the best Short-horn cows at the Royal were won by animals of Killerby breeding.

Bracelet and Necklace.—In 1840 Killerby entered the lists at the Yorkshire Show at Northallerton and won first prize with the roan three-year-old Bracelet, by Priam (2452)—he a son of Isabella by Pilot—and second on the yearling heifer Mantalini. In 1841 Mr. Booth ventured into deeper water, showing at the Royal at Liverpool and the Highland at Berwick, as well as at the Yorkshire Show. Bracelet won first as cow at both of the national shows, and Mantalini first as two-year-old heifer. In 1842 Bracelet and her twin sister, Necklace, swept all before them at York, and Necklace was first at the Bristol Royal. Carr says: "To this day it is a mooted question among those who remember the world-renowned twins to which of them could be most justly awarded the palm of beauty. Necklace is said to have had neater fore quarters and to have been rather better filled up behind the shoulders. Bracelet had fuller,

longer and more level hind quarters." Writing in 1880 John Thornton said: "Many old breeders still maintain that as Duke of Northumberland was one of the finest bulls so Bracelet was the finest cow in their recollection." In 1843 Necklace overcame all opposition at Doncaster. These famous cows together brought home as trophies of show-yard war some thirty-five class and championship prizes and medals; Necklace finishing her career by winning a gold medal against thirty-seven competitors at the Smithfield Fat-Stock Show at London in 1846.

Buckingham.—Bracelet was not only a reigning show-yard queen, but proved a grand breeder, producing the fine white show cow Birthday, by Lord Stanley (4269), the prize bull Hamlet, by Leonard, and that extraordinary sire Buckingham (3239), the latter the result of mating with Col. Cradock's Mussulman (4525). Buckingham was sold to Richard Booth, who had in the meantime succeeded to his father's estate of Warlaby, and in his hands proved a uniform getter of broad-backed, round-ribbed stock, with shapely fore quarters and well-filled flanks. He was subsequently let to Mr. Barnes, who established a noted herd of Booth-bred cattle at Westland, Ireland, but the bull was unfortunately lost by the burning of the channel steamer that was conveying him to the Emerald Isle. Buckingham introduced the Old



NECKLACE AT SIX YEARS OLD.

BRACELET AT FIVE YEARS OLD.

JOHN BOOTH'S FAMOUS ROYAL PRIZE-WINNING TWINS.

Cherry blood into the Booth herds, and illustrated the vivifying effect of a judicious outcross upon tribes that had been interbred for generations. No further proof of this is needed than the mere mention of the fact that Buckingham left at Warlaby, among other valuable progeny, the celebrated Charity, Plum Blossom, Bloom, Medora, Vivandiere, Isabella Buckingham, Vanguard, Hopewell, Benedict and Baron Warlaby. Bracelet's famous daughter, Birthday, in turn produced the prize-winning heifer Gem (which Dixon says was Mr. Booth's model as respects compactness, beautiful hair and fine, even quality of flesh) and the white bull Lord George (10439), the sire of the 2d Duke of Athol (11376), in the pedigrees of Mr. Alexander's American Duchesses of Airdrie. Another daughter of Bracelet was Pearl, grandam of Pearly, bought by Col. Towneley at the Killerby sale, that became the dam of the 500-guinea Ringlet. Bracelet was also the dam of the red bull Morning Star (6223), that was sold in 1844 as a two-year-old to Louis Phillippe of France. Before crossing the Channel, however, he begot Vesper, the ancestress of the noted family of that name in the Booth-bred herd of Mr. R. S. Bruere. Necklace produced Jewel, the dam of Jeweller, used in the Towneley herd, the sire of the celebrated Barmpton Rose cow Butterfly. Mantalini, the

show-yard companion of the twins, had a daughter, Pelerine, from whence came those "three graces," Rose of Autumn, Rose of Summer and Rose of Athelstane, in the herd of Mr. Douglas of Athelstaneford.

John Booth's sale.—After playing a prominent part in the show-yard for a number of years and demonstrating beyond all dispute the flesh-making qualities and prepotent character of his cattle "the Squire of Killerby" sold his herd at auction in July, 1852, the sale being attended by breeders from all parts of the Kingdom. The depression prevailing at the time of the Bates sale still continued, and some of the animals were a few years later resold for three times the price paid at the sale. The forty-four lots averaged £48 12s. Bloom brought 110 guineas from Mr. Ambler, and Birthright 105 guineas from Mr. Douglas. After the dispersion John Booth did not again engage extensively in cattle-breeding.* His

*Mr Booth was a very fine-looking man, upward of six feet and fifteen stone, with rare hands and a fine eye to hounds. This was the sport he loved best, and when he was on Jack o' Lantern or Rob Roy few men could cross the Bedale country with him. * * * He was full of joviality and good stories as well as the neatest of practical jokes. His friend Wetherell generally had his guard up, but when he received a letter, apparently from the Earl of Tankerville, saying that he was to lot and sell the wild White cattle of Chillingham, he puzzled for minutes as to how on earth His Lordship ever intended to catch them and bring them into the ring before he guessed the joke and its author. * * * Booth judged a great deal in England, and never went for great size either in a bull or a cow. As a man of fine, steady judgment in a cattle-ring he has perhaps never had an equal. He died in 1857, after a weary twelve months' illness, in his seventieth year, at Killerby, and a memorial window at Catterick, where he rests, was put up by his friends and neighbors and the Short-horn world as well."—*Saddle and Sirloin.*

brother Richard had purchased Venus Victrix at the top price of the sale (175 guineas) and afterward presented her to her former owner. She was successfully exhibited at leading shows from 1852 to 1856, and also produced the two bulls King Arthur and King Alfred, both by Crown Prince, besides two choice heifers, Victrix and Venus de Medicis. The latter was sold to Mr. Douglas for 300 guineas and shown at the Paris Exposition. At Mr. Booth's death in 1857 his sons inherited this Venus Victrix tribe, as well as the descendants of Hecuba, by Hopewell; among the latter being the noted Forest Queen and Queen of Trumps. Hecuba was of the real rent-paying sort—a heavy milker and quick feeder. Another grand cow in the herd at this time was Soldier's Dream, of the old Moss Rose sort. Her dam had been presented to John Booth's sons by their uncle Richard.

Warlaby and its show-yard wonders.—We now approach the zenith of Booth fame—the later achievements of that Achilles of British show-yard war, Richard Booth (late of Studley), who succeeded to his father's estate of Warlaby, in the grassy valley of the Wiske, in 1835. In his later years Thomas Booth had not endeavored to give the herd at Warlaby any special prominence. He had devoted fifty years of his useful life to the interests of the breed, and had lived to see the type created by

his skill and genius recognized as one of the chief sources of Short-horn excellence. He was content, therefore, to leave to younger men the active "pushing" of their favorites. It is said that Richard on his entrance at Warlaby did not at first contemplate any special effort in the line of Short-horn breeding. Unlike his brother John—who had the traditional Yorkshire love for the excitements of the race-course and the hunting field—Richard had never been given to active pursuits, and "was only a quiet gig-man" from the early days. Happily for the breed, however, he changed his mind in relation to cattle-breeding and devoted the remainder of his days to the upbuilding of what was beyond all question the most remarkable herd of its time and one of the greatest known in Short-horn history.

Thomas Booth had left at Warlaby cows of of the Halnaby (Strawberry), Farewell, Blossom, Broughton, Dairymaid and Christon families. To this collection Richard added old Isabella, by Pilot, then in her sixteenth year but still breeding. Killerby was at this date and for some years afterward in the ascendant so far as public notoriety was concerned. The victories of Bracelet and Necklace, of Mantalini, Ladythorne, Birthday and Hamlet had drawn all eyes upon the work of John Booth, but Richard of Warlaby was meantime buck-

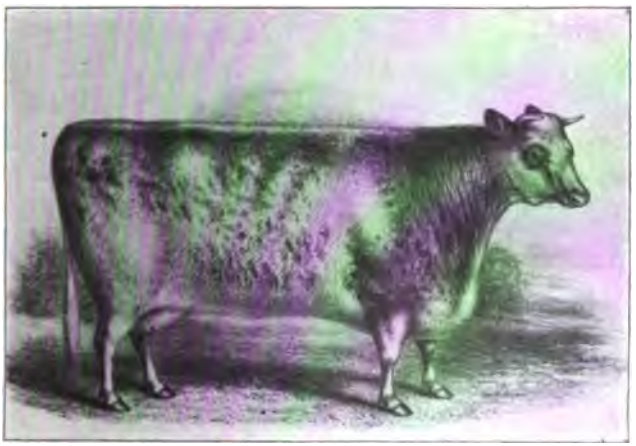
ling on his armor. He bought Bracelet's son Buckingham, bearing 50 per cent of Old Cherry blood, from his brother John; having already sent his own grand cow, White Strawberry, to be bulled by Lord Lieutenant (4260), of Mr. Raine's breeding. White Strawberry was probably the best cow at Warlaby at that time. She was bred in every direction from the closest affinities of blood, her ancestors, male and female, being filled by repeated crosses with the blood of Albion and Pilot. She was a magnificent broad-backed, wide-breasted animal, quite equal in merit to those buxom matrons, the red Anna and the roan Isabella by Pilot, the two best cows that either of the herds had previous to 1835 produced. The white bull Leonard (4210) was the result of this Booth-Raine union. In those days color did not condemn good cattle to destruction. Leonard was called a "little" bull, but the Booths were never partial to big ones. Moreover, he had great loins and widely-spread ribs. He was also rather heavy in the horn, but the laird of Warlaby had confidence in his value as a sire and placed him in service. His blood, blended with that of Buckingham through the veins of that grand galaxy of Booth-bred cows, Isabella, White Strawberry, Bracelet and Charity, ultimately found issue in the world-renowned Crown Prince (10087), the bull of all Booth bulls; the bull that

was to Warlaby what Duke of Northumberland was to Kirklevington or Champion of England to Sittyton.

Faith, Hope and Charity.—It was not until 1846 that Warlaby closed in earnest with the ruling ring-side powers of the United Kingdom. John Booth was out with a strong herd, including Necklace, Birthday, Mantalini, Gem and Hamlet—the latter regarded by John Booth as the best bull he ever bred. It was a significant fact that one of Richard's earliest ventures in the show-field had been made with a roan cow called Faith, of the Farewell family. She was a large and excellent cow, but somewhat masculine, and could only get a second against Necklace at the Yorkshire meeting, but her name represented the foundation upon which Warlaby built for the future—implicit confidence in the value of the blood combinations there at work. From Faith sprang Hope in the form of a roan daughter of that name—got by the white bull Leonard—that went to the Yorkshire Show in 1845 as a two-year-old and there became one of the first of a long and truly regal line of Warlaby winners.

In 1846 Richard Booth made his bow at the Royal, held that year in the Tyneside Country, near Newcastle. Bracelet and Necklace were there, but fortunately had graduated into the class for "extra stock." Leonard's daughter

JOHN BOOTH'S BIRTHDAY AT FOUR YEARS OLD.



THE BOOTH COW VIVANDIERE AT FIVE YEARS.

Bred by John Outhwaite, Bainesse, Yorkshire, England.

Hope, then three years old, defeated all other cows of her age in the yard, repeating the performance at the Yorkshire at Wakefield. Not only did the handsome Hope accomplish this in 1846, but what was even more to the point during that same year she produced to the cover of Buckingham the red heifer Charity, that subsequently attained imperishable renown as the mother of

Crown Prince (10087).—This extraordinary breeding bull was a roan, dropped by Charity May 10, 1849, to a service by the white Fitz Leonard (7010). Mr. Carr says: "Of Charity, who so long graced the Warlaby pastures, it is sufficient to say that she was the personification of all that is beautiful in Short-horn shape. Such was her regularity of form that a straight wand laid along her side longitudinally from the lower flank to the forearm and from the hips to the upper part of the shoulder blades touched at almost every point; her quarters were so broad, her crops and shoulders so full, her ribs so boldly projected, and the space between them and the well-cushioned hips so arched over with flesh as to form a continuous line. It was difficult for the most hypercritical eye to detect a failing point in this perfectly-molded animal, and it was in consequence of Mr. Booth's high appreciation of her merits and those of her son that he made such free use of

Crown Prince. Charity won every prize for which she was shown save one, when she was beaten as a calf by another of the same herd, after which her career was one of unvaried success. She was thrice decked with the white rosette at the Royal and thrice at the Yorkshire meetings."

The Prince proved probably the greatest stock-getter of all the many celebrated bulls ever used at Warlaby. He was never shown, so valuable were his services in the breeding herd; his capacity in that respect was attested not only by such champion show cattle as Nectarine Blossom and the four peerless "Queens," but his bulls—for one of which, the champion Windsor, Mr. Booth refused £1,000—were in demand from all parts of the Kingdom. But one of his sons, Duke of Buckingham, was ever sold, Mr. Booth preferring to retain the ownership of all. They were let and used with remarkable results on some of the best herds of their time. Mr. Carr, the accomplished historian of the Booths, said of Crown Prince: "To the visitor at Warlaby I would say, '*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice!*'" If you ask where is his monument, look around you.

Isabella Buckingham and other celebrities.—Isabella, by Pilot, had produced nine calves before her transfer to Warlaby, but she there gave birth at the extreme age of eighteen years

to the white heifer Isabella (Vol. VI, page 405, Coates' Herd Book), by Young Matchem (4422), that subsequently produced the white Fitz Leonard (7010), sire of Crown Prince (10087); the big, broad-backed, heavy-loined roan sire and show bull Vanguard (10994), that acquired fame in the great Booth-bred herd of Mr. Torr, and the roan heifers Innocence and Isabella Buckingham. Innocence in turn produced the white Leonidas (10414), that sired the famous Monk (11824)—also white—one of the best of the Warlaby bulls. Carr says that the hair of Leonidas was so long that it fairly "waved in the wind, like the wool on a sheep's back." Isabella Buckingham, "a superb cow of great substance," was a roan, dropped March 29, 1845, and as her name implies was a daughter of Bracelet's son Buckingham. She thus joined the blood of one of the greatest of all Killerby cows to that of the queenly Isabella. The "imposing grandeur" of the Warlaby Isabellas was a theme upon which admirers of the herd ever loved to dwell, and Isabella Buckingham of that line, like Charity, reaped a rich harvest of ribbons and rosettes.

Indeed after 1846 Warlaby's place in the National shows was for many years unquestioned. At the Northampton Royal of 1847 Cherry Blossom (by Buckingham), a noble cow "with massive fore quarters and of stately presence," was

first; Isabella Buckingham was first-prize two-year-old, and Charity the first-prize yearling. At the same show held at York in 1848 Hope, Charity and Isabella were all winners. At the Norwich Royal of 1849 Charity was first and Isabella second, Cherry Blossom heading the post-graduate class, and at the Highland Show at Glasgow they repeated in Scotland what they had accomplished "South o' Tweed."

Meantime Hope had produced to Buckingham the roan bull Hopewell (10332), that early demonstrated his mettle by winning first as a yearling at Leeds in 1849. Hopewell became a sire of great renown, Mr. Booth receiving for his services while on hire in various herds the great sum of £1,000. To the cover of Cherry Blossom's own brother, Baron Warlaby (7813), Hope gave birth to the short-legged, thrifty roan bull Harbinger (10297), that won as a yearling at the Exeter Royal of 1850, and afterward proved a wonderful stock-getter, siring the prize cow Bridesmaid and Red Rose, the dam of the wonderful "Queens" to be mentioned further on. He also became known on this side of the Atlantic as the sire of Mr. Alexander's imp. Mazurka, ancestress of a very noted American tribe. Isabella Buckingham was first-prize cow at same show.

Windsor (14013) and the Blossoms.—We have already noted the appearance of the first of this

family, Cherry Blossom, in the show-yard. In 1851 the roan four-year-old cow Plum Blossom, by Buckingham,* in calf to Crown Prince, won the first prize at the Windsor Royal, and in October following she gave birth to a white bull calf that afterward carried all before him at the National and Northern county shows. In honor of his mother's victory at the Royal he was dubbed Windsor. The calf began his winnings at Sheffield the following summer. That same year another of this family, Rose Blossom, gained first as a two-year-old at the Royal.

Windsor made ten shows and won nine first prizes, being the "bull card" of the Warlaby exhibit from 1852 to 1855. He was spoken of as "the Comet of modern times. A very symmetrical animal, of extraordinary length, with a good masculine head and horn, a well-formed neck, a very deep and prominent breast, and well-covered, obliquely-laid shoulders; his back was admirably formed—firm and level—and his ribs were finely arched up to the shoulders, forming a cylindrical shape throughout; his

* Plum Blossom, according to Carr, was "a level, lengthy, short-legged cow of great substance. She had abundance of hair, of a rich purple roan, a very sweet head and high-bred appearance. While still but a slip of a heifer (for Plum Blossom was no hot-house nursling, but a wilding of the fields from her birth) Mr. Eastwood, visiting Warlaby with the late Mr. Booth, had the sagacity to foresee the perfection to which she would mature. He made tempting overtures to compass her transfer to Towneley, which he flattered himself the latter did not seem disinclined to entertain; but on reviving the subject after dinner Mr. Booth dashed his hopes by intimating that he could not allow him to 'put in his thumb and pull out this plum.'"

quarters were very long and flat, his thighs, flank and twist remarkably deep and full, and his legs short and fine below the knee. From the top of his shoulder to the tip of his brisket he measured four feet ten inches." After winning at the Carlisle Royal in 1855 an Australian breeder offered £1.000 for him, which proposition Mr. Booth declined. Windsor was sire of the great show cow Soldier's Bride, presently to be mentioned.

A few years later the big, all-conquering Nectarine Blossom, by Crown Prince, appeared. In 1857 she was the first-prize cow at York. In 1858 she was first at the Royal, first at the Yorkshire and winner of the 100-guinea cup at Durham Show as best animal in the yard. In 1859 she was again first among cows at the Royal. Of this tribe also was that broad, thick-fleshed prize cow Venus Victrix, shown by John Booth, as already noticed.

Bride, Bridesmaid and Bride Elect.—A branch of Mr. Booth's favorite old Halnaby tribe threw out a blooming bevy of show-yard favorites between the years 1847 and 1857, beginning with Bagatelle by Buckingham, and including Bride by Hopewell, Bridesmaid by Harbinger, and the extraordinary white cow Bride Elect by Vanguard (10994). The latter was regarded as the wonder of her day in respect to her astonishing development of bosom

and fore quarters, and also carried a beautiful head and horn. She was a leading winner in the Warlaby show herds from 1854 to 1858.

The quartette of "Queens."—The same Halnaby or Strawberry tribe that gave Warlaby these Brides appeared again in full flower just as Bride Elect began to lose her bloom;* Red Rose, by Harbinger, producing to the cover of Crown Prince that remarkable group of heifers Queen of the May, Queen Mab, Queen of the Vale, and finally the noble Queen of the Ocean. It is related that a blank check tendered by Rev. J. Bolden for Red Rose—the dam of these celebrities—when she was a heifer was refused. Mr. Booth's vision as to her future usefulness was in this case prophetic, as he was afterward offered 1,500 guineas for Queen of the May, the first of the daughters to enter the show-yard. This heifer began winning as a yearling at the Chelmsford Royal of 1856. Queen Mab, "the Greek beauty," entered the prize list as a yearling at the same society's show at Shrewsbury in 1857. Queen of the Vale came forward in 1858. Queen of the Ocean was presented as a cow at the Battersea Royal of 1862, receiving first in her class and gold medal as best female in the yard. That same year she won the 100-

*Old Cuddy, long-time herdsman for Mr. Booth, would say: "Aye! yon's poor auld Bride Elect. Did ye ever see sic an a breast and sic leeght timbers? Yan wad wonder how sic bane could bear sae muckle beef. Look at her rumps and thighs, and loins, and aboon a', that breast! Why there be amaist plenty for twa beasts!"

guinea cup championship at Durham County Show. In 1863, shown with Soldier's Bride, she was one of the first-prize pair of cows at the Worcester Royal, and first at the Yorkshire, Northumberland, North Lancashire, Craven, Halifax and Keighley Shows.

Queen of the May has been described as almost a model. Her loins and chine were broad and deeply covered, her head sweetly feminine and her shoulders, girth and neck veins faultless. Her quarters were long and level; her only weakness being at the thigh. She was unfortunately permanently injured on a railway journey. Queen of the Vale and Queen Mab were described in the *Journal of the Highland Agricultural Society*, after winning first and second respectively at Perth, in the following language:

"Queen of the Vale is a cow of faultless proportions, a perfect parallelogram in form, with well-fleshed, obliquely-laid shoulders, a good head and a very sweet neck and bosom, sweeping finely into the shoulders, the points of which are completely hidden by the full neck vein. Queen Mab is, if possible, still more remarkable than her sister for her broad, thick, level loins, depth of twist and armful of flank; but she is now perhaps less faultless, as her hind quarters are becoming plain and patchy from fat. She is, however, equal, if not superior, to Queen of the Vale in her marvelous capacity of girth, fore rib and bosom. Like her sister, she maintains her cylindrical proportions wonderfully throughout, the ribs retaining their circular form up to the shoulders, with which they blend without any depression either at the crops or behind the elbow, and from thence the fore quarters taper beautifully to the head."

The massive Queen of the Ocean was a royal specimen of her race, with the traditional

Booth wealth of flesh, shortness of leg and perfect fore quarters. The Battersea judges called her "all that a cow should be." She became the dam of the bull Prince of Battersea, that won a lot of prizes as a calf and yearling but died from the effect of overheating at the Newcastle Royal of 1864. The great price of 800 guineas had been refused for him. Queen of the Vale had a heifer, Queen of the May 2d, that also became a great winner. Three of the victories of Queen Mab, Nectarine Blossom and Queen of the May reduced to Mr. Booth's possession the Durham Society's 100-guinea challenge cup, which thereafter became an heirloom of the house of Warlaby.

Vivandiere, Campfollower and Soldier's Bride.—One of the most remarkable of the Warlaby matrons was the prolific Vivandiere, by Buckingham. Her description indicates that she was what the Scotch herdsmen call "a lady coo," or what is in common cattle-breeding parlance a "breedy" cow. Mr. Carr incidentally gives us Richard Booth's testimony to be added to that of nearly all other eminent breeders to the effect that good breeding cows usually have good heads. He says: "The modest Vivandiere, with her beautiful head, was frequently unobserved, except by the admirers of a well-filled udder, unless brought into notice by the quiet observation from her

owner 'Look at that head and hair!'" She had ten calves, among them being the prize-winning Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Welcome, Vivacity, Verity, Soldier's Nurse, and the great cow Campfollower. Prince Alfred gained many prizes in 1864 and 1865, was used at Windsor, was let one year to the Emperor Napoleon III for the French Government Experimental Farm and afterward spent two years at Lady Pigot's; Her Ladyship being an enthusiastic breeder of Booth Short-horns, and producing among other celebrities Rosedale, by Valasco. Mr. Booth did not make a practice of showing his stock bulls, but Dixon says that "old Prince Alfred after making a perfect Ulysses of himself in the home farms of princes, emperors and baronets came out and was first in the bull class in the eleventh year of his age."

One of the most valuable cows ever produced at Warlaby was Vivandiere's daughter Campfollower, by Crown Prince. She was described as "a truly noble cow, with queenly gait." Moreover, she would have been a profitable cow in any working dairy. Indeed, she died at last from milk fever, after giving birth to the heifer Soldier's Nurse, that was presented by Richard Booth to his nephews at Killerby. In the hands of the latter the "Nurse" produced Soldier's Dream and the thick, heavy-fleshed

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (21451).
(Reproduced from photograph of painting at Warlaby, by courtesy of Richard Booth.)

bull Brigade Major, by Valasco. Campfollower probably contributed as much to the ultimate fame of Warlaby as any other member of the herd. Bred to Windsor (14013) she produced in 1859 the celebrated white show cow Soldier's Bride. As a yearling the latter grew into an astonishing specimen of early maturity, and later on became one of the most magnificent cows of her time, her grandly-arched ribs, beautiful bosom and great heart-girth marking her as one of the outstanding Short-horns of her day and generation. She traveled the circuit for several years with her renowned stable companion Queen of the Ocean, had the honor of defeating that extraordinary cow upon several occasions, and in 1865 became the dam of the roan heifer Bride of the Vale, sold to Walcott & Campbell of New York for $5,000. In the spring of 1864 Campfollower dropped the roan bull Commander-in-Chief (21451), by Valasco (15443), in reference to which the venerable Mr. Wetherell said: "He is the best bull I have seen since the days of Comet." In the hands of Mr. T. C. Booth, who succeeded to the possession of Warlaby Herd, Commander-in-Chief acquired international fame.

Death of Richard Booth.—On the 31st of October, 1864, "full of years and honors," Richard Booth died at the age of seventy-six. Shortly before his death he had refused an

offer of £15,000 for his herd, which, while at that time reduced to some thirty head, included, among other "future-great" individuals, Lady Blithe's sensational yearling heifer Lady Fragrant and Campfollower's baby bull Commander-in-Chief—a pair destined to add, in other hands, fresh laurels to the house of Booth. The delightful "Boswell" of this remarkable family of Short-horn breeders (William Carr) takes leave of Richard Booth, "the good old man," in the following characteristic language:

"He sleeps in peace beneath the shade of the old grey tower of Ainderby, that looks down upon the scene of his useful and quiet labors. But Warlaby is there still, and his kith and kin retain its hall and herd. And it may be added—for it is a circumstance too well known to savor at all of flattery—that his nephew and successor, Mr. T. C. Booth, is no unworthy or unskillful heir, while his amiable wife lends a new charm to the old place; and his rising family gives the promise of the continuance of the long-continued Warlaby herd for generations yet to come."

The Booth method of breeding.—The Messrs. Booth always adhered to the proposition that they secured their best results by interbreeding their own established tribes. At the same time they were aware of the fact that inbreeding the cattle in their possession was quite a different proposition from, and was probably attended by more dangers than, inbreeding as practiced by the Collings. In the latter case the cattle that were incestuously bred had no prior relationships. With the Booth stock as

it existed at Warlaby inbreeding meant the mating of close affinities, as nearly all ran back originally to Hubback and Favorite through a hundred different channels. So we find them introducing at a comparatively early period the Mason blood of Matchem—to which Bates also resorted later—and Lord Stanley (4269), of the Earl of Carlisle's breeding. The breeding of John Booth's Bracelet to Col. Cradock's Mussulman, and of Richard Booth's White Strawberry to Lord Lieutenant, of Raine's blood, proved to be wise procedure. Neither Buckingham nor Leonard, the two bulls secured from those outside services, were extraordinary individuals. In fact the former was called "shabby." But when the fresh blood (50 per cent) carried by these bulls was reduced to 25 per cent, as found in their progeny, the result, as must appear from the foregoing recital, was all that could be desired. Indeed, in the case of the matchless sire Crown Prince both of these fresh currents met in diluted form. Lord Stanley, bred to Bracelet, gave John Booth's noted show cow Birthday.

Two later attempts at outcrossing were made, one through the bull Exquisite (8048) and the other through Water King (11024), but both were considered at the time as having been unsuccessful. Nevertheless Isabella Buckingham's daughter Sample, by Exquisite, was

bred to Crown Prince, and the product of that union—a heifer called Specimen—was (contrary to Mr. Booth's usual practice) bred back to her own sire (Crown Prince); the double cross of that bull upon the outcrossed cow producing the prize-winning Lady Grace, that was first at the Cleveland Show at Yarm in 1861. In her the true Booth type was completely regained, and her daughter Graceful was one of a pair of prize heifers at Worcester Royal. Carr states that both of these animals were of robust constitution, with abundance of hair. Exquisite was bought by Messrs. Booth and Torr at the Wiseton sale at thirteen months old for 370 guineas. He is said to have had plenty of substance and "a profusion of beautiful hair," and combined Mason's and Earl Spencer's blood.

Water King was a roan, bred by Mr. Torr from Baron Warlaby (7813) out of the Bates Waterloo cow Water Witch by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649). While Mr. Booth did not fancy his calves, yet one of his daughters—Peach Blossom—was good enough to go into the show herd in 1852, and won second to Bridesmaid at the Royal at Gloucester. A Water King heifer—Welcome, from Campfollower—was called "homely," but her daughter Welcome Hope, by Hopewell, was good. Old Cuddy said of her: "Aye, Hopewell has putten

in some gude work when he gat that heifer. She wad make up a slashin' cow, though she have a touch o' Bates bluid in her; but then, ye ken, Hopewell wad mak' up a' deficiencies."

The fecundity of the Booth cattle was unfavorably affected by high feeding for show. They had not been as intensely bred as the Bates Duchesses. The limited number of the latter produced during a period of nearly fifty years by Mr. Bates—as shown by the table printed on page 113—was unquestionably due to incestuous mating. The complete extinction, in the female line, of some of the best Warlaby tribes—such as the Blossoms and Charities—was laid at the door of the exacting requirements of the Royal and other show-yards.

We may conclude this reference to the work of John and Richard Booth by the following quotation from *Saddle and Sirloin:*

"A more remarkable contrast than these two celebrated brothers, both in form and temperament, is seldom met with in practice. John, the elder, was, like Robert Colling, perhaps the more original thinker of the two, but not the same steady worker. He was more the man of the world, fond of a gallop with the Bedale and always ripe and ready for a little fun; while Richard was much more of the dignified recluse and thought 'no place like home.' John delighted to go off on judging expeditions, while Richard never donned the ermine and only cared for a good lodging or his 'ease at mine inn' during a great show, that he might see a few select standard-bearers, who would share his winning pleasure or sympathize with him if he were beaten. John was an apt and ready speaker and never sat down without some quaint, racy sentiment which set the table in a roar; Richard merely rose

and bowed to the Chairman and Vice in turn and let himself down again, with a simple word of thanks to the company. One was more off-handed and hardly valued his herd enough; the other was the man of business who appraised it to a nicety."

The Warlaby bulls were for years in such demand that it was with difficulty customers could be supplied. Ireland's Short-horn herds were fairly dominated by them, while in England such distinguished breeders as Lady Pigot, Messrs. Torr, Bruere, Outhwaite, Peel, Pawlett and others, by their intelligent manipulation of Booth blood, assisted materially in giving it that high renown which it has so long enjoyed.

T. C. BOOTH'S ROYAL PRIZE-WINNING COW LADY FRAGRANT.

CHAPTER VI.

OTHER EMINENT ENGLISH BREEDERS.

The earlier volumes of the English Herd Book contain the names of many successful breeders, but the operations of most of them were more or less obscured by the brilliant achievements at Ketton, Barmpton, Killerby, Kirklevington and Warlaby. It must not be supposed, however, that all early knowledge of the art of Short-horn-breeding began and ended with the eminent breeders mentioned in the foregoing pages. The careers of these Napoleons of the trade necessarily occupy our attention somewhat to the disadvantage of other worthy workers in the cause of improvement, but no survey of the foundation upon which our American Short-horn-breeding rests would be complete without some reference at this point to a few other herds that existed prior to, or contemporaneous with, the period when our leading pioneer buyers entered the English market.

Mason of Chilton.—About midway between the cities of Durham and Darlington Mr. Chris-

topher Mason of Chilton established a herd from which Kirklevington, Killerby, Warlaby, Ury, Sittyton and various American herds derived undoubted elements of strength—various detractors to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Wetherell always insisted that "Mason got rid of the open shoulders and improved the fore quarters generally." The foundation of the herd was drawn largely from the stock of Mr. Maynard of Eryholme. One section of it descended through Miss Lax, by Dalton Duke (188), a daughter of "the beautiful Lady Maynard," bought by Charles Colling, as detailed in a preceding chapter. From this cow and her white heifer, Lily by Favorite (252), descended the great family of Victorias afterward so popular on both sides the Atlantic. From Lily's family also came Earl Spencer's Hecatomb (2102), that defeated Mr. Bates' renowned Duke of Northumberland (1940) at York in 1838. From Lily also descended Great Mogul (14651), first-prize bull calf at Salisbury Royal; likewise Exquisite (8048), for which Messrs. Booth and Torr paid $1,850 as a yearling; and also the Royal prize-winning roan Bolivar (25649), sold to Mr. Brierley.

Another section of the Chilton herd descended from the cow Fortune, bred by Charles Colling, and running through Bolingbroke (86), Foljambe (263) and Hubback (319) to a cow

bred by Mr. Maynard. She proved very prolific, giving Mr. Mason ten calves (of which six were bulls) between 1796 and 1807. America is indebted to Fortune, as foundation dam, for the Woodburn Miss Wileys and the famous Bedford and Warfield Loudon Duchesses. Also for the Baroness family, ten of which sold at E. G. Bedford's sale in 1874 for an average of $600 each. Our Lady Chesterfords claim a similar origin; and of this tribe was Dodona, a noted English cow that, after having been sold to Earl Spencer as barren, in the skillful hands of Mr. Jonas Webb had 190 descendants within a period of twenty-five years. Matchem (2281), sire of the Matchem cow that gave Mr. Bates his Oxford tribe, was bred by Mason from a Fortune foundation. The Matchem blood also went into the Booth herds. Usurer (9763), used by Lord Ducie upon the Bates Duchesses, came from Cassandra, daughter of Mr. Mason's No. 25; and of similar extraction was the cow Goodness—ancestress of the American family of that name—that sold at auction in Kentucky for $2,025.

Mr. Mason made a memorable closing-out sale in 1829, which was largely attended by leading breeders, Earl Spencer being one of the heaviest buyers. At this sale the highest-priced lot was the three-year-old roan heifer Lady Sarah, by Satellite (1420), purchased by

Capt. Barclay of Ury, along with several other females, and taken to Scotland. Her dam was the famous Portia. At Ury Lady Sarah was bred back to her own son, Monarch (4495), the produce being the great breeding bull Mahomed, (6170), sire of The Pacha (7612) and other animals from whence many of Scotland's greatest cattle have descended. From this same Mason sale also came Mary Ann (by Sillery), ancestress of a noted Scottish family. From Mr. Holmes' purchases at this sale (taken to Ireland) Mr. Amos Cruickshank afterward obtained the foundation dam of the Sittyton Victorias; and last, but by no means least, we may pass some credit to Mason of Chilton for the ancestral dam of the now-celebrated Cruickshank bull-breeding Clipper tribe.

Lord Althorpe (Earl Spencer).—The nobility displayed interest in the breed in the early days as now. One of the first to engage in the business was Lord Althorpe, afterwards Earl Spencer, of Wiseton, near Doncaster. He was prominent in politics for many years and on that account unable to devote as much attention to the work as tenant farmers could give to it, but he nevertheless managed to inform himself thoroughly and finally accumulated probably the largest herd of the day in England.*

*Earl Spencer was at one time Chancellor of the Exchequer. Still he had a much greater passion for Short-horns than for politics. John Grey of

Bates early acquired an influence over him, assisted him in some of his selections of breeding stock, was frequently his guest at Wiseton, and let for his use one or two of the earlier Duchess bulls, but subsequently their relations became strained, owing, it is said, to His Lordship's endeavoring to hire away from Bates Robert Bell, whom he desired to put in charge of the Wiseton Short-horns.

At Robert Colling's sale Lord Althorpe purchased the five-year-old cow Nonpareil at 370 guineas, the four-year-old Rosette at 300 guineas, the three-year-old bull Regent (544)—all by Wellington—at 145 guineas, and Diana, by Favorite, at 78 guineas. Mr. Bates warned him that in his judgment these were not of desirable breeding on account of the large infusion of the blood of Ben (70). He also advanced the superior claims of his Duchesses, and induced Althorpe to send the high-priced Rosette to be bred to Duke (226), after which the Duke bull His Grace (311) was hired from Bates. At the Mason sale His Lordship bought sixteen females and a bull, paying up to 145 guineas.

Dilston, a man who attained high honor in connection with North-Country agriculture, usually called on His Lordship at the Government offices when in London. "*You've come about cows, sir,*" observed the attendant, "*so ye'll no' have long to wait.*"

In his younger days Grey was a schoolmate of John and Richard Booth at Richmond. He was a great lover of cattle and was wont to spend his vacations with the Collings, Charge and Maynard. Dr. Tate once asked him what he found to talk about during those visits, to which the youth replied in due classic phrase: "Comet *et id genus omne.*"—*Saddle and Sirloin.*

The Earl was more or less of a speculator in cattle, but was credited with having done much toward making Short-horns "fashionable" among the great landed proprietors. He is said to have been the first to command an extensive bull trade, and has been called a "cow jobber." His herd was of mixed origin and composition, and it is said was crossed in-and-in, in imitation of the Collings, until constitution was sacrificed. This fault seems to have been corrected, however, for at the time of Earl Spencer's death in the "forties" the herd numbered about 150 head, and his legatee, a Mr. Hall, soon afterward disposed of them at public sale at high prices, one bull bringing 400 guineas, another 370 guineas, and some of the cows 200 guineas each.

Jonas Whitaker.—Near the great manufacturing city of Leeds, in Southwestern Yorkshire, Mr. Jonas Whitaker, a Quaker cotton-spinner, built up at Otley one of the largest and best herds of its time; a herd in which some of the greatest of the old-time bulls were used, and from which our early importers drew some of their most valuable material. Whitaker had more cattle recorded in the first three volumes of cows in Coates' Herd Book than any breeder in England, Earl Spencer not excepted. In fact it was due to his personal efforts that Coates was enabled to issue the

first volume of the herd book at Otley in 1822. He was proud of the dairy capacity of his stock, paying as much attention to the udder as to any other point in the conformation of his cows and heifers. Among his most celebrated bulls were Frederick (1060) and his sons Bertram (1716) and Fairfax (1023). Frederick was intensely bred in the blood of Favorite and Comet. Mr. Bates' Enchanter (244), Ketton 3d (349) and 2d Hubback (1423) were also in service. From Mason he had His Highness (2125); from Col. Trotter's came Plato (505) and from Robert Colling's Harold (291). Sir Charles Tempest's Dan O'Connell (3557) also appears in the Whitaker pedigrees.

When the agents of the Ohio Importing Co. visited England in 1834 they were much impressed by the excellence of Mr. Whitaker's herd and bought some of their best cattle from him, including the cow Josephine, by Norfolk, and bull Duke of York (1941), by Frederick. From this herd also came George Renick's Prince Charles (2461), by Norfolk. The Renicks used Whitaker blood freely in the Rose of Sharons. Mr. Rotch and Col. Powell—American importers of a still earlier date—had also bought of Whitaker, as will be detailed further on.

Whitaker drew his foundation stock from the best of the old-established herds, and had

such sound old blood as that of Charles Colling's Old Daisy and Magdalena; Robert Colling's Bright Eyes and Golden Pippin; Mason's Portia; Maj. Rudd's Daisys; Mr. Charge's Prettymaid and Venus; John Booth's Moss Roses and Bracelets; Wetherell's Rosanne, a Red Rose through the American Cow's line; Col. Trotter's Georgiana, the Feldom tribe, from whence came the celebrated progeny of Fair Frances; Miss Fairfax, dam of the Bristol Royal winner Sir Thomas Fairfax; the prolific Moss Rose, and Nonpareil, the dam of the great bull Norfolk (2377), sold to Mr. Fawkes and resorted to by Thomas Bates. In fact Bates bought Nonpareil at Mr. Whitaker's dispersion sale of 1833 for 102 guineas, besides breeding some of his best cows to her son.

Wetherell, the "Nestor" of the trade.—As a mere lad Wetherell listened to the lively bidding under the lime trees at Ketton in 1810, and like many others had an enthusiasm for the "red, white and roan" kindled in his breast that day which lasted throughout a long and useful life. At the Barmpton sale eight years later he bought Lady Anne at 100 guineas and Cleopatra at 133 guineas, and before night had them lodged at Holm House, where he proceeded to build up his first herd. Here was bred the famous Rosanna and the bulls Magnet (2240) and St. Leger (1414), the latter

sold to Mr. Rennie for 250 guineas. The herd was closed out in 1828 and another founded near Durham by the purchase at strong prices of good cattle from contemporary breeders. He gave 250 guineas for Emperor (1839) and 100 guineas for his dam Blossom at Mr. Hutton's sale. Emperor was shown at the Newcastle Royal in 1846 and won over a field of twenty-four competitors. He had in this herd also the celebrated Barmpton Rose, and after breeding Princess Royal from her she was sold to Henry Watson. She was carrying at that time Buttercup, that became the dam of Butterfly, which when crossed with Frederick produced at Towneley the never-beaten $6,000 Master Butterfly. It was from Mr. Wetherell's third herd at Kirkbridge that Eastwood got Blanche 5th by Duke of Northumberland and Roan Duchess. From these came Towneley's great Roan Duchess 2d and the show heifer Blanche 6th. An outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia nearly destroyed the Kirkbridge Herd and the farm had to be given up, but nothing daunted a fourth herd was established at Aldboro. Here he had in charge of his devoted herdsman, John Ward, such good ones as the roan Moss Rose, that stood next to Warlaby's Nectarine Blossom in many a hard-fought battle; the beautiful Stanley Rose "with her gay little head and Bride Elect bosom"; the stately broad-backed Lady

Scarboro and the fine bull Statesman, measuring twenty-six inches from "hooks" to tail. At Aldboro the roan Rosette was also bred (1856) and sold to Mr. Eastwood, who declared her the "best calf" he ever saw and afterward "the sweetest cow." She was winner of many Royal and other prizes and challenge cups. This herd was at length dispersed at a memorable auction sale which was well attended, and averaged about seventy-three guineas for forty-eight lots. Stanley Rose topped the sale amid great cheering at 300 guineas from Lady Pigot.

In the course of his long and active connection with the trade Mr. Wetherell acquired a great fund of "cattle lore," and he was never happier than when in the company of kindred spirits with whom he could hold discourse on the "red, white and roan." That delightful "gossip" of days "lang syne," the late H. H. Dixon, who under the *nom de plume* of "The Druid" has fairly thrown a glamour of romance about the lives and characters of the leading British breeders and sportsmen of the olden times, writing of Wetherell, his home and his friends, says:

"'Nestor's' little home at Aldborough has many a herd memento on its walls. There is the cow bred by Mr. Thomas Booth which he sold at two years old to Mr. Carter of Theakstone and then bought back at beef price and put to Comus (1861). She had three heifers, and Mr. Rennie Sr. of Phantassie bid him 500 guineas for them and ended by buying the oldest out of the pasture for 250 guineas. The second went to Mr. Whitaker. Three roans

are there from Herring's hand and painted in Memnon's year, when he was a struggling coachman-artist in Spring Gardens, Doncaster. Comet (155) is said to be the only one by Weaver in existence. Mr. Wetherell always thought Comet too long, but still a more elegant bull than Duke of Northumberland, who had also to struggle against rather upright shoulders. Comet's kith and kin are there in St. John and Gaudy, by Favorite, bred by Mason, who always loved good hair.

"'Bid me discourse' is an invitation Mr. Wetherell never shrank from; and, with the brothers Colling, Mr. Thomas Booth' Sir Tatton Sykes, Capt. Barclay and Mr. Wiley on his walls, it would be strange if he did not sit by the hour in his easy chair and tell of old times and Short-horn doings when they were all in the flesh. At times the gig comes for the Chief Baron to go over and spend a few days at Killerby and Warlaby. He presides there in great state at those 'high-private trials' of Short-horns under the trees in the home garth and cites the Charity precedents. Mr. John Outhwaite frequently assists, and, adopting a mode of practice quite unknown to the Westminster law courts, that learned Baron generally backs his opinion from the bench for one, if not two, new hats.

"'Great constitution' is Mr. Wetherell's leading tenet, but 'great size' never was; and if he does illustrate it he goes to Col. Cradock, who gloried in it, and whose "*Magnum Bonum was like the Great Eastern.*" He always considers that Earl Spencer began the bull trade and made Short-horns, so to speak, fashionable with the landlords. It was the thing to go to Wiseton—more especially about the St. Leger time—and if visitors liked a cow they bargained to give £50 for the produce. The Earl crossed in till he sacrificed constitution—they had thin fore quarters and no breasts—and it was then that Mason, a very clever, first-rate judge, a hater of 'fool's fat' and open shoulders, and most decided about fore quarters and a good neck vein, came to the Earl's aid. Whitaker was a great keeper, and all for the milk-bag, and Bates' mellow, light-fleshed sort grew less and less robust—they would get fat, but they would not swell and thicken like the Booths, which will stand any amount of high pressure. Such is a mere fragment of his confession of Short-horn faith."

From Wetherell's herd came some of the best of the early American importations into New England.

Wiley of Brandsby.—Samuel Wiley resided

in the East Riding of Yorkshire; "his long, low-pitched house, with the dark-green Cotoniastus creeping over it and peeping with its red flowrets in at every lattice," being "quite the realization of a snug Yorkshire home." He was a great lover of Leicester sheep and Short-horns, and in 1814 began cattle-breeding by hiring from Wright of Cleasby a son of the $5,000 Comet. Adonis, another Comet bull, did him much good service, and was followed by an own brother, Jupiter (343), the succession being maintained by North Star (459) and Harold (291), which were returned to Robert Colling before the Barmpton sale of 1818. At that event he bought the ten-year-old bull Midas (435), after a bit of warm work with Sir William Cooke, at 270 guineas. From Midas he bred his great Grazier (1085), that was used by Sir John Johnstone, Lord Feversham, Smith of West Rasen and others until fourteen years of age. One of his best sons was Ganthorpe (2049), bred at Castle Howard. Whitaker blood was introduced by Mr. Wiley through His Highness (2125), an own brother to the 210-guinea High-flyer at the Mason sale. Sultan (1485), a descendant of Gen. Simson's 300-guinea purchase, Mary, at C. Colling's sale, was also used after having proved his worth by siring in Northumberland a class of cattle that the border breeders for many years fondly styled "the good old

Jobson sort." Sultan got during his one year's service at Brandsby the cow Sultana, from which to the cover of Belshazzar, that had been hired from Castle Howard, was bred the famous bull Carcase (3285), that as a yearling stood second to Hecatomb at York in 1838 in the bull championship class, defeating Mr. Bates' Duke of Northumberland, and was soon afterward sold for 200 guineas.

Another prize bull of Wiley's breeding was Van Dunck (10992), champion at the Yorkshire, first-prize two-year-old at the Highland, and after being placed second in the bull championship at same show to Maynard's Crusade sold for 125 guineas to an Aberdeenshire man. The Wiley cattle were not much shown for a number of years after these victories, but prizes were not infrequently won on Brandsby bullocks at York Fat-Stock Shows. As late as 1869 Mr. Wiley reappeared with show cattle at the Royal at Manchester, where he won first in a ring of two dozen bulls with Earl of Derby, and at the Yorkshire the same bull was second to Warlaby's great Commander-in-Chief.

The Knightley "Fillpails."— Sir Charles Knightley of Fawsley Park, Daventry, after giving up hounds, about 1818, founded a herd in the Midlands that acquired a celebrity for its output of milk, cream, butter and beef even more famous than that attained by Whitaker.

Indeed, the "Fawsley Fillpails," with their "beautiful fore quarters, gay carriage, general elegance and strong family likeness," were long recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as constituting a type within the breed almost as distinct as those to which Bates and the Booths gave their names. A marked uniformity was attained by the interbreeding of several different tribes. The Rosys sprang from a cow of that name, bred by Mr. Barker of Richmond; the Rubys were obtained from a cow of Hon. C. Arbuthnot's breeding; the Primroses came from the old Charge stock; the Quickleys from a cow called Valuable, bought from Maj. Bower, and the Walnuts from a Booth foundation. After a dash of Booth—through the bulls Argus (759) and Swing (2721)—and a cross from Robertson, of Ladykirk through Caliph (1774), the process of crossing the descendants of these foundation dams was begun; among the Fawsley-bred sires used in this concentration being the noted Ruby bulls Grey Friar (9172) and Little John (4232). A new element came in through the Arbuthnot cow Sylph (ancestress of the celebrated Charmer and Sweetheart families), bought especially to breed a bull from. To a service by Little John she produced Fawsley (6004), a sire that was extensively used. The successful inbreeding of these strains was followed by a well-considered cross

of Princess blood through the noted Earl of Dublin (10178), a white bull bred by J. Stephenson of Wolviston, tracing to Angelina by Phenomenon, the mother of the dam of Belvedere (1706). John Thornton says: "Sir Charles took a great fancy to the Earl of Dublin, but the only opinion that could be obtained from him was that 'any bull was big enough if he were good enough.'"

At a memorable sale held at Fawsley in 1856 the celebrated white cow Cold Cream, by Earl of Dublin, was bought for the Royal herd at Windsor at 100 guineas, a great price for the times. A granddaughter of this fine dairy cow, Lady Knightley 2d, was first-prize winner at the Royal as a yearling, and was sold for 500 guineas to Walcott & Campbell of New York Mills, at whose sale she brought $3,100 and her two daughters $5,000 and $4,000 respectively. Bosquet, a bull whose name is often met with in North Country pedigrees, bought by Hay of Shethin at the Fawsley sale of 1856 for 200 guineas, was of this same branch (Furbelow) of the Quickley tribe. At this same great sale Mr. Thorne of New York bought four Rosys at an average of about $590 each. The Knightleys seemed to nick particularly well with Bates-bred sires in the hands of certain leading English breeders, and were for many years classed among the best Short-horns of their time.

Fawkes of Farnley Hall.—"The vale of the Wharfe is adorned with elegant mansions, and the views obtained from the neighboring elevations are at once noble and inspiring." So runs a paragraph in an old Yorkshire chronicle. It was here that Whitaker had his cattle, and hard by the little market town of Otley was established also the fine old herd of Mr. F. H. Fawkes of Farnley Hall. Whitaker's Norfolk (2377), the grand roan bull for which the Ohio Co. offered $2,000 in vain, was the first bull purchase, and in 1834 Verbena and Medora were bought at Richard Booth's Studley sale. They were only "babies" at the time, but Medora developed into a noble cow and produced nine calves. It seems that after Whitaker disposed of his herd in 1833 he bought some three dozen well-bred Short-horn cows for the use of the help at the Burley Mills. Mr. Fawkes was so favorably impressed with this useful set of cows that he arranged to have a number of them—to be chosen by himself—bred to Norfolk. He was to pay ten guineas for each calf at a week old, provided it "did not have a black nose and had no symptoms of unsoundness." Some sixty head were thus transferred to Fawsley, and the first ten bull calves by Norfolk averaged 100 guineas each. One of these was out of a half-sister to the cow Young Phyllis, ancestress of the American family of that name,

and grew up to fame under the title Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196), a Royal and Yorkshire winner. He was sold at four years to B. Wilson of Brawith for 250 guineas. These Whitaker cows and others, mainly of Booth, Buccleuch and Brawith breeding, constituted a herd that supplied many prize bulls and heifers at the English shows, among them being the white Lord Marquis (10459), by the 200-guinea bull Laudable (9282). The dam of the Marquis was out of Zuleika, a daughter of Norfolk's, out of the Booth-bred Medora.

John Thornton tells us that the herd was made up largely of "full roans," and that *it was the owner's practice to use light-colored bulls on dark-colored cows as being more productive of good colors.* Mr. Fawkes took a keen delight in his cattle, and loved to entertain appreciative visitors not only with the roans in his pastures but among the wondrous "Turners" that hung in the picture gallery at "the Hall."

William Torr.—One of the most remarkable characters of his time was Torr of Riby and Aylesby, Lincolnshire. A contemporary of John and Richard Booth and Thomas Bates; a man of indomitable energy and extraordinary resources, holding thousands of acres under lease, he acquired fame as a successful tenant farmer second to none in English history. Leicester sheep and Short-horns were his favorite

'rent-payers." The latter he bred along independent lines for some twenty years, but in 1844 he took the oath of allegiance to the house of Booth, beginning with two years' service from the white Lord Lieutenant-White Strawberry bull Leonard (4210). Vanguard (10994), by Buckingham out of Young Isabella, came for six years and left a grand set of cows, possessing great scale, deep flesh and rare coats. He was exchanged for one year for Crown Prince, and left altogether some 200 calves. Baron Warlaby (7813)—by Buckingham—Hopewell, British Prince, Fitzclarence, Royal Bridegroom, Prince of Warlaby, Leonidas, Monk, Lord Blithe and Mountain Chief were all hired from Richard Booth, and from Barnes of Ireland came Dr. McHale and The Druid. From his own Booth-bred stock were derived such sires as Booth Royal, Breastplate, Killerby Monk and Blinkhoolie.

Torr's herd became in its latter days one of the most celebrated in England, and its dispersion was marked by most extraordinary prices. As this did not occur, however, until 1875 we will reserve further details for a subsequent chapter.

The long roll of honor.—To undertake individual comment upon the work of all who are specially deserving by reason of their success in breeding, from the days of the Collings

down to the great rise of the Bates and Booth power, is indeed a hopeless task. The records of Coates' Herd Book and of the English sale-rings and show-yards abound in evidence of the fact that hundreds of strong, sturdy characters in various parts of the United Kingdom were engaged in the upbuilding of the breed. We cannot indeed begin to mention in this connection even the *names* of all who have earned the gratitude of posterity for their intelligent devotion to the work of Short-horn improvement. We have only given place in this chapter to the foregoing personal references by way of emphasizing the fact that the breed did not lack intelligent champions outside of the recognized leaders in the work. Those named were perhaps not more worthy than many of their contemporaries, but to particularize further would burden our work too heavily with foundation facts.

We would feign dwell here upon what was done by such men as the Jobsons, Charge of Darlington, Lawson of Stapleton, Cattley of Brandsby, Col. Cradock, R. Thornton, Messrs. Crofton, George Coates, the Wrights of Cleasby, Sir C. R. Tempest, Champion of Blyth, Unthank of Penrith, Smith of West Rasen, A. L. and J. C. Maynard, Maj. Bower, Hon. J. Simpson, Col. Trotter, W. F. Paley, Rev. H. Berry, Lax of Ravensworth, Maj. Rudd, Raine, B. Wilson of

Brawith, Wilkinson of Lenton, Capt. Barclay of Ury, Amos Cruickshank, Rennie of Phantassie, Robertson of Ladykirk, Grant Duff of Eden, and point out the distinguished service rendered to the breed in its earlier years by such noblemen as the Earl of Carlisle of Castle Howard, Yorkshire; the Marquis of Exeter, Stamford; the Dukes of Leeds and of Buccleuch, Earl Brownlow and other great landed proprietors. We are tempted here also to go into the operations of Earl Ducie of Tortworth, Bowly of Siddington, Bruere of Braithwaite, Peel of Knowlmere, Col. Towneley and others who carried the colors of the reds, whites and roans to such great heights at a little later period, but we have now reached the point where we must begin our account of the breed in the New World, in the course of which we shall have occasion to revert not only to some of these but to the herds of Scotland.

The visitor in Britain will find many memorials of Wellington and Nelson. The heroes of Waterloo and Trafalgar England has indeed not forgotten. Her parks and public places are decorated by captured cannon. Deep down in their hearts, however, the English people have an equal pride in what has been accomplished in their pastures and paddocks. The paths of peace have indeed yielded to them "victories no less renowned than those of war." The wealth, the brains, the persistence of the

British nation have joined with Nature in developing an agriculture that has proved fruitful beyond compare in the production of improved varieties of flesh-bearing animals. No National memorial is needed to commemorate the triumphs of men like those whose names have been enumerated in this and preceding chapters. They have won their way into the memories and affectionate regard of the Anglo-Saxon world in a manner at once peaceful, practical and patriotic. Every man, woman or child who sets tooth in savory sirloin or rich roast "rib of beef" pays involuntary tribute to the genius of those who led the early line of progress in cattle-breeding in the historic confines of York and Durham.

CHAPTER VII.

FIRST IMPORTATIONS TO AMERICA.

From the green pastures of Old England to the Western shores of the stormy North Atlantic was indeed "a far cry" to those enterprising pioneers who first conceived the idea of transplanting Short-horns from these ancestral herds to the virgin soil of the United States. Ocean cables and fast "liners" were not at their command. Three thousand miles of watery waste had to be traversed by vessels sailing at the mercy of Æolus, and the god of the winds was not always in a propitious mood. However, this did not operate as a bar upon the aspirations of those who, knowing the merit of the newly-established Short-horn breed, determined to introduce the blood in the seaboard States. Unfortunately we have no verified records as to earliest shipments.

Virginia in the Van.—The Republic is indebted to the Old Dominion for the primal importation of Short-horn cattle. No sooner had the war of the Revolution reached a triumphant termination under the masterly guidance of the great Virginian than the work of pro-

viding the ways and means for a more diversified system of agriculture was taken up by the farmers and planters of that section. Something more than tobacco was wanted. The historic "valley" was really well adapted to the requirements of live-stock husbandry. As nearly as can be ascertained at this late day it was in 1783 that the first improved cattle were purchased in England for Virginia. A Mr. Miller of that State, in connection with Mr. Gough of Baltimore, must be given credit for the initial shipment. As to the number purchased no record has been preserved. As to their character we only know that they represented two distinct types—one known locally as the *milk* breed and the other as the *beef* breed.

Character of the Gough & Miller cattle.—The "milk breed" was described as having short horns and heavy and compact carcasses, the cows displaying marked dairy propensities. In color they were red, red-and-white and roan—proof positive that they were of Short-horn origin. The stock of the "beef breed" were longer-horned and "rangier" in conformation. They lacked the smooth, even lines of the so-called "milk breed" and were slower in coming to maturity. They attained large size and made heavy carcasses of beef when fully grown and finished. It seems equally certain, therefore, that they represented one of the older

types of the breed, probably the sort bred in the Holderness district of Yorkshire. This importation, it will be noted, antedates the Colling improvement. About two years later, or somewhere between 1790 and 1795, one or both of these same pioneer importers made a further shipment of cattle of similar types from England. That good use was made of this blood in the valley of the South branch of the Potomac and adjacent territory cannot be doubted. Then, as now, the "first families" of the Dominion were proud of their country estates, possessing the real English fondness for rural pursuits and the finer types of domestic animals.

Kentucky and the Patton stock.—The making of the Ohio Valley States soon followed. Over the wall of the Alleghenies, lured by the golden promise of the fair and fruitful lands beyond the Blue Ridge, the Virginians entered into the priceless heritage of the blue-grass regions of Ohio and Kentucky. The former grazing-grounds of the bison were dedicated to lowing herds, showing in many instances traces of the magic touch of roan. In the first introduction of the Gough & Miller blood into Central Kentucky we find, therefore, the germ of the gigantic American cattle trade of the present day. The conjunction of Short-horn blood with the rich grains and grasses of the

Ohio Valley called into being an industry that has not yet received its full credit in connection with "the winning of the West." Lewis F. Allen tells the story of how the Pattons laid the foundation for nearly all that follows in this volume relating to the extension of Short-horn blood throughout the great agricultural States in the following language:

"Two years after the first importation, in the year 1785, two sons and a son-in-law (Mr. Gay) of Mr. Matthew Patton, then a resident of Virginia, took into Clark Co., Ky., one of its fine blue-grass localities, a young bull and several heifers, half blooded (and they could only have been calves or less than yearlings), of their then-called 'English' cattle. These animals were said to have been purchased of Mr. Gough. It is not necessary to further note these animals, as they were but *grades*, only to show the spirit of enterprise among some of the early cattle-breeders of the State in obtaining better stock than Kentucky then afforded for their improvement.

"In 1790 the elder Mr. Patton removed from Virginia to Clark County, in Kentucky, and took with him a bull and cow directly descended from the Gough & Miller importation of the 'milk' breed, also some half-blooded cows of both the 'milk' and 'beef' breeds. The 'beef' breed were 'long-haired, large, coarse, slowly coming to maturity and fattening badly until fully grown, yet tolerable milkers.' The 'milk' breed (of which the bull and cow first named were of pure descent) were short-horned, coming early to maturity and fattening kindly. Their milking qualities were extraordinary. It was not at all uncommon for cows of this breed to give thirty-two quarts of milk daily. The Short-horn bull, red in color, with white face, rather heavy horns yet smooth and round in form, was called Mars. He is recorded by number 1850, American Herd Book. The cow was called Venus, white in color, with red ears, small short horns turning down. She bred two bull calves to Mars and soon afterward died. Mars got many calves on the native cows in Kentucky, which were said by the old breeders to be both excellent milkers and good fattening animals. Mars remained with Mr. Patton until the death of the latter, in 1803, when the bull was sold to a Mr. Peeples, in Montgomery Co., Ky., in whose possession he died in 1806. Of the two

bulls descended from Mars and Venus one was taken to Jessamine Co., Ky., the other to Ohio, probably the Scioto Valley; but as all this breed or breeds, in their various intermixtures after their introduction in Kentucky, were called 'Patton stock,' they became commingled, the shorter-horned and refined ones with the longer-horned and coarser ones, and were, for many years afterward, universally known by that name only.

"In the year 1808 Mr. Daniel Harrison, James Patton and James Gay, of Clark Co., Ky., bought of Mr. Miller, the importer, living in Virginia, a two-year-old bull, descended from a bull and cow of his importation. This bull was called Pluto (825 A. H. B.) and said to be of the 'milk' breed. He is described as 'dark-roan or red in color, large in size, with small head and neck, light, short horns, small-boned and heavily fleshed.' He was bred mostly to 'Patton' cows and produced some fine milkers. He was taken to Ohio about the year 1812 and died soon afterward.

"In the year 1810 Capt. William Smith of Fayette Co., Ky., purchased of the before-mentioned Mr. Miller of Virginia and brought to Kentucky a bull called Buzzard 304 (3254). He was coarser, larger, and taller than Pluto, but not so heavy. He was bred in different herds many years, and also used by the Society of Shakers at Pleasant Hill, Mercer Co., Ky., in 1821 and for some years afterward.

"In the year 1811 the bull Shaker (2193 A. H. B.) was bought of Mr. Miller aforesaid, and used some years both by the Pleasant Hill, Ky., and Union Village, O., Societies of Shakers. They afterward sold him to Messrs. Welton and Hutchcraft of Kentucky. He was of the 'milk,' or Short-horn breed. This account we have from Messrs. Micajah Burnett of the Pleasant Hill and Peter Boyd of the Union Village Societies, and although they each differ in some non-essential items the identity of the bull is fully recognized. These four bulls, viz., Mars, Pluto, Buzzard and Shaker, appear to have been purely bred from the Gough & Miller importations previous to the year 1810. From these bulls, but not on *equally pure-bred* cows of those importations, descended many animals whose pedigrees have been recognized and recorded as Short-horns in the earlier volumes of the English Herd Book, and of consequence since in the American Herd Book, as the latter is founded on the English publication as standard authority in all matters of Short-horn genealogy.

"During the years above mentioned several other bulls from the Gough & Miller Virginia stock were brought into Kentucky and Ohio—some with names and some without names other than those of their owners—as 'Inskip's Bull,' 'Peeples' Bull' (Mars,

probably,), 'Witherspoon's Bull,' 'Bluff,' and others. Some pedigrees in the herd books run back into several of those bulls, which, as many pure-bred crosses have since been made upon their descendants and been recorded in the English Herd Book, must be classed in the family of Short-horns.

"From the above accounts it is understood where and how the 'Patton stock' originated. There can be no doubt that some of the original importations of Gough & Miller were well-bred cattle of the Short-horn or Teeswater breed (which were identical in original blood), but without pedigrees; also that others of them may have been of the Holderness variety—coarser and less improved—of the same race. From the various accounts which we have gathered from different quarters in Ohio and Kentucky some of them were rough animals, tardy in arriving at maturity; others fine both in figure and quality, and most of the cows descended from them proved excellent milkers. Their colors were more or less red, white and roan, which are true Short-horn colors.

"These accounts are about as accurate and as much to the point as the English traditions relating to the ancient Short-horns or Teeswaters in their native land, and may be received as a fair basis on which to found the genealogy of all the pedigrees which trace back into the 'Patton' blood and are found recorded in both the English and American Herd Books."

An early New York importation.—Tradition is authority for the statement that about the year 1791 a Mr. Heaton, who had emigrated from England to New York in 1775 and followed for some years the occupation of a butcher, returned to England and brought back with him several Short-horn cattle from the herd of George Culley of Northumberland. What became of these cattle neither tradition nor written history of the day records. In 1796 it is further stated that Mr. Heaton returned to England and brought out a bull and cow which he had bought from one of the brothers Colling

and took them to his farm in Westchester Co, N. Y., where he then resided. It is surmised that the Short-horns which he had previously imported had also been taken to that place, but as to this there is no verified account. What finally became of the Heaton cattle and their descendants nothing definite is known, except that some superior cattle were for many years grown in Westchester Co., N. Y., after the present century came in, but no pedigrees of them have been traced except in one or two instances through "Brisbane's bull," which was purchased of Mr. Heaton by the late Mr. James Brisbane of Batavia, N. Y., in the early years of this century. The bull left much valuable stock in the vicinity of Batavia and was supposed to be a pure-bred Short-horn. Of the Heaton stock retained in the vicinity of New York nothing further is known. It is altogether probable that the people of that vicinity, knowing little of any breed in those days, let the stock "run out," and that the blood was finally lost in the common herds of the country.*

The Cox importation.—While the Virginians were settling upon the virgin fields of Kentucky, and helping to occupy the rich country to the north of the broad stream of the Ohio, enterprising men were seeking to intro-

* In this connection see also the story of the importation and return of "The American Cow," page 46.

duce advanced ideas in agriculture throughout the territory once dominated by the Iroquois. "Squaw-farming" had not caused the lands of the Empire State to blossom as the rose, and the white pioneers had made little progress in the line of live-stock improvement.

Immediately after the close of the war of 1812 with the mother country Mr. Cox, an Englishman, brought into Rensselaer County, near Albany, N. Y., a Short-horn bull and two cows that were placed upon the farm of Mr. Cadwallader Colden. This was before Coates and Whitaker had brought the English Herd Book even to its manuscript stage. No pedigrees came with the cattle. From this trio a numerous progeny resulted, known in Short-horn parlance as "Cox Importation Cattle." The de-descendants of the Cox cows were subsequently crossed by the bulls Comet (or Cornet) 2649 (158) and Nelson 1914, imported in June, 1823, by Messrs. Cox & Wayne. Some of the cows thus descended passed into the possession of a Mr. Matthew Bullock of Albany County, and their progeny acquired local reputation under the name of "Bullock stock." They were described as "large, robust animals, good, although not remarkably fine in quality, but of true Short-horn type." Comet, or Cornet, was a red-and-white (spotted) bull, bred by Sir H. C. Ibbetson of Denton Park, Otley, and was got

by Meteor (432)—of the elder Booth's breeding—a son of Albion (14) out of a cow by C. Colling's Windsor (698). Nelson was a red-and-white bull by Nelson (449), a roan bred by Simpson of Babworth and got by Colling's Ketton (346), he by the $5,000 Comet, going back on the dam's side to Charles Colling's herd.

The first pedigreed bulls.—According to Allen the first pedigreed Short-horn bulls to set hoof on American soil were Marquis (408) and Moscow (9413), imported into the Genesee Valley of New York, in 1817, by Samuel M. Hopkins of Moscow. Mr. Warfield lists this importation as "supposed." The very cream of the Charles Colling blood is represented in the breeding of Marquis (from Mr. Jonas Whitaker's), as he had for dam the far-famed Magdalena, by Comet, and his sire was Wellington (679), intensely bred in the blood of Favorite (252) on the Old Cherry foundation. Moscow (9413) was likewise deep in the richest Short-horn blood of his time. He was a roan of Sir Henry Vane Tempest's breeding, of the Princess blood, sired by Wynyard (703) out of Elvira by Phenomenon (491); second dam Princess by Favorite (252). Along with this well-bred pair of bulls Allen says there came a cow called Princess that was said to be descended from a Robert Colling ancestry. It is said that

descendants of these cattle, crossed by bulls from Col. Powel's herd, presently to be mentioned, were purchased by the Holland Land Co. for the benefit of the settlers upon that corporation's lands near Batavia, in Western New York, and were carefully bred for many years.

The "Seventeens."—The first direct importation from England into the territory west of the Alleghenies was made by Col. Lewis Sanders of Kentucky, "a gentleman of character and position," who was at this time actively engaged in manufacturing, merchandising and farming. He resided latterly in Gallatin County not far from where the Kentucky River flows into the Ohio, a short distance below Cincinnati. The following statement as to the cattle purchased on his order in 1817 is in Col. Sanders' own language:

"I was induced to send the order for the cattle (in the fall of 1816) by seeing an account of Charles Colling's great sale in 1810. At this sale enormous prices were paid—1,000 guineas for the bull Comet. This induced me to think there was a value unknown to us in these cattle, and as I then had the control of mean determined to procure some of this breed. For some years previous I was in the regular receipt of English publications on agricultural improvements and improvements in the various descriptions of stock. From the reported surveys of counties I was pretty well posted as to the localities of the most esteemed breeds of cattle My mind was made up, fixing on the Short-horns as most suitable for us. I had frequent conversations on this matter with my friend and neighbor Capt. William Smith, then an eminent breeder of cattle. He was thoroughly impressed in favor of the old Long-horn breed. To gratify him and to please some old South Branch feeders I ordered a pair of Long-horns, and was more willing to do

so from the fact that this was the breed selected by the distinguished Mr. Bakewell for his experimental, yet most successful improvements. I forwarded to the house of Buchanan, Smith & Co. of Liverpool $1,500 to make the purchase, expecting to get three pair only, with instructions to procure a competeat judge and suitable agent to go into the cattle district and make the selection, the animals not to be over two years old, and no restriction as to price. At the time the Holderness breed was in highest repute for milkers. I directed that the agent should be sent to Yorkshire to procure a pair of that breed, then to the river Tees, in Durham County, for a pair of Short-horn Durhams, then to the County of Westmoreland for a pair of the Long-horns, etc.

"The agent sent from Liverpool, J. C. Etches, a celebrated butcher of that place, went as directed and purchased six pair instead of three. It being soon after the war all kinds of produce had much cheapened and the stock sold lower than was expected.

"After the cattle were shipped from Liverpool on the vessel Mohawk, bound to Baltimore, Md., where the cattle afterward landed, I sold one-third interest in them to Capt. William Smith and another third to Dr. Tegarden of Kentucky."

Of the twelve animals bought, eight (four bulls and four heifers) were Short-horns and four (two bulls and two heifers) were Long-horns The importation was made five years prior to the publication of Vol. I of the English Herd Book, at a time when comparatively few of the old-country breeders gave that strict attention to their private records that afterward became imperative. The only information furnished in the invoice as to the Short-horns is indicated below:

"'No. 1. Bull from Mr. Clement Winston, on the river Tees, got by Mr. Constable's bull, brother to Comet,' afterward (155) E H. B. The name of this bull was San Martin, afterward (2599) in E. H. B.

"'No. 2. Bull, Holderness breed, from Mr. Scott, out of a cow which gave thirty-four quarts of milk per day.' The name of this bull was Tecumseh, afterward (5409) E. H. B.

"'No. 3. Bull from Mr. Reed, Westholme, of his own old

breed.' This bull is probably the one called Comet, afterward 1382 A. H. B. Said to have been got by either Comet (155) or his brother North Star (458) E. H. B.

"'No. 4. Bull, Holderness breed, from Mr. Humphreys, got by Mr. Mason's bull of Islington.' No herd-book record appears to have since been made of this bull, and we know not what became of him. Mr. Clay states that one of the bulls 'was sold to Capt. Fowler, who afterward sold him to Gen. Fletcher, and was taken to Bath Co., Ky., where he died.'

"Of the females the invoice states that

"'No. 7 was a heifer from Mr. Wilson, Staindrop, Durham breed.'

"'Nos. 8, 9, 10 were heifers from Mr. Shipman, on the river Tees, of his own breed.'

"'In the division of the Short-horns above named Col. Sanders became owner of the bulls San Martin and Tecumseh.' Col. Sanders states that Comet became the property of Dr. Tegarden.

"'Of the Shipman heifers No. 7 became the property of Capt. Smith and was called the "Durham Cow."'

"'Of the three remaining two were retained by Col. Sanders, one of which was called "Mrs. Motte" and the other named the "Teeswater Cow."'

"The fourth heifer died in Maryland, never having reached Kentucky."

The descendants of the three heifers Mrs. Motte, the Durham Cow and the Teeswater Cow are to this day known as "The Seventeens," so called from the date of the original importation. Mrs. Motte* produced the four red

* In view of the large number of descendants of Mrs. Motte throughout the country the following excerpt from a letter written to the author by Mr. William Warfield under date of Feb 21, 1899, may be of interest: "Upon the occasion of Col. Sanders' last visit to my father in the fifties I heard him state the facts as to the *naming* of Mrs. Motte. At Charleston, S. C., during the Revolutionary War, lived Maj. Motte of the United States army and his family. Mrs. Motte being a very great patriot was much concerned in the destruction of a certain fort which interfered very much with the reduction of the city. She learned that the destruction of a very fine residence which was her own property—and which was already in the possession of the enemy—would remove the difficulty of reducing this fort. She presented the besiegers with a quiver of African arrows to be used for that purpose. Skewers armed with combustible materials were also used with more effect." In commemoration of this patriotic sacrifice Col. Sanders gave the name of Mrs. Motte to his imported cow.

heifers Lady Munday, Miss Motte and Sylvia to San Martin, and Lady Alice by Tecumseh, besides five bulls. The Durham Cow was also prolific, dropping eleven calves—five heifers and six bulls—her last four being sired by her own son Napoleon 1899, by San Martin. The Teeswater Cow gave birth to four heifers and two bulls. The leading Kentucky and Ohio farmers of that period availed themselves largely of this opportunity for improving their herds, among those who purchased progeny from the three Sanders cows being Gen. Garrard, Dr. S. D. Martin, Maj. Gano, Dr. Warfield, Judge Haggin, Walter Dun, T. P. Dudley and the Ohio Shakers. Mrs. Motte's daughters Lady Kate, Lady Munday and Sylvia inherited the fecundity of their dam, producing in the aggregate thirty calves, more than one-half of them through Lady Munday and Sylvia, the property of Gen. Garrard. The Durham Cow's daughter Lady Durham left five heifers and three bulls, two of the former going into the hands of Benjamin Warfield. It thus appears that the importation of 1817 became an important element in the breeding operations of those enterprising men who laid the foundation for the subsequent popularity of the breed in the States bordering upon the Ohio River; and the cattle derived from that source were

for a long series of years among the very best Short-horns known in the United States.

Notwithstanding the marked excellence of the so-called "Seventeens" there sprang up, after the era of herd books and "fashion" in blood lines asserted powerful influence upon the breed, a prejudice against them which practical men were unfortunately unable to wholly overcome. Parties who were breeding from cattle drawn from the later and fully-pedigreed importations began casting aspersions upon the "purity" of the blood of the Sanders stock because the foundation dams had no extended pedigrees. In regard to this much nonsense has been written. For instance, the "cock-and-bull" story of the late Ambrose Stevens, as published in Vol. II of the American Short-horn Herd Book and repeated in Allen's "History of the Short-horns" (page 166), fitting Mrs. Motte out with a long pedigree running back to Lady Maynard, alleged to have been supplied by Thos. Bates. This had no basis whatever in fact. The simple truth is that the cattle bought by the butcher, Mr. Etches, were doubtless good ones individually, although not bred by men who had preserved records of their breeding or acquired reputations. The animals clearly belonged to the same class of market stock from whence Thomas Booth drew the ancestral dams of a number of those families

that afterward acquired international fame at Killerby and Warlaby, as detailed in preceding chapters. In the hands of such men as Garrard, Clay, Warfield, Bedford, the Renicks, Trimble, Harrold and other breeders of sound judgment a class of cattle sprang from this foundation that would have compared favorably with the best results attained by their English contemporaries, the Messrs. Booth and others, whose cattle—similarly descended—became "fashionable." In vain was this fact pointed out by thoughtful and disinterested men. Vain were all the winnings of the descendants of the importation of 1817 at the great shows of the West. The fiat of fashion went out against them in the later years, and whole herds of valuable cattle carrying but a mere drop of the original "Seventeen" blood were practically lost to the breed because of the unreasoning prejudice created against them.*

The imported Long-horns were sold by Col. Sanders to Capt. Smith and Dr. Tegarden, in whose hands they did not prove popular. Some

* The late Judge T. C. Jones of Delaware, O., one of the closest students of American Short-horn breeding, once said: "We have a great many Short-horns of high, and even fashionable rank, the origin of whose lineage is quite as obscure as that of the Short-horns of Col. Sanders—at a period much less remote than the date of that importation. * * * A large class of valuable cattle, with well-established characteristics, has been sacrificed. Following the whims and fancies of speculators in pedigrees, in some instances, thick-fleshed and quick-feeding cattle of this and other unfashionable strains of blood have been discarded to make way for light-fleshed and unthrifty animals of the fancy sorts."

experimental crosses between cattle carrying Short-horn blood and the Long-horns were made in Kentucky, Virginia and Ohio,* but the judgment of the best breeders of the day was not favorable and the Long-horns presently disappeared.

In 1818 Mr. James Prentice of Lexington, Ky., imported the two bulls Prince Regent 877 and John Bull 598½, both certified to be of pure Short-horn blood but not supplied with pedigrees. John Bull was described as a deep red, of fine size and good form, with small down-curving horns. Prince Regent was "pied," white with some red spots. As indicating the enterprise of the Kentucky breeders of that day in the work of improving their cattle it may be stated that these bulls were purchased by Nathaniel Hart of Woodford County and

*George Renick of Ohio was among those who tried the cross and discarded the Long-horn blood. Writing upon this subject Mr. Brutus J. Clay of Bourbon Co., Ky., said: "We recollect in 1821, when just verging into manhood, taking a horseback journey from Columbus to Circleville, O., in the vicinity of which latter town the Renick brothers owned large landed estates. We saw a herd of a dozen or more long-horned cattle grazing in a field by the side of the road. Their singular appearance, grazing on the rich blue grass or lying under the shade of the majestic trees, attracted our attention. We rode up to the fence, hitched our horse and went into the field to view them. They had every appearance of being either pure-bred or high grades of the Long-horn breed, with long, drooping horns pushing forward beyond their noses or falling below their jaws, light brindle in color, with white stripes along their backs, as we now see their portraits in the books. They were long-bodied, a little swayed in the back, not very compact in shape, but withal imposing animals to the eye. We made no inquiries about them at the time, as we knew little of breeds of cattle. Thirty years afterward, being again at Circleville, and having a better knowledge of breeds, on inquiry for cattle of that character we could find no trace nor even a recollection of them among the older farmers of the vicinity."

John Hart of Fayette County for $1,500, and they are said to have left good stock. It thus appears that the foundation of the Short-horn breeding interest in Kentucky and Ohio was laid mainly in the Gough & Miller (Patton) and the Sanders bloods, which were more or less intermingled for a long series of years.

Massachusetts importations. — In November, 1817, Samuel Williams of Massachusetts, a merchant, at that time residing in London, purchased of Mr. Wetherell and sent out to his brother Stephen Williams of Northboro, Mass., the bull Young Denton (963). He was a roan, sixteen months old at the time of importation, and was used in Massachusetts for about ten years, after which he was taken to the State of Maine, where he died in 1830. He was considered a very choice specimen of the breed. In 1818 Mr. Cornelius Coolidge of Boston imported the bull Cœlebs 349 and the cow Flora, both bred by Mason of Chilton and both sired by sons of Comet (155). Mr. Williams sent out in 1822 the roan yearling heifer Arabella, by North Star (460) out of Aurora by Comet (155), which was also of Mr. Wetherell's breeding. Her descendants, like nearly all other Short-horns tracing to the earlier importations into New York and New England, were distinguished for their excellent dairy qualities. The Arabellas were at one time a large and valuable family.

During the same year several other cows were imported into Massachusetts by Messrs. Lee, Orr, Monson, and perhaps others, most of them being purchased from the Wetherell herd. Among these were Tuberose, by North Star (460), and Harriet, by Denton (198), a son of Comet. The latter was described as a very fine cow, nearly white in color. In 1823 and 1824 Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British Navy, who was born in the State of Massachusetts, sent out to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society the roan bull Admiral (1608) and the red-and-white cow Annabella, by Major (398), also from the Wetherell herd. A numerous progeny claim descent from these animals. In another shipment he sent the white cow Blanche, by a son of Comet; Snowdrop, by Fitz Favorite (1042), and the heifer Emma, by Wellington (683).

Reference is made in the American Herd Book to a bull called Fortunatus, or Holderness, as having been bred by George Faulkner and imported by Gorham Parsons, Brighton, Mass., in 1818. We cannot identify him.

In 1828 Mr. Francis Rotch of New York, who was then in England, shipped to his brother-in-law Benjamin Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., the bull Devonshire (966) and the cows Adeliza, Dulcibella and Galatea, all from the herd of Mr. Whitaker, all roans, all possessing good

pedigrees, and all sired by the famous Frederick (1060). The cows gave rise to families bearing their respective names, which, like the Pansies and Arabellas, acquired wide repute for their excellence at the pail. Devonshire was bought by Lewis F. Allen, founder of the American Short-horn Herd Book, in 1834 and died at eleven years of age. He was a bull of good scale and fine points. Adeliza and Dulcibella were good cows, prolific breeders, excellent milkers, and lived to be aged animals.* In 1831–32 the young white cow Roxanne, by Frederick, and her white heifer Mary Whitaker were added to Mr. Rodman's holdings by purchase from Jonas Whitaker.

In 1830 Mr. Enoch Silsby of Boston imported the cow Agatha, by Sir Charles (1440), and the yearling bull Boston (1735), both roans from the herd of Mr. Curry of Northumberland. They proved excellent breeders, and Agatha's descendants subsequently became widely and favorably known.

Early New York importations.—Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y., brought

* Speaking of the purchase of these Whitaker cattle Mr. Rotch said: "I arrived at Otley just in time to attend an exhibition of stock, which was then the great and leading show of the North for Short-horns. My sudden arrival as an American created much interest and kindly feeling, which showed itself in the strong wish that I should not go away without obtaining the animals I selected, though they were not intended for sale." Mr. Rotch was a fine type of that intelligent body of men seeking in the early days the improvement of American live stock. He lived to a green old age at his country home in Otsego Co., New York, and retained a great interest in Short horns to the last.

out in 1823 from the herd of Mr. Champion the bull Washington (1566)* and the cows Conquest and Pansy by Blaize (76). Conquest failed to breed, but Pansy had several daughters by Washington that gave rise to a very noted family of dairy Short-horns, afterward popular throughout New England and the West.

In 1821 Humphrey Hollis, an Englishman who emigrated to New York, brought out two cows called Hart and Nudd, said to be sired by Collings' Wellington. Their descendants were at one time to be found in New York and Pennsylvania herds. In 1823 George M. Tibbetts of Troy brought out a red bull called Young Comet 2419. In 1828 a Mr. Green of New York imported the bull Banquo 1226 and sent him to the State of Maine. About the same date Abijah Hammond of Westchester County brought out the cow Old Willey, unpedigreed, several of whose descendants are recorded in the first volume of the American Herd Book.

In 1822 and succeeding years Mr. Charles Henry Hall, a New York merchant who had previously lived and done business in various European countries, imported a number of Short-horns selected from good English herds, among them the cows Princess, by Lancaster (360), that was bred in 1816 by Robert Colling;

*Lewis F. Allen lends his name to the statement that Washington lived to be nineteen years old, doing service in his eighteenth year.

Canada, by Sir Peter (606); Primrose, by George; and bulls Regent 899, Young Hector and Comet. A few of Mr. Hall's cattle bred from these importations were kept on a small farm near Harlem, but the major portion were taken to Greenbush, near Albany, where they were kept and bred for some years. It seems that Mr. Hall was not careful to preserve accurately the breeding records of his stock, and through this inattention the correct lineage of many of his cattle was lost. Largely through the influence of these purchases several other New York business men imported Short-horns and bred them on Long Island and in Westchester County, but the pedigrees of these were neglected also.

Col. Powel's purchases.—Between the years 1822 and 1831 Col. John H. Powel of Powelton, near Philadelphia, imported about twenty-four head of cows and heifers and seven bulls, a majority of which were of Mr. Whitaker's breeding. Included among these were the bulls Bertram (1716), Bolivar (804), Gloucester (1074) and Memnon (1223)—all by Frederick (1060); and the cows Belina by Barmpton (54), Desdemona by Frederick (1060), Cleopatra (of Richard Booth's breeding) by Pilot (496), Ruby by Young Dimple (971) and Mandane by Richmond (1380)—all of which founded good families of dual-purpose cattle. Belina was indeed

one of the great dairy cows of her time, having a well-authenticated butter record of 20½ lbs. per week. Cleopatra was the first Booth-bred cow imported to America and was sold by Col. Powel to David Sutton of Kentucky in 1833. She was called "a grand cow."*

The bull Bertram not only had the endorsement of Thomas Bates† but was recognized by American breeders as one of the best Shorthorn bulls that had been imported up to that period. He was a compactly-fashioned, short-legged red of Colling's Old Daisy sort, possessing a fine touch, good hair and an impressive individuality. Allen says: "The cows struck us as being of excellent quality, with indications of giving large quantities of milk; were good in form, long in body, straight on back, broad in the hips, with fine heads and horns, excellent coats of hair and well-shaped udders."

Ancestress of the Louans.—In 1821 a Mr. Law of Baltimore, Md., imported the roan cow Rosemary (of J. C. Curwen's breeding), by Flash (261), and her white heifer Virginia, by General (272), that afterward passed into the possession

*See Preface A. H. B., Vol XIV.

†"I think the bull Bertram which you have bought of Mr. Whitaker of Greenholme is the best bull I know of at present to lay the foundation of a good stock of Short-horns in any country. He is descended from one of the best-milking and quickest-grazing tribes, and one which yielded meat of the best quality, and, as I found by experiments, left the most for the food consumed. I used the Daisy bull, brother of the great-grandam of Bertram above thirty years ago. * * * I consider Bertram a much superior bull to Comet, which bull I saw sold for 1,000 guineas at public sale, and afterward £1,500 was offered for him."—*Thomas Bates to Col. Powel, 1831*

of Col. Powel and became the ancestress of the family so noted in Kentucky and other Western States under the name of Louans. From the Curwen herd Mr. Law also bought the bull Bishop (73) and the cow Assurance.

During the same year there was imported into Maryland the roan bull Champion (864), the white heifer White Rose, by Warrior (673), and the red-and-white heifer Shepherdess, by Magnet (392)—all of Mr. Champion's breeding. White Rose was in calf to Blaize (76)—sire of imp. Pansy previously mentioned—and was sold to Gov. Lloyd of Maryland. She produced to this English service the bull Wye Comet (1591). Shepherdess and Wye Comet were sold to Col. Powel. Mr. Allen credits this importation to Col. John S. Skinner, and Mr. Warfield to a Mr. Oliver.

Walter Dun's importations.—In 1833 Mr. Walter Dun, a Scotchman living near Lexington, Ky., sent an order to a friend, one William Douglas, residing in the South of Scotland, to go into Yorkshire and buy several head of Short-horns to be shipped out to America. Ample funds were supplied, and the animals were to be chosen with reference to quality rather than to price or pedigree. Six head were bought and shipped from Liverpool Sept. 5, 1833, arriving safely in Kentucky on Nov. 26 following. This shipment proved of much value

in capable hands on both sides of the Ohio River, some of the best cattle of succeeding years tracing descent to it. The imported cows were Caroline (red), by Dashwood; Red Rose (red-and-white), by Ernesty; White Rose (white), by Publicola; Multiflora (roan), by Walter; Daisy (red-and-white), by Wild, and Premium (roan), by Maximus, which were accompanied by the two-year-old bull Symmetry (5382). Some of the bulls appearing in certain of these pedigrees were not at that time recorded in England, on account of which efforts to discredit their descendants were subsequently made; and, as in the case of the "Seventeens," Pattons and Cox cattle, such efforts were attended with more or less success.

In 1836, in connection with Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Dun sent another order to Mr. Douglas, which was filled by the shipment of the roan bull Comet (1854), the red-and-white George (2059), and the cows Mary Ann (roan), by Middlesboro; Adelaide (roan), by Magnum Bonum (2243), and Jewess. The latter proved barren. Adelaide was in calf to Brutus (1752), and gave birth to the heifer Beauty of Wharfdale. Mary Ann had been served in England by Norfolk, and gave birth to the roan bull calf Otley (4632). To these cows the American Adelaide and Mary Ann families trace. In 1838 Mr. Dun imported two bulls from Premium, by

Maximus, and Young Charlotte, by Thorp, recorded as Otho 794 and Tarik 1022.

Meantime the Ohio Co. had begun its memorable importations, and the desire for good Short-horns among the better class of farmers was universal. Messrs. Dun and Smith both died shortly after these latter importations, and at an auction sale held by their executors Sept. 11, 1838, the prices made revealed the fact that the breeders of that period were both prosperous and enterprising. Imp. Adelaide brought $1,375 from Messrs. Dillard & Ferguson, and her daughter $755 from F. S. Read. The cow Adeline brought $1,030, and her daughter $440. Imp. Mary Ann and her Norfolk bull calf, then but ten days old, fetched $2,100 from Messrs. R. G. Jackson and B. P. Gray, and Allen states that Messrs. Wesson and Shropshire afterward gave that amount for Otley alone. At this same sale R. T. Dillard and C. R. Ferguson gave $1,235 for the cow Ellen, C. C. Morgan $1,230 for the cow Cleopatra and W. S. Hume $1,000 for the bull calf Oliver Keen—all the property of Mr. Smith's estate. The bull Comet had meantime become the individual property of Mr. John G. Dun, and for him the great price of $3,000 was offered by Mr. Gray, one of the buyers of imp. Mary Ann. He was bred by Mr. Crofton from a Mason foundation. Otley was supposed to have been bred by Mr. Fawkes.

CHAPTER VIII.

DEVELOPMENT OF OHIO VALLEY HERDS.

In a general way it may be said that during the first period following the early introduction of Short-horn blood into America the type developed greatest favor among the holders of the rich lands of Central Kentucky and Southern Central Ohio. In New England and New York it had been chiefly in the hands of gentlemen of wealth and leisure, and the farmers of that section, who kept cattle mainly for the dairy and the yoke, were rather inclined to regard the breed as a mere "fancy" type, not specially adapted to their comparatively thin soils and rigorous climate. Still the merit of Short-horn cows as dairy cattle was recognized, and the blood was freely used by those who saw, particularly in the Wetherell and Whitaker stock, a valuable "general-purpose" type.

In Ohio and Kentucky the Short-horns found a most congenial home, and quickly acquired favor among practical men in close touch with the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets—men who had found in the Gough & Miller and Sanders cattle a class of stock that made wonder-

ful responses to good keep. Their's was a veritable land of plenty—a country teeming with corn and blue grass. York and Durham were fairly distanced in comparison, so far as unlimited feed supplies were concerned. Hundreds of prime Short-horn bullocks were matured and driven across the mountains to the seaboard markets. It was in the course of this trade that the Ohio Valley drovers and graziers, living remote from the great centers of population, learned of the establishment of the Powel herd, and in spite of the distance and obstacles to be overcome they invested in fresh blood from that source and introduced it upon their "Pattons" and "Seventeens." When we consider the length of the journey from Cincinnati to Philadelphia before the days of railroads one can but admire the pluck and enterprise displayed by the sturdy pioneers engaged in this trans-Allegheny cattle traffic. Those who had been fortunate enough in the first rush of the tide of emigration to secure large holdings in Kentucky and Ohio found that Short-horn blood enabled them to reap a rich harvest from their grain and pasture lands. Never has there been a more complete demonstration of the value of good blood in farming operations than was afforded by the history of the introduction of the Short-horn into the Ohio Valley States. To them the hoof of the

"red, white and roan" was indeed golden, and to this day no other type of cattle has found equal favor among those enjoying the fruits of the Short-horn's peaceful invasion of the ancestral acres.

Feeding for seaboard markets.—Virginians from the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac were the most influential of the pioneers who settled in Southern Central Ohio and Kentucky early in the nineteenth century. They had been accustomed to breeding cattle for grazing and feeding purposes and originated the system of fattening steers in large numbers by feeding "shock" corn in the open fields during the winter months. Among the earliest of these emigrants were the brothers George and Felix Renick, from Hardy Co., Va., who found their way over the mountains on horseback, with the aid of a compass,* and selected large tracts of land in the valley of the Scioto River, near the present site of Chillicothe, O. Other members of the Renick family followed them, but George and Felix by their enterprise in cattle-growing gained the right to recognition as the most distinguished of those who laid the foundation for Short-horn breeding in the State of their adoption.

George Renick first conceived the idea of

*Hon. T. C. Jones' address before the Iowa Short-horn Breeders' Association in 1884.

driving fat cattle from the Scioto to Baltimore, and although his Virginia friends scouted the plan as impracticable, he nevertheless put it to the test, and in 1805 successfully drove sixty-eight head through in good condition and disposed of them at a round profit. The problem of a market was solved, and the industry developed with amazing rapidity. In 1817 Felix Renick drove 100 head of prime fat Short-horn steers through to Philadelphia, receiving for them in that market $134 per head! In 1818 George Renick sent a drove through to New York—the first Western cattle ever seen there—that sold for $69 per head.* These cattle were descended from the Gough & Miller stock, the roan bull Pluto 825 being one of the sources from whence that blood was derived. Felix Renick became the leading feeder of "top" cattle in his State, and aside from the Messrs. Goff of Kentucky was probably the most extensive breeder and feeder of well-bred bullocks in the United States in his day. George Renick also fed largely for nearly fifty years.

Other successful Ohio breeders and feeders of the early days were Gov. Allen Trimble, John I. Van Meter, James Vanse, John Crouse, William, Jonathan and Thomas Renick, Messrs. Huston, M. L. Sullivant and R. R. Seymour. The latter fed from 100 to 700 head annually,

*Related by the late William Renick of Circleville, O.

and in 1841 drove 840 head through to Philadelphia.* The Shakers of Warren County also gave their attention to the improvement of their cattle by the use of the Patton and "Seventeen" blood. Cattle-feeding was thoroughly established as a profitable industry by the time the Walter Dun importations were made, and the rivalry that developed between the breeders and feeders on either side of the Ohio River was like unto that which existed in Britain "twixt North o' Tweed and South o' Tweed." The owners of the Dun cattle were loud in their claims as to the superiority of their stock over the other Short-horns of that period. The bull Comet was their trump card and was having quite his own way at the cattle shows.† Kentucky was for the time being "on top." Men of similar blood and with equal pride in their herds dwelt across the river, however, and they did not propose to permit their friends, relatives and competitors in Fayette, Bourbon, Clark and adjacent (Kentucky) counties to hold the whip hand. They had the land, the feed, the brains and the capital to defend their own

* Mr. Seymour removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1830. He says that when he left Virginia all the principal cattlemen in the South Branch Valley had stock of the English blood, either of the Gough & Miller importations or the Long-horns, and in some instances they had a mixture of those breeds; as was also the case to some extent in Kentucky and Ohio. This accounts for the fact that about fifty years ago it was not uncommon to hear people speak of "Long-horn Durhams." This mixture, however, proved very generally unpopular.

† William Warfield, in *Breeder's Gazette*, Aug. 5, 1886.

position in the cattle trade, and they were men of action. They had indeed already taken steps to protect and promote their own interests by the formation of the memorable

Ohio Importing Company.—Felix Renick, a man deserving high rank in American Short-horn history as one of the most intelligent of all those who helped to place the "infant industry" squarely upon its feet, was the prime mover in a proposition looking to the formation of a joint stock company to be made up of the leading contemporary cattle-growers of the Scioto Valley and contiguous Ohio territory for the purchase of English cattle. Nov. 2, 1833, ex-Governors Allen Trimble and Duncan McArthur, with the Messrs. Renick and others, formed a company "for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture and of introducing an improved breed of cattle," and they, together with the subscribers mentioned below, contributed the amount of money necessary "to import from England some of the best improved cattle of that country."

There were in all about fifty shareholders, but two of whom resided out of the State. These were Isaac Cunningham of Kentucky and W. H. Cunningham of Virginia. The following is a list of the other subscribers from the several counties represented in this association: Ross—Ex-Gov. Duncan McArthur, Fe-

lix Renick, George Renick, James Vanse, R. R. Seymour, E. J. Harness, Arthur Watts, S. McNeil, John McNeil, Wesley Claypool, John T. Webb, Robert Stewart, Archibald Stewart, Jas. G. White, John Pancake, John Foster, John Crouse, Presley Morris, John L. Taylor, B. J. Davis and Charles Davis. The subscribers in Pickaway County were: William Renick, S. S. Denney, Thomas Huston, Elias Florence, Josiah Renick, Harness Renick, Thomas Renick, William Renick Jr., Jonathan Renick, Elias Pratt, John Boggs Sr., J. M. Alkire, Francis Campbell, Evan Stevenson, Ashel Renick and George Radcliff. From Franklin County were: M. L. Sullivant, Lyne Sterling and E. W. Gwynne. Fayette—Batteal Harrison, A. Hagler and M. Patterson. Highland—Ex-Gov. Allen Trimble and H. P. Gallaway. Pike—John I. Vanmeter.

The stockholders appointed Felix Renick as their agent to proceed to England and select the cattle. That his experience was such as to qualify him admirably for the work must appear from what has already been stated concerning his commanding position in reference to bullock-breeding. Edwin J. Harness and Josiah Renick were designated to act as assistants. They were not limited to the purchase of Short-horns, the idea being to entrust the trio with plenary powers. Members of the company were willing to experiment with other

breeds if thought advisable, and in a letter written by Henry Clay to Gov. Trimble, dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1833, the great Kentuckian advised the purchase of typical specimens of the "Durham," Hereford and Devon breeds. He thought the Devons might do well, as being specially adapted for contending with the hardships of the long journey from the West to the Eastern markets. That Mr. Renick was not averse to studying this proposition is shown by the fact that while at Baltimore *en route* to England he and his colleagues visited a herd of Devons belonging to Mr. Patterson of that city and they were well pleased with the "rubies." Proceeding to Philadelphia they called upon Col. Powel, examined his Short-horn herd, and received many useful hints from him in reference to the purchasing and shipping of stock across the Atlantic. It is of interest in this connection as showing the changes in popular taste in respect to color that Felix Renick spoke of the Powel cattle as "white, red-and-white pied and the fashionable roan." They had set out from Ohio upon their long journey on Jan. 29, 1834, and it is needless to say that they arrived in England free from prejudice not only as between the different breeds but also as between the rival breeders of Short-horns, concerning whom they had doubtless heard something from Col. Powel before embarking for the other side.

Felix Renick and confreres in England.—The Ohio Co.'s agents landed at Liverpool March 24, 1834, and immediately addressed themselves to the business in hand. As the visit was an historic one, by reason of its far-reaching effects upon American Short-horn breeding, some details will be of interest.

After examining a few herds about Liverpool they journeyed toward Yorkshire, stopping at Leeds to see the herd of Mr. W. F. Paley. Finding his stock of excellent breeding and quality they secured options on a few animals. They next attended the Ripley show, after which they proceeded to Studley to see Richard Booth's herd. With the Studley cattle Mr. Renick was well pleased, but as they were then announced to be sold at a later date at auction none could be priced. The herds of J. Woodhouse, A. L. Maynard, J. Clark and the elder Booth (at Killerby) were next seen. Arriving at Darlington the Americans fell in with Thos. Bates. They were at once invited to Kirklevington, Mr. Bates insisting that they make his house their headquarters while in that vicinity.* Mr. Renick writing of this said: "Mr.

*This incident is thus related by Cadwallader Bates: "On Easter Monday, 1834, Bates was as usual at Darlington market. Some Americans staying at the King's Head came up and spoke to him. * * * In the course of the conversation Bates soon found that they possessed a great knowledge upon the subject of Short-horns. * * * He gave them full details of his experience, telling them, among other things, that Belvedere's sire, Waterloo (2816), then in his sixteenth year, and Norfolk (2377) were the only two bulls besides Belvedere (1706) that were in his opinion the least likely to get good stock."—*"Thomas Bates and the Kirklevington Short-horns," page 247.*

Bates is a wealthy bachelor, owns a fine farm of 1,000 acres, all under best cultivation. He keeps a dairy of forty or fifty cows, generally of the best Short-horn blood, from which he raises some very fine stock, and had then on hand some young bulls and heifers better than any we have seen elsewhere." Bates was evidently flattered by the compliments bestowed by these intelligent foreign visitors—the more so, doubtless, as they had already been at Studley and Killerby—and to the surprise of his friends he offered to sell them six of his best females. The Americans were not yet ready to buy, however, and continued their investigations. Bates furnished them with horses and rode with his guests for several days among the herds of the Valley of the Tees; "but," says Felix Renick, "from our own observations, as well as the judgment of Mr. Bates, their stock [that of the neighboring breeders] is generally 'going back.'" He expressed disappointment at the character of many of the herds visited. They then turned Southward, "Mr. Bates going with us." Evidently the sage of Kirklevington was determined that his guests should not "go wrong" in their buying —from his standpoint—if he could prevent it. In company with Bates they called on Jonas Whitaker, who had dispersed his herd the previous autumn.

At this point in their inquiries it was arranged for Messrs. Harness and Josiah Renick to go to London and thence into Hereford and Devonshire as per Henry Clay's suggestion. If pleased with those breeds Felix Renick was to join them and decide as to what should be done. The impression made upon these gentlemen was evidently not favorable as against the Shorthorns as no purchases were made. Meantime Felix Renick went with Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Paley to Lord Althorpe's, and with Bates to Lord Feversham's. Mr. Fawkes, Col. Cradock and Mr. Raine were also visited. It thus appears that a very thorough examination of the English herds of that date was made, and in a letter to his friend, S. S. Denney of Ohio, Felix Renick gave his impressions of the cattle as follows:

"From the appearance of many of the old bulls and cows we have seen, which are now from twelve to twenty years of age, it is very evident to me that their stocks here have been rather on the decline for some years back owing to several causes, the principal of which I believe to be the unbounded prejudices generally prevailing among the breeders, each one thinking his own the best and consequently breeding in-and-in too much, to the great injury of their stock, although some of them are now partially convinced of their error and in some measure changing their practice.

"We have done the best we could and procured some that are at least as good as the country affords, for which we have paid all sorts of prices, from 80 guineas up to 175 guineas, such is the disparity of prices. The value depends almost entirely upon the purity of blood and high pedigree. If a breeder here goes to purchase an animal for his own use to breed from he will not have it at all if he cannot trace it back some 50 or 100 years and have it descended from the famous bull Comet, that sold for 1,000 guineas,

or some other equally as good; and on the side of the dam it must also have descended from Old Daisy, for whom some hundred guineas were refused, or some other equal in their estimation. Thus you see the situation we are placed in. We must either take cattle without pedigree or much of anything else to recommend them or take those that have at least pedigrees, with more excellence of form and size, at a high price. The latter was in our judgment the better of the two alternatives and the one we have so far pursued, and shall continue to pursue, and take fewer in number."

Having looked the ground over to his satisfaction Mr. Renick selected and bought nineteen head of cattle—seven bulls and twelve females. Norfolk he had been unable to secure from Mr. Fawkes at an alleged offer of 400 guineas. Mr. Bates had priced his "pet beauty," Duchess 33d, at 150 guineas, Duchess 34th at 100 guineas, and the Matchem Cow at 15 guineas, but neither of those noted animals was bought. It is alleged that the influence of Mr. Whitaker was strenuously exerted against the purchase of these two Duchesses, but as the former (bred to Norfolk) became the ancestress of the costly New York Mills cattle and the other produced the Duke of Northumberland it was probably well for Bates interests that the Americans did not take them. Mr. Renick was particularly pleased with the young stock by Belvedere and took four of his get—two bulls and two heifers. The cattle were shipped during the summer of 1834 to Philadelphia, whence they were driven over the mountains through to Chillicothe and placed upon Mr. Renick's farm. The judgment

of the stockholders and contemporary breeders was that Mr. Renick had discharged his difficult task in an eminently satisfactory manner. The bulls were put out in service among the shareholders and the company instructed Mr. Renick to arrange for further shipments.

Two of the heifers included in this importation of 1834 gave rise to families of Short-horns which are at the present day among the most numerous to be found in the leading Short-horn breeding States. These were the roan heifers Rose of Sharon, bred by Mr. Bates and sired by Belvedere, and Young Mary, bred by J. Clark and sired by Jupiter. Young Mary was taken to Kentucky and is said to have produced no less than fourteen heifer calves, besides one or two bulls—possibly the most extraordinary case on record. She lived to be twenty-one years old. The red cow Blossom, by Fitz Favorite, and the heifer Matilda, by Imperial, also left numerous descendants. Among the bulls of this first importation were the three-year-old roan Reformer (2505), of Raine breeding; the yearling Duke of York (1941), of Whitaker's breeding, and Rantipole (2478), bred by Mr. Paley, mainly of Booth descent.

Whitaker's selections of 1835 and 1836.—Mr. Renick deemed it safe to risk the judgment of Mr. Whitaker for such additional stock as might be wanted, and wrote him as follows:

"I am authorized by the company to make another small importation in the spring, which I beg the favor of doing through you. The calf of your old cow Minna by Norfolk I shall expect, provided he still continues to do well and proves, when the time arrives for starting him, to be first rate in form, size, handling, etc. This will be left entirely to your own judgment and decision. But we wish, if possible, to have something a little superior to anything that has yet been imported. If you do not consider him so at that time we do not wish him sent. We also wish you to procure us two young cows with calves by Norfolk or other good bull. * * * The prices we were asked for year-old bull calves by Lord Althorpe and Mr. Bates were fifty guineas. From others we could have purchased them, perhaps equally good, from that price down to thirty guineas. We want none without fair pedigrees, but form and size they must have or they will not be well received here. You will, of course, not forget the handling and quality."

The importation of 1835 was a small one and included several animals sent out on individual account. It was upon this occasion that Mr. Bates shipped to America the Skipton Bridge Bull (5208) and the heifer Hon. Miss Barrington as a present to the Bishop of Ohio at Kenyon College. In 1836 a large shipment was forwarded, including many splendid specimens of the breed. These lots came via New York, being shipped from Albany to Buffalo by the Erie Canal, by lake from Buffalo to Cleveland, and thence driven "overland" to Chillicothe. Great care and judgment were evidently used in making these selections. Whitaker had the assistance of Mr. Paley and Mr. Fawkes and wrote to Mr. Renick shortly before the cattle were forwarded as follows:

"Mr. Fawkes and I returned last night from our tour of inspection among all the principal breeders from Ripon to the Bishop of

Durham's; thence to Mr. Bates', Mr. Maynard's, Mr. Wiley's, Mr. Harrison's in the East Riding, Castle Howard, and, in conclusion, the Earl of Spencer's at Wiseton. We were at it early and late for seven days. Booth had nothing to sell. Col. Cradock will sell or let Magnum Bonum in the autumn, and intends writing to Gen. Garrard, who, he says, offered him 400 guineas for him, and, the Colonel refusing to sell, he asked if another hundred would induce him. John Colling said the General offered him 300 guineas for two heifers. Mr. Colling has now fixed to sell his entire herd in the autumn of 1837, John Maynard his in the autumn of this year. * * * I attempted to buy something of Mr. Bates, but he soared so high I could not grapple with him. For a bull calf five months old, by Belvedere, dam by Belvedere, grandam Duchess 34th, he had the modesty to ask 400 guineas. I could have bought two young bulls, but they were not good enough to send. Mr. Paley has bought three females, but I have not seen any of them but Sherwood's. I have finished my purchases within one beast but have not time to give you particulars—in fact, cannot, not having received authenticated pedigrees of several animals. I shall have exceeded your limits, but could not avoid it."

The shipments of 1835 and 1836 embraced forty-two animals, bringing the total number of cattle imported by the Ohio Co. up to sixty-one head, a complete record of which may be found in the valuable list of imported cows compiled by Mr. William Warfield and published by the American Short-horn Breeders' Association. Space will not permit us to enumerate all in this connection. It should be stated, however, that among the selections made by Mr. Whitaker were the afterward-celebrated cows Josephine, by Norfolk (2377); Young Phyllis, by Fairfax (1023); Illustrious, by Emperor (1974), and Harriet, by Young Waterloo (2817). When Mr. Felix Renick was at Mr. Whitaker's in 1834 he fell quite in love

with the cow Minna, by Frederick, mentioned in his letter already quoted. It seems that this cow was also a special favorite with Mrs. Whitaker, and she promised Mr. Renick that the next heifer calf produced by Minna should be reserved for him. The cow was bred to Norfolk, and the progeny—the red-and-white Josephine, dropped in November, 1835—was sent out as a calf to Mr. Renick according to promise. She developed into a cow of outstanding excellence, and her descendants for many years constituted one of the best families of Shorthorns known in the Western States. Young Phyllis was a roan, dropped Sept. 11, 1831, bred by the Earl of Carlisle and imported for Mr. E. J. Harness. This cow had a very distinguished career as a breeder in Kentucky, and her descendants are now to be found in many first-class herds. One of her daughters, Catherine Turley, by Goldfinder (2066), lived to be eighteen years old. Illustrious was also a roan, dropped March, 1835, and bred by Mr. Crofton. A high price was paid for her. Mr. Whitaker wrote: "I consider her dear, but being a beautiful calf and from one of the best herds in the country I was obliged to give more than I thought she was worth. As you wished something superlative I could not leave her." Descendants of Illustrious attained high rank as show and breeding stock in various Western

herds. Harriet was a red-roan of March, 1835. She was imported for Mr. James Renick of Kentucky, a son-in-law of Mr. Felix Renick, and her blood, as well as that of Josephine and Illustrious, was afterward used by the late Abram Renick in crossing upon his Rose of Sharon family.

Among the sixteen bulls imported in 1835 and 1836 one of the most noted was Comet Halley (1855), a light roan bred by John Maynard, sired by Matchem (2281), dam by Frederick (1060), tracing to Robert Colling's Golden Pippin. After Reformer became inefficient this bull seems to have been more generally used upon the best cows of the company than any other except the Duke of York. He had no difficulty in defeating in the show-yard the bull Comet of the Dun importation which we have previously mentioned. Goldfinder (2066), a roan of 1835, had a very successful career as a breeder, fully confirming the hopes Mr. Whitaker expressed regarding him at the time he was selected as a calf. Prince Charles (2461), another roan, calved in 1834, bred by Mr. Whitaker and sired by Norfolk, was imported specially for Mr. Geo. Renick and ranked among the very best of all the bulls brought out in the course of the operations of the Ohio Co. and its individual members. The roan bull Nimrod (2371), by Norfolk, matured into a

grand animal, but he developed what appeared to be a tumor before the company's sale, and but for that would have doubtless brought a very long price, as Abram Renick favored purchasing him instead of Matchem (2283), but his associates did not agree with him in this. Nimrod was bought by Col. Florence and used on grades. A few pure-bred cows were sent to him, however, by Harness Renick and others, the produce being cattle of extraordinary merit.

Sale of Oct. 29, 1836.—The object of the company—the transfer from England of a valuable stock of breeding cattle to Ohio soil—having now been accomplished, it was decided to close up the financial affairs of the "syndicate" by means of auction sales, at which stockholders and outsiders alike would have the privilege of bidding. The first of these—which was the earliest important event of the kind in America—was held upon Felix Renick's Indian Creek Farm, in Ross County, in the autumn of 1836. The cattle were in fine condition, the attendance was large and high prices were realized, as will appear from the subjoined report:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Teeswater, roan, calved Oct. 22, 1832; bred by Bates, of Princess blood, and heifer calf Cometess, by Comet Halley—John I. Vanmeter, Pike Co., O.....$2,225

Young Mary, roan four-year-old, by Jupiter, and roan heifer calf Pocahontas, by Comet Halley—Edwin J. Harness, Ross County..... 1,500

Flora, roan four-year-old, by son of Young Albion (730), and bull calf Powhatan 828⅛, by Comet Halley—George Renick, Ross County..... 1,205

Moss Rose, roan two-year-old heifer, by Stapleton (2698)—Jonathan Renick, Pickaway County..... 1,200

Malina, red-and-white two-year-old, bred by Whitaker—Isaac Cunningham, Kentucky..... 1,005

Blossom, red six-year-old, by Fitz Favorite (1042)—R. R. Seymour, Ross County..... 1,000

Matilda, red-and-white, five years old, by Imperial (2151)—Arthur Watts, Ross County..... 1,000

Gaudy, red-and-white, five years old, bred by A. L. Maynard—James M. Trimble, Highland County..... 985

Lily of the Valley of the Tees, roan, five years old, bred by Raine—Thomas Huston, Pickaway County..... 950

Celestina, roan, two years old, bred by Whitaker—Thomas Huston, Pickaway County..... 930

Beauty of the West, red two-year-old heifer from imp. Blossom, by Fitz Favorite—Asahel Renick, Pickaway County..... 900

Lady Abernethy, roan yearling (imported), bred by Mr. Wylie—Thomas Huston, Pickaway County..... 815

Illustrious, roan yearling, by Emperor (9174)—Abram Renick, Kentucky..... 775

Lady of the Lake, red, little white, yearling heifer, by Reformer (2505) out of imp. Rose of Sharon—R. R. Seymour, Ross County..... 775

Poppy, red-and-white heifer calf, by Rantipole (2478) out of Blossom by Fitz Favorite—Harness Renick, Pickaway County..... 610

Pink, red-and-white heifer calf, by imp. Duke of York (1941), dam imp. Duchess of Liverpool—William Trimble, Highland County..... 575

Duchess of Liverpool, imported in 1834, but unpedigreed—William M. Anderson, Ross County..... 570

Lady Paley, red-and-white heifer calf, by Rantipole (2478), dam imp. Flora—Alexander Renick, Ross County..... 510

Lilac, red, little white, yearling, by Rantipole (2478), dam Duchess of Liverpool—Elias Florence, Pickaway County 425

May Flower, red-and-white heifer calf, by Duke of York (1941), dam imp. Matilda—B. Harrison, Fayette County 405

Lucy, roan calf, pedigree in doubt—George Radcliff, Pickaway County..... 405

Calypso, red-and-white, five years old, imported in 1834, sired by Bertram (1716)—S. McNeil, Ross County..... 325
Lady Blanche, sold as doubtful breeder—Charles Davis, Ross County..... 250
Lady Colling, doubtful breeder—J. T. Webb, Ross County... 205

BULLS.

Duke of Norfolk (1939), red-and-white yearling, imported, sired by Norfolk (2377)—Robert Stewart, Ross County.. 1,255
Young Waterloo (2817), roan, three years old, bred by Bates, of Princess blood—R. D. Lilley, Highland County, for Gov. Trimble and others..... 1,250
Matchem (2283), roan, five years old, bred by J. Woodhouse, sired by Imperial (2151)—Renick, Cunningham and Warfield of Kentucky..... 1,200
Greenholme Experiment (2075), roan, two years old, bred by Whitaker—James M. Trimble, Highland County..... 1,150
Duke of York (1941), red-and-white three-year-old, bred by Whitaker, got by Frederick (1060)—R. R. Seymour, Ross County..... 1,120
Goldfinder (2066), roan yearling, bred by J. Lawson, sired by Charles (1815)—Renick, Cunningham and Warfield of Kentucky..... 1,095
Nimrod (2371), roan yearling, bred by Mr. Tempest, sired by Norfolk—Elias Florence, Pickaway County..... 1,040
Whitaker (2836), roan two-year-old, bred by Whitaker, sired by Norfolk, dam Minna, hence own brother to imp. Josephine—William M. Anderson, Ross County..... 855
Rantipole (2478), red-and-white four-year-old, bred by W. F. Paley—Arthur Watts, Ross County..... 810
Logan (2218), roan yearling, by Duke of York (1941), dam imp. Young Mary—J. Renick..... 750
Earl of Darlington (1944), roan three-year-old, bred by Bates and sired by Belvedere—B. Harrison, Fayette County.. 710
John Bull (2161), red, little white, bull calf, by Earl of Darlington, dam Gaudy—William Renick Jr., Ohio..... 615
Duke of Leeds (1938), roan yearling, by Norfolk—John Crouse, Ross County..... 575
Windham (2845), red-and-white yearling, bred by Earl Spencer—Charles Davis, Ross County..... 500
Davy Crockett (3571), roan yearling, recorded as from imp. Young Mary—Peter Ayres, Ohio..... 490
Snow Drop (2654), white yearling, by Reformer (2505), dam Lily of the Valley of the Tees—Stewart & McNeil, Ohio. 480

Independence (2152), roan yearling, by Earl of Darlington, dam imp. Matilda—Hagler & Peterson, Ross County.... 400
Commodore Perry (1859), red yearling, by Reformer, dam imp. Teeswater—W. H. Creighton, Madison County..... 400
Goliah (2068), red yearling by Earl of Darlington, dam imp. Calypso—Isaac V. Cunningham, Scioto County..... 300

24 females sold for.....$19,545; an average of.....$814.37
19 bulls sold for..... 14,995; an average of..... 789.20
43 animals sold for..... 34,540; an average of..... 803.25

The bulls Reformer and Columbus were sold at this sale as "unsound," and as they therefore commanded a low price they are not included above. The company made a present to Felix Renick upon this occasion of the roan six-months-old bull calf Paragon of the West (4649), sired by imp. Duke of York (1941) out of imp. Rose of Sharon. This was a graceful act upon the part of the stockholders, as the calf was regarded as perhaps the most valuable young bull in the possession of the company at this date. Like his sire, the Duke of York, he proved a very superior stock-getter, and in the fall of 1837 won first prize as a yearling at the Ohio State Fair at Columbus. Rose of Sharon's daughter, Lady of the Lake, purchased by Mr. Seymour, proved a great breeder. She never grew into a large cow, but was exceedingly neat, with a very handsome head and prominent eyes. She was of a deep-red color, with a little white on each flank and star in forehead. She was sold to George Renick, for whom she bred five heifers, to-wit.: 1838—

Rose of Sharon 2d, by Comet Halley (1855); 1839—Virginia, red-and-white, by Powhatan 828½; 1840—Thames, red, by Shakespeare (12062); 1842—Flora, roan, by Shakespeare, and in 1844 Lady of the Lake 2d, red-roan, by Young Shakespeare 1311. All of these heifers left a valuable progeny, some of which, in the hands of Abram Renick of Kentucky, gained international fame. After the conclusion of this sale the imported bull Duke of Norfolk was resold to Gov. Vance and J. H. James of Champaign County for $1,400.

Final sale in 1837.—On Oct. 24, 1837, the company's affairs were finally closed up by a sale of such stock as still remained in its hands, which consisted at that date of the animals sold as per following list:

BULLS.

Comet Halley (1855), light roan, bred by John Maynard; calved December, 1832; sired by Matchem (2281), dam by Frederick (1060)—George Renick and others..... $2,500

Acmon (1606),* roan, calved 1833; bred by W. Raine; by Anti-Radical (1642), dam Sally by Young Rockingham (2547)—M. L. Sullivant & Co., Columbus, O..... 2,500

Hazlewood (2098), red-roan, calved April 9, 1836; bred by W. F. Paley; got by Norfolk (2377)—Gov. Trimble and R. R. Seymour..... 700

Powhatan 828½, red-and-white, calved Oct. 6, 1836; got by imp. Comet Halley out of imp. Flora—Harness Renick.. 500

Bouncer (3196), roan, calved March 18, 1836; bred by Col. Cradock; got by Magnum Bonum (2243)—John Walk, Pickaway County..... 450

*Acmon was a great show bull and also proved a superior stock-getter.

Santa Anna, roan, calved July 4, 1837; got by imp. Comet Halley out of Lily of the Valley of the Tees—J. C. Vance, Ohio Co., Va 425

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Elizabeth (imported), roan, calved in 1832; bred by T. Harrison; got by Memnon (2293); and calf—Gov. J. Vance and William Vance, Champaign County $1,450
Flora (imported), roan, seven years, by son of Young Albion (730)—M. L. Sullivant, Columbus 1,300
Matilda (imported), red-and-white, calved April 12, 1831; by Imperial (2151)—Allen Trimble, Highland County 1,220
Arabella* (imported), red-and-white, calved March, 1834; bred by R. Pilkington; got by Victory (5565); and calf—Dr. Arthur Watts, Chillicothe 1,200
Blush (imported), white, calved Jan. 10, 1835; bred by Mr. Bowen; got by Monarch (2326)—John H. James, Champaign County 1,015
Emily (imported), "flecked," calved Feb. 25, 1875; by Maximus (2284); Asahel Renick, Pickaway County 875
Victress, roan, calved Jan. 8, 1836; got (in England) by Norfolk (2377), dam imp. Meteor of the West—M. L. Sullivant, Columbus 700
Charlotte (imported), roan, calved March, 1833; bred by R. Pilkington; got by Alderman (1622)—J. G. White, Ross County 630
Fidelle (imported), roan, calved 1830; by Adrian (7720); bought of Whitaker, and the dam of bull Greenholme Experiment in the sale of 1836—Allen Trimble 610

6 bulls sold for ..... $ 7,075; an average of $1,179.15
9 females sold for ..... 9,000; an average of 1,000.00
15 animals sold for ..... 16,075; an average of 1,071.65

This was a period of great expansion. Values of all sorts were inflated by paper-currency issues, and cattle shared in the general "boom." Hence the great prices made at this sale. Allen speaks in his "History of the Short-horns" (page

*Arabella was a grand cow and proved a great breeder, producing for Dr. Watts many fine animals—among others the twin show cows Bessie Belle and Mary Grey. Her son Marshal (4190) was used by George Renick and sired many fine cattle.

183) of the stockholders reaping "a large profit on their investment," but this was not true save in the case of a few of the minor members of the association, who were not buyers of cattle.*

Nearly all the capital stock subscribed was repaid in cattle at high prices. Had the animals been resold soon the shareholders would have made a good profit, but most of them were in the business as a steady pursuit and kept the cattle until overtaken by the great depression that soon afterward set in. George Renick invested more liberally than any other one stockholder and had the largest herd, but his sales of surplus stock were made at moderate prices, and in 1846 he was obliged on account of advancing age to give up the management of his landed estates and his entire herd was offered at auction. "Hard times" prevailed, however, at that period and but one-half the cattle were sold, and those at ruinous figures. The other Renicks, Gov. Trimble, Messrs. Seymour, Sullivant, Vanmeter, Watts, *et al.*, had also to be content with moderate returns until the revival which set in about 1850.

The prime object, however—the providing of material for the improvement of the Ohio and

* Among these was a well-known capitalist, Lyne Starling of Columbus, who, when the agent of the company called after the last sale and paid him more than double the amount of his investment, was amazed, and told Mr. Renick that he had intended the amount as a contribution for the improvement of the cattle of the country and had never expected a dollar in return.—*Hon. T. C. Jones, in Breeder's Gazette, Sept. 7, 1882.*

Kentucky herds—had been attained, and in that fact the enterprising men who made these memorable importations found ample compensation. Speaking of the first importation, in a letter written July 26, 1834, Felix Renick said:

"We have already had a number of applications to purchase some of them and have been offered $500 for the youngest, a calf less than five months old. But we, as a company, have higher views than that of immediately realizing a little profit, provided it could be done. The object was first conceived and has so far been carried out for the good of the country, whether it has been well or illy executed is not for us to say."

It is indeed difficult to overestimate the value of the Ohio Co.'s work. It gave to the West not only the Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Young Phyllises and Josephines, but supplied crosses of fresh blood that proved powerful influences for good upon the herds derived from earlier importations. The entire industry in Ohio and Kentucky felt the quickening touch, and in later years the full fruition of the fondest hopes of the company were more than realized.

Thomas Bates to Felix Renick.—The Ohio Co. had meditated a continuation of its importations, but the financial drift of the times was not favorable. In December, 1837, Felix Renick had written to Mr. Bates in reference to further purchases, inquiring particularly about the Duke of Northumberland (1940). While nothing came of these negotiations, the appended reply of Mr. Bates is given in full as

possessing some historic interest. The italicized sentence is especially characteristic and shows that in spite of all his claims for the Duchess blood Bates was fully aware of the fact that it was the Princess bull Belvedere that really made his herd. We quote:

"KIRKLEVINGTON, *April, 1838.*—I think it on the whole better not to send you any of my own cattle this season, the exchange being so much against you. Next year, as you say you intend to continue importing, I might furnish you with ten young heifers or young cows having had a calf or two, and five or six young bulls, either of the age you got the two last from me or a year older.

"The Duke of Northumberland (1940) and Short-tail (2621) are the only bulls I am now using, and their stock is even more promising than that of their sire Belvedere (1706). The four you got of me were all by Belvedere, and all my stock are by him and his sons. After the trials I have now had and seen of Short-horns for nearly sixty years nothing could induce me to use any bull that had not Belvedere's blood. *You will find it all money thrown away to buy any bull that has not sprung from him.*

"Twenty-eight days after the birth of the Duke of Northumberland (1940), Brokenleg (Duchess 34th), whom you will remember, was again put to her sire Belvedere and brought 2d Duke of Northumberland. She has since brought me a heifer to her sire, and is now I expect in calf to Short-tail.

"By putting Duke of York (1941) to the heifers you got of me you will bring their produce into disrepute. I will on no consideration whatever (if you would give me ten times the price I would otherwise have charged you for a heifer) sell you any heifers to put to any bulls but what I have bred, or are of my blood. Nor will I sell you at any price till you and the company you act with, under your joint hands, have solemnly promised not to do so. My object has never been to make money by breeding, but to improve the breed of Short-horns; and if I know it I will not sell any to anyone who has not the same object in view. On this principle I began breeding, and I am convinced I have a better breed of Short-horns in my possession at present than there has been for the last fifty years, even in the best days of the Messrs. Colling.

"The bull you ask me about sending you, Duke of Northumberland, is everthing I can wish in a bull, and Short-tail has taken

after 2d Hubback, of whom his dam (Duchess 32d) had two crosses. Short-tail's sister (Duchess 41st), the best animal in my possession, I expect is in calf to the Duke of Northumberland. The six from which your two were taken were good, but the breed of the years 1835-6 were far superior to those six, though very good. Brokenleg (Duchess 34th) I offered you at 100 guineas. If you were to send twenty times that sum for her and her produce I would not take it now. You will remember I told you after buying the two heifers that if either of them died on the passage or did not breed when you got them home I would give you the two nearest in blood to them. Now (Red Rose 13th) a sister in blood to your Rose of Sharon (calved since you were here) has produced a heifer (2d Cambridge Rose) to her sire Belvedere; and for the two I would not take 1,000 guineas. These would have been yours now had yours not bred. I will not sell either cow or calf, but I have no objection to sell the bulls I breed from them, or from my Duchess tribe, which are far better animals than the Red Rose tribe. I will not part with the females of these tribes at present."

Mr. Clay's importations to Kentucky.—In 1836 and 1837 Mr. H. Clay Jr., Fayette Co., Ky., imported eleven head of Short-horns, including the bulls Lord Althorpe 658 and Neptune 743, and cows Britannia (roan), Victoria (white), by Osgodley, and Crocus (red-and-white), by Imperial (2151). The pedigrees of some of these cattle were imperfect or missing entirely. In 1838, in connection with Gen. James Shelby, Mr. Clay made a further importation, consisting of twelve head, including the bulls Cossack, *alias* Julius Cæsar (3503), Don John 426, and cows Jane, Dorcas, Charity, Nerissa, Moss Rose by Eclipse, Columbine, Pet, Vixen, Princess and Protectress. The bull Cossack, or Julius Cæsar, above mentioned, was a roan, bred by Mr. Topham, sired by Cossack (1880), bred by Richard

Booth of Studley, dam imp. Moss Rose by Eclipse. He was imported as a calf, was afterward sold to Benjamin Warfield, and left much good stock. At a sale held by Mr. Clay at Lexington in the fall of 1839 eight cows and heifers averaged $420 each, the highest price paid being $835 for a two-year-old.

Dr. Martin's importation of 1839.—Dr. Samuel D. Martin of Clark Co., Ky., who had been breeding Short-horns for some years, in 1839 sent an order to Mr. Paley for a shipment of cattle. Mr. Paley had assisted in the selections made for the Ohio Co. and filled this order by sending out nine head, including the cows Jessy (roan of A. L. Maynard's breeding), by Plenipo (4724); Beauty (red-roan), by Laurel (2188); Leonida (red), by Red Simon (2499); Rosalie (red-and-white), by Cadet (1770), dam Leonida, just mentioned; Sprightly (red-and-white), by Fitz Roslyn (2026), and Jessamine (roan), by Leonidas (4211) out of imp. Jessy, mentioned above. The cow Sprightly gave birth in December, 1839, to a pair of twin bulls, afterward recorded as Specie (5289) and Speculation (5293), both bred by Mr. Paley, and sired by Mendoza (4456). Imp. Beauty produced to an English service the red bull calf Bullion (3240).

R. Hutchcraft's importation.—Reuben H. Hutchcraft of Bourbon Co., Ky., imported seven

head from England in 1839, including the bulls Van Buren 1062, bred by Col. Cradock and sired by Magnum Bonum (2243) and the yearling Don John (3603). The females included the roan yearling heifer Wild Rose, by Chorister (3378), bred by Mr. Watkin; the red cow Harriet, by Gainford (2044), and the Magnum Bonum heifers Fatima, Beda and Blossom—all of Col. Cradock's breeding.

Fayette County Importing Co.—The first "syndicate" formed in Kentucky for the purchase of English Short-horns was that represented by the Fayette County Importing Co., which, in the spring of 1839, sent the Rev. R. T. Dillard and Mr. Nelson Dudley abroad as agents. They bought twenty-one head of cows and heifers and seven bulls. After arrival in Kentucky the cattle were placed upon the farm of David Sutton, near Lexington, and in July, 1840, were sold at auction. This was considered a very superior lot and included such fine bulls as Eclipse (9069) and Carcase (3285), of S. Wiley's breeding. Among the females that afterward gave rise to good families of Short-horns were Victoria, by Plenipo; Fashion (dam of heifer calf Zelia, by Norfolk); Lady Elizabeth, by Emperor; Rosabella 2d, by Velocipede, etc. Indeed, some of the best cattle bred in subsequent years in Kentucky and the West claimed descent from this selection, and on

this account we append herewith report of the sale:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Victoria, roan, calved August, 1835; bred by J. E. Maynard, sired by Plenipo (4724)—R. Fisher.....$1,750
Miss Maynard, roan, calved 1837, bought of A. L. Maynard, sired by Chorister (3378)—A. McClure..... 1,005
Avarilda, white, calved April, 1846; bred by W. F. Paley, sired by Norfolk (2377)—John Allen..... 920
Fashion, roan, calved April, 1832; bred by W. Cooper, sired by Young Don Juan (?610), and red-and-white heifer calf Zelia, by Norfolk (2377)—F. W. Williams..... 885
Miss Luck, roan, calved May 25, 1834; bought of Mr. Whitaker, sired by Allison's Roan Bull (2999)—H. Clay Jr.... 800
Nancy, white, calved Jan. 1, 1837; sired by Reformer (2510) —C. J. Rogers..... 780
Tulip, roan, calved 1836, bred by Mr. Crofton, sired by Bachelor (1666)—A. McClure..... 700
Beauty, roan, calved March, 1834; bought of A. L. Maynard, sired by Belvedere (1706)—H. Clay Jr..... 700
Lady Elizabeth,* roan, calved Feb. 4, 1838; bred by Mr. Crofton, sired by Emperor (1974)—H. Clay Jr..... 660
Splendor, roan, calved March, 1834; bred by Mr. Cattley, sired by Bedford Jr. (1701)—B. Gratz..... 650
Elizabeth, roan, calved October, 1832; bred by J. E. Maynard, sired by Plenipo (4724)—A. McClure..... 505
Rosabella 2d, roan, calved January, 1839; bought of Mr. Whitaker; sired by Velocipede (5552), running to Colling's Golden Pippin—W. A. Warner..... 465
Flora, calf of imp. Beauty—H. Clay..... 410
Lily, white, calved 1834; bred by L. Severs, sired by Count (8506)—T. Calmes..... 390
Britannia, roan, calved February, 1838; bred by Mr. Crofton, sired by Emperor (1974), and heifer calf Dido—T. T. Duncan..... 375
Isabella, white, calved Oct. 14, 1839; bred by T. Crofton, sired by Melmoth (2291)—R. Fisher, Boyle County..... 355

*Lady Elizabeth was an exceedingly well-bred cow and proved the ancestress of one of the best families of Short-horns ever bred in the Western States. The branch known as the Nelly Blys, in the hands of Mr. J. H. Spears of Illinois and others, acquired national reputation for their uniform high excellence.

Jessica, roan, calved Feb. 22, 1839; bought of Mr. Maynard, sired by Velocipede (5552) out of imp. Beauty by Belvedere—Joel Higgins..... 330
Maria, heifer calf from imp. Elizabeth—J. B. Ford..... 310
Miss Hopper, roan, calved 1835; bred by T. Crofton, sired by Duke (1985)—W. T. Calmes..... 270

BULLS.

Eclipse (9069), calved April 26, 1837; bred by Mr. Arrowsmith; sired by Velocipede (5552)—R. Fisher.....$1,050
Carcase (3285), red-and-white, calved July, 1837; bred by S. Wiley; sired by Belshazzar (1704)—Benjamin Gratz, Lexington..... 725
Nelson 741, white, calved Dec. 4, 1839; bred by Mr. Whitaker; sired by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196)—P. Todhunter 610
Æolus 200, roan, calved April, 1836; bred by Mr. Rowlandson, sired by Harlsey (2091)—R. Fisher..... 610
Prince Albert 2065, roan, calved May 25, 1840; bred by J. E. Maynard; sired by Carcase (3285) out of imp. Victoria by Plenipo—J. Flournoy..... 850
Bruce 289, bull calf from imp. Avarilda—M. Williams 315
Milton 713, calf of imp. Miss Maynard—James Gaines..... 285

19 females sold for.....$12,210; an average of.....$642.60
7 bulls sold for..... 3,945; an average of..... 563.55
26 animals sold for..... 16,155; an average of..... 621.35

From the above it appears that Fayette County buyers took eight head, Bourbon, Scott and Mercer Counties five each and Jessamine County four. In view of the fact that this sale was made during a period of declining values the prices obtained were excellent and demonstrated the pluck of the Kentucky breeders of that day.

Importations into Tennessee.—The great interest manifested in Short-horn breeding in Kentucky extended at an early date into the neighboring State of Tennessee, and a few cattle were imported into that State prior to 1840.

Unfortunately no exact data exist in reference to these selections. It is known that in 1837 Messrs. Gordon & Bradford of Nashville imported the cow Hibernia, recorded in Vol. XXIV of the American Herd Book. She was white with red markings, said to have been bred in Ireland, and was sold soon after importation to the Shakers of South Union, Ky. About the same date Mr. Harvey Hill of New Orleans imported and sent to his farm in Tennessee the roan heifers Gentle, by Cupid (7941), Lady Littleton (white), by Ranunculus (2479), and Mild Spring, that were sold to Mark R. Cockrill of Nashville. Messrs. Shelby & Williams of Nashville imported the heifers Agnes and Buttercup (the former calved in 1835 and the latter in 1836) and the bulls Champion and Cassius. These latter were without pedigrees so far as the records show.

Mr. B. Letton imported in 1840 into Tennessee the young cows Beauty, Spot and Cowslip. Beauty calved the white Aqua, and Spot the red-and-white Neptune at sea. An unnamed roan and a red-and-white heifer were included in this same shipment. All were without herd-book record. Some five years previous a Mr. Murdock had imported the red-and-white Bella, by Silkworm (5129), and cow Rebecca—bred by Sir John Kennedy—together with the bulls Murdock and Silkworm—both

roans. Bella was pedigreed and passed into the possession of M. R. Cockrill.

William Neff's importation.—In June, 1838, William Neff, a public-spirited and wealthy business man residing in Cincinnati, imported into Ohio the roan cows Blossom, by Belshazzar (1704); Catherine, by Eastthorpe (1947); Strawberry (of Booth blood), by Ambo (1636); and bulls Prince William 1390, Cincinnatus and Clifford—the former roan and the latter white. To this list, as given by Mr. Warfield, Judge Jones adds the roan heifer Lady Anne, by Magnum Bonum (2243), and states that she was a great dairy cow, giving thirty-two quarts of milk per day for two months in succession. The Judge also states that Mr. Neff imported the roan bull Berryman (3143), but Mr. Warfield is authority for the statement that Lady Anne and Berryman were imported by Mr. Josiah Lawrence of Cincinnati, and in addition states that Lawrence also imported in 1838 the heifers Juno, Fortuna, Adelaide, Empress and Verbena.

Wait and other importations.—In 1839 Samuel Wait imported, via New Orleans, Duchess, by Studley Royal (5342); Rosebud, bred by John Booth of Killerby, sired by Harlsey (2091); Lily of the Tees, by Belvedere 2d (3126); Pretender (4756), bred by Lord Feversham; Velocipede 11098, Cleveland (3405) and Liverpool. Mr.

Warfield states that these cattle were sold to Messrs. Shirley & Birch of Louisville, Ky. In 1840 Mr. Wait made another importation, consisting of the two bulls, Macadam 1814 and Anty (3021), and eight cows, Ellen Long, by Beaumont (3115); Hebe, by a son of Highflyer (2122); Victoria (or White Rose), by Matchem 4th; Pink, by Belvedere 2d (3127); Flora, by Imperial (2151); Splendour, bred by Mr. Cattley and sired by Symmetry (2723), and Daisy, by Barnaby (1678). It is said that most of these cows were imported for Mr. S. Bradford of Tennessee. Splendour is said to have been sold to Mr. E. P. Prentice of New York in 1839. Daisy passed into the possession of the Shakers of Kentucky. Messrs. Wait & Bagg also imported about this same time the roan bull Albion (2971), bred by R. Lawson and sired by Charles (3343). The pedigrees of some of these cattle seem to have been perfect and others were not. Mr. Warfield says: "So many errors and blunders have been found in the pedigrees of the cattle imported by S. Wait that it is deemed necessary to state that they should be examined with great care."

In 1837 the bull Grosvenor (3946), tracing to a Booth foundation, was imported for Mr. Michael Boyne, and the bull Sovereign 995, with heifer Strawberry, by Magnum Bonum, for Messrs. R. Jackson and John Hodgson; presum-

ably in connection with the Ohio Co.'s operations.

About 1840 Messrs. Joel Higgins and Calvin C. Morgan imported into Fayette Co., Ky., five heifers from the herd of Mr. Chrisp, as follows: Mary and Theodosia, both by Prince Eugene (2643); Henrietta, by Red Prince (2489); Eleanor, by Brougham (1746), and Princess (or Anne), by Captain (3273); the first four roans and the latter red.

First Bates bull for Kentucky.—Between the years 1839 and 1841 James Letton of Bourbon Co., Ky., imported several females and two bulls, one of the latter being Locomotive (4245), bred by Mr. Bates and sired by Duke of Northumberland (1940) out of the Oxford Premium Cow. This bull was a half-brother to Duke of Wellington (3654), imported by Mr. Vail of New York. Mr. Warfield lists the Letton importation as having been made in 1839. The Albany *Cultivator* for July, 1841 (page 120), is our authority for the statement that Locomotive arrived in New York May 20, 1841, so that we believe our statement on page 230, that Duke of Wellington was the first Oxford bull bought for America, to be correct.* For Locomotive the sum of

* It is said that Mr. Letton had seen the Bates-Oxford bull Duke of Wellington, bought by George Vail, land at New York, and was so favorably impressed that upon learning that Duke had a half-brother (Locomotive, that had been bought of Mr. Bates by J. C. Etches of Liverpool for 100 guineas) he determined to buy him. This he did, and the bull (Locomotive) proved a successful prize-winner in Kentucky.

$1,225 was paid in England. He became the property of W. T. Calmes of Fayette Co., Ky., upon whose farm he died. Among the cows imported by Mr. Letton was the red-roan Ianthe, by Barforth (3085), that gave rise to a numerous family. Another that had many descendants was Miss Severs, by Reformer (2510).

CHAPTER IX.

EASTERN IMPORTATIONS—1830 TO 1850.

While the farmers and stock-growers of the Ohio Valley States were making substantial progress in the improvement of their herds, as noted in the preceding chapter, large infusions of fresh blood from England were introduced into New York and Pennsylvania. The more important importations made into these and adjacent States, contemporaneous with and following the important operations of Colonel Powel already mentioned, will now be noted.

New York importations.—Mr. Wm. Jackson imported into New York between the years 1833 and 1840 the roan cows Duchess, by Ebor (996); Rose, by Skipton, and Miss Scotson. The former was sold to Messrs. Wasson & Shropshire and Rose to N. L. Lindsey of Kentucky. The latter had numerous descendants, among which were many excellent cattle, but, as her sire was not pedigreed, these shared more or less in the discredit that was cast in later years upon cattle tracing to animals having such defects in their lineage. Jackson also imported the bulls Magnet and Dimples 421, the latter being

taken by Mr. Brent to Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1835.

Around 1834 to 1836 Thomas Weddle imported about fifteen head of Short-horns, most of which were females. Some of these were pedigreed and some were not. Among the pedigreed cows were Daisy and Crocus, both by Romulus (2563); Primrose, by Pioneer (1321), and Buttercup, by Sir Walter (1459). Primrose was bought at Mr. Weddle's sale of 1838 by Gen. James Dudley of Fayette Co., Ky. The roan bull Charles (1816), bred by the Earl of Carlisle and sired by Rockingham (2550) of the Weddle importation, was taken to Kentucky the same year by Gen. Dudley. Allen states that Mr. Weddle was an Englishman, who had emigrated from Yorkshire into Western New York and brought these cattle with him. He states that they were all well-bred Short-horns, chiefly from the well-known herd of Major Bower.

In 1835 Samuel Allen is said to have imported into New York the roan cow Rachel of Mr. Whitaker's breeding on the same ship that brought out one of the Ohio Co.'s importations. Although her pedigree was mislaid she was guaranteed a purely-bred Short-horn and gave (when in full flow of milk on pasture) twenty-eight quarts per day. Mr. Allen also brought out at same time the roan cow Miss Lawrence, said

to have been bred by Richard Booth at Studley. Her pedigree was also lost, but she is said to have been a prize-winner as a dairy cow in England before being shipped, and after her arrival in America gave thirty-four quarts of rich milk per day on grass alone. She was sold in 1839 to N. C. Baldwin of Cleveland, O. A third cow in this same shipment was the white Miss Mellon, that became the property of Lewis F. Allen, founder of the American Herd Book. She was also an excellent milker, producing, Mr. Allen states, for weeks in succession twelve pounds of butter per week.

In 1836 Messrs. Edward A. Leroy and Thomas H. Newbold of Livingston Co., New York, imported three heifers and the bull Windle 185. The heifers were Venus, by Magnum Bonum; Dione, by Monarch, and Netherby, by the same sire. About 1836 Peter A. Remsen of Genesee County imported the red bull Alexander 4, of Mr. Maynard's breeding, and several cows and heifers, including Adelaide, Pretty Face, Lavinia and White Rose. He bred from these for several years, and after disposing of some of them in New York removed with the remainder to Maryland, where they were finally dispersed. About 1838 Mr. John F. Sheaffe established a Short-horn herd at his farm and country residence in Duchess County, on the Hudson River. He started with cattle de-

scended from the early New England importations. To these he added, soon after 1840, the cows Phœbe 1st, Dahlia 1st and Beauty 1st, but the pedigrees of these are imperfectly stated. He subsequently imported the roan cow Seraphina, by Wharfdale (1578), and the red-and-white bull Duke of Exeter 449—the latter bred by J. Stephenson of Wolviston. This bull is said to have proved a capital sire. He is described as an animal possessing remarkable quality and subsequently passed into the possession of Lewis F. Allen. Mr. Sheaffe bred cattle until Aug. 29, 1850, when his herd was dispersed at public sale. Between the years 1840 and 1843 James Lenox of New York, who owned a fine country seat adjoining that of Mr. Sheaffe, imported three cows and two bulls, including Daffodil, Red Lady and Gayly, and the bulls Prince Albert 133 and King Charles 2d 84—bred by Jonas Whitaker. The two bulls and one of the females were sired by the noted Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196). Between the years 1835 and 1841 Mr. E. P. Prentice of Albany imported eight or ten head of Shorthorns, which were placed upon his villa farm near that city. He had founded his herd with stock bought from the early importations of General Van Rensselaer already mentioned. Among the females imported were several from the herd of Mr. Whitaker, including Esterville,

by Alfred (2987), and Moss Rose, by Barden. He maintained the herd until 1850, when it was dispersed at public sale.

In 1836 Erastus Corning of Albany, in connection with Mr. W. H. Sotham, who later became an active advocate of Herefords, made an importation consisting of seven females and three bulls. One of the cows, the roan Wilddame, by Anthony (1640), proved a very successful breeder, and left many descendants whose pedigrees may be found in the American Herd Book. She was from the stock of Mr. W. Lovell, from whose herd Mr. Corning also obtained the heifers Mary, Mabel, Cherry, Pet, Cleopatra and Venus. The bulls Columbus (5869), also from Mr. Lovell's herd, and Ashley (3045) were imported along with these heifers. About 1846 a Mr. Oliver of Westchester County imported the bull Marius 684, a roan, bred by Earl Spencer from Mason stock. He was sold to Col. L. G. Morris, who exhibited him at the New York State Fair at Buffalo in 1848, at which show he was sold to David Harrold of South Charleston, O., in which State he did excellent service for some years.

Vail's purchases of Bates cattle.—Somewhere about the year 1835 Mr. George Vail of Troy, New York, became enamored of Shorthorn breeding and established a herd at his country seat near that city. Between the years

1839 and 1844 he imported, in connection with Mr. S. P. Chapman, about fifteen head of cattle. In 1840 he bought from Thomas Bates, through Mr. Etches of Liverpool, the roan bull calf Duke of Wellington (3654), that was sired by the Duchess bull Short Tail (2621) and had for dam the noted Oxford Premium Cow, winner at the first show ever held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. This purchase constituted the earliest importation of the Duchess and Oxford blood into this country.* Mr. Vail also bought from Mr. Bates a cow called Duchess, although not belonging to the family of that name. She was a white daughter of Duke of Northumberland (1940) out of Nonesuch 2d by Belvedere (1706). This cow produced the two bulls Meteor 104 and Symmetry 166, both by Duke of Wellington, but died without leaving female progeny. Mr. Vail showed a marked partiality for Bates blood and subsequently imported the red heifer Lady Barrington 3d, bred by Mr. Bates from Cleveland Lad (3407) out of Lady Barrington 2d by Belvedere (1706). From Messrs. Thomas and Robert Bell, tenants of Mr. Bates, he obtained the

* It may be of some interest to state that from an entry in the Kirklevington accounts, bearing date of June 3, 1840, it appears that Mr. Vail paid for Duke of Wellington and Duchess the sum of £200. It appears from a letter written by Mr. Bates to Mr. Vail in 1843 that 100 guineas each was being asked for such cattle as Bates was willing to spare. In this same letter Bates adds. "The tribes of really good Short-horns are very few. I have tried myself above two hundred varieties. Out of these I have but six tribes which I do not mean to part with."

roan Hilpa, by Cleveland Lad (3407); the roan Yarm Lass, by 4th Duke of York (10167); the red-and-white Cecilia, by 3d Duke of Northumberland; the roan Agate, by 3d Duke of York (10166), running on the dam's side to Acomb by Belvedere; the red-and-white Arabella, also an Acomb, sired by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649); the roan Frantic, by 4th Duke of York (10167); Boukie (red-roan), by 4th Duke of York, tracing on dam's side to Craggs, a cow obtained by Messrs. Bell from Mr. Bates; and the roan bull Earl Derby 456, by 5th Duke of York (10168) out of Lady Barrington 4th.

Prior to Mr. Vail's purchases of Bates-bred Short-horns about the only specimens of Kirklevington breeding seen in the United States, had been the few brought out during the course of the Ohio Co.'s importations. Mr. Vail was an enthusiast in Short-horn breeding and exhibited with success at the York State shows of that period.* He made an effort to be present

*Writing to Mr. Bates in 1847 Mr. Vail said: "I sent my bull Meteor to the show for exhibition only at the request of some friends, as he had taken the first premium for the best Durham bull in 1844, as well as the first prize for bull of any breed. The bull Marius, bred by Earl Spencer, justly took first premium in Durham bulls. The judges in their report on these said: 'The justly celebrated bull Meteor, belonging to Mr. George Vail, was on the ground for exhibition only, being excluded from competing at present. We think he stands unrivaled.' * * * I suppose there were 30,000 or 40,000 persons present, among them many of the first men in the country and two ex-Presidents of the United States. * * * Mr. A. B. Allen of New York, whom you know, is continually urging me to get a young Duchess bull from you. I would much like one, but at present dare not venture the expense. * * * Meteor is in some respects a finer animal than Wellington. He is better in the hind quarters and across the hips. Wellington has not

at the closing-out sale of the Bates herd in England, but the event occurred at an earlier date than he had anticipated, so that he did not arrive until the sale was over. He had meanlime bought the herd of Mr. Prentice, but soon afterward gave up breeding; his herd being sold in October, 1852.

Whitaker's shipments to America.—Undoubtedly the most active man in England in connection with shipments to America during the period from 1820 to 1840 was Jonas Whitaker. He had not only sold quite a number of cattle to the early New York and Massachusetts importers as already detailed, but had supplied Col. Powel of Philadelphia with many first-class cattle. He had also been largely instrumental in the selection of the importations made by the Ohio Co. and its individual members. Impelled by the high prices made at the Ohio Co.'s sales Mr. Whitaker determined to try the experiment of exporting Short-horns to America to be offered for sale on his own account. The first shipment was made in August, 1837, the cattle being placed upon the farm of Col. Powel. This lot consisted of fifteen bulls and nineteen cows and heifers. Whitaker was always a good

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a broad hip and is rather thin across the twist. His fore end cannot be beat. He is a superior handler, as is also Meteor. The latter weighs 2,300 lbs. and Wellington will weigh nearly 1,900 lbs. Meteor would take high rank even in your country. * * * Our county show took place last week and was the best we have had. I was equally successful in winning premiums here as at the State show. Hilpa took the first prize."

"keeper," and these animals were forwarded in good condition; and as they were well bred and their coming had been widely advertised they attracted much attention, and when offered at auction drew the presence of a great attendance not only from the States of New York and Pennsylvania but from the then distant cattle-breeding districts of Ohio and Kentucky. The sale occurred at Powelton in September, 1837, the bulls averaging $353, the cows $480, and the total sales aggregating $14,215. Among those sold upon this occasion were the following:

Clarksville, by Lottery (2227), a roan two-year-old heifer, bought by Mr. Neff for $630 and subsequently sold to John Hadley of Clinton Co., O., in which State she gave rise to a considerable family.

Young Isabella, a red-and-white cow, bred by Richard Booth, sired by Memnon (2235) out of the celebrated Isabella by Pilot. She was bought by C. J. Wolbert of Philadelphia for $405.

Profitable, roan, two-year-old heifer, sired by Young Ebor (3682), sold to Mr. Neff of Cincinnati for $550.

Ruth, red-and-white six-year-old, bred by Richard Booth and belonging to the old Killerby Moss Rose family, also sold to Mr. Neff at $460.

Beauty,* red-and-white four-year-old, bred by Mr. Tempest, sired by De Veaux (1916), running through Bertram (1716) and Frederick (1060) to Colling's old Bright Eyes sort. This cow was likewise purchased by Mr. Neff at $540.

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* From imp. Beauty was descended the great family of show and breeding cattle known as "Profitables," afterward famous in Ohio in the hands of the late David Selsor, from whose herd many splendid individual Shorthorns of that tribe were sold throughout various Western States. There was at one time an effort made to discredit this family on account of alleged inability to trace the lineage direct to imp. Beauty. The breeding was, however, certified to by Mr. J. J. Jones, who bought the cow Profitable 2d from Mr. Neff. See reference to this in *Breeder's Gazette*, Sept. 14, 1882.

Lucilla, roan four-year-old, by Edmund (1954), also bought by Mr. Neff and resold to Benjamin Scott of Kentucky.

Brutus 31, roan yearling bull, bred by Whitaker, bought by Mr. Neff for $330.

Bruce (3233), red yearling bull, bred by Whitaker, bought by Mr. Rotch of New York for $360.

Miser (2323), white yearling bull, bred by Whitaker, bought by Mr. Cunningham for $470.

While these prices were not altogether satisfactory to Mr. Whitaker he sent out another considerable shipment in 1838 or 1839 that were also sold near Philadelphia. In this lot were twenty-two cows and heifers and six bulls. They were sold at sales held in the years 1838 and 1839, but accurate records as to what became of many of the cattle have not been preserved. There are in fact few descendants of the females included in these last shipments on record in this country. One exception to this may be noted, however, in the case of the roan Victoria, by Luck's All (2230), of Mr. Cattley's breeding, that was bought at the sale by Mr. George Brinton for $520. This was about the highest price made at the last sales, values ranging sharply downward from about that figure. The depression which was at this date beginning to settle down upon American industries militated against success in these operations of Mr. Whitaker and he made no further shipments.

Introduction of Princess blood.—Mr. Vail's importations had the effect of drawing public

attention to the herd of Mr. Bates, and in the year 1849 Mr. Ambrose Stevens of Batavia, N. Y., went to England with a letter of introduction to Bates from Vail and purchased for importation the roan bull 3d Duke of Cambridge (5941), then eight years old, sired by the Duke of Northumberland (1940) out of Waterloo 2d by Belvedere. This bull represented a union of the Duchess, Princess and Waterloo tribes, and after his arrival in America an interest in him was sold to Col. J. M. Sherwood of Auburn, N. Y. Along with the Duke Mr. Stevens brought out from the herd of Mr. Stephenson of Wolviston the roan yearling heifers Princess 2d, by General Sale (8099), and Princess 3d, by Napier (6238), together with Red Rose 2d, a red four-year-old cow by Napier. These were the first representatives of the tribe of Belvedere to be transferred to American soil. Red Rose 2d was sold to Col. Sherwood. She was a capital dairy cow, and it is recorded that "she made forty-nine pounds of butter in twenty-five consecutive days in May and June, 1851, when four years old with her second calf." Mr. Stevens brought out in 1849, as a calf, the Princess bull Lord Vane Tempest (10469) and sold him to Col. Sherwood.

In 1850 Messrs. Stevens and Sherwood imported the two-year-old Princess bull Earl of Seaham (10181), of Stephenson's breeding, that

was afterward sold to Rev. John A. Gano, Kentucky. The Earl also proved a successful stock-getter. Along with him were imported the cows Princess 4th, by Napier; Waterloo 5th and Wild Eyes 5th, both of Bates blood, but they died without issue. The red Princess bull Wolviston 1109 was also included in this shipment, and was sold after importation to William Ashton of Galt, Can. In 1851 Messrs. Stevens and Sherwood imported the Princess bull calf Earl Vane (14483) and the five-year-old cow Princess 1st, by Napier. The following year the roan Princess heifer Lady Sale 2d, by Earl of Chatham (10176), and the roan four-year-old Princess cow Tuberose 2d, by Earl of Antrim (10174), were brought out. Red Rose 2d, Tuberose 2d and Lady Sale 2d became the matrons of the Princess tribe in America, and in later years their descendants commanded enormous prices as a result of the great appreciation in values of Bates-bred Short-horns. This was of course due to the fact of the great success met with by Mr. Bates in the use of Belvedere.

Miscellaneous importations.—In 1835 Mr. Harmer Denny of Pittsburg imported the red-and-white yearling bull Young Buckingham (1758), a roan two-year-old heifer and her sire, a bull called Architect; the two latter not being fully pedigreed. These were selected in England by Rev. John A. Robertson. During the

same year R. D. Shepherd of Baltimore, Md., imported nine females and six bulls, some of which were without pedigrees. Several of the cows, including Lucrece, Haidie and Diana, were sold to Hon. Henry Clay and taken to Kentucky. In 1837 or 1838 William Gibbons of Madison, N. J., imported the roan bull Majestic (2249), bred by Mr. Crofton, the roan Arthur (3040) and the white cow Volage; both of the latter bred by Whitaker. In 1838 Dr. John A. Poole of Brunswick, N. J., imported the white yearling bull Bernard 19, descended from Magdalena, by Comet, and the cows Maria, Fanny and Barmpton Cow. In 1839 Joseph Cope of Pennsylvania bought at Kirklevington the roan bull Yorkshireman (5700), bred by Bates and belonging to his Blanche tribe; paying for him something over £100. In 1839 Daniel Holman imported the red-and-white three-year-old cow Jane, bred by G. L. Ridley and sired by Young Magog (2247). We should also note the shipment of the roan cow Violet, by Regent (2517), along with the bulls Young Rocket (4979) and Rubens (2573) to H. Whitney of Connecticut about 1840. Also the importation by William Whitney of Morristown, N. J., about the same date of the twin heifers Cornelia and Harriet, by Birmingham (3152), and their dam, the roan Ringlet, by Belshazzar (1704), of the Earl of Carlisle's breeding.

CHAPTER X.

SECOND PERIOD OF ACTIVITY IN AMERICA.

During the decade from 1840 to 1850 a profound depression overtook American agricultural industries. The outburst of activity in livestock improvement that had found manifestation in the new West during the "thirties" in the operations of the first Ohio and Kentucky importing companies, was followed by ten or twelve years of declining values and waning interest in all things agricultural. Importations ceased. Discouraged by the absence of demand for good cattle, leading breeders reluctantly castrated many well-bred young bulls that should have been doing service in the herds of the farming community. Large numbers of good cows and heifers were fed off for the shambles. Pedigree records were in many cases neglected. In this way many descendants of the importations already noted disappeared from view. As has been true, however, during all such trying times, certain men who knew that history never fails to repeat itself stood steadfastly by the "red, white and roans,"

AT THE GATES OF WOODBURN.
(From photograph taken especially for the author.)

firm in the belief that the tide would some day turn. And so it did.

Soon after 1850 the clouds that had settled over the industry during the twelve years preceding began to break. The price of meats advanced under a renewed domestic demand and the opening up of foreign markets for grains and provisions. Those who had tenaciously held their ground in cattle breeding discerned signs of better days near at hand and began taking steps to recruit their herds up to the former standard. We now enter upon a most interesting period of Short-horn history; a period characterized by remarkable activity on the part of powerful interests; a period that witnessed the founding of the great herds at Woodburn and Thorndale; the organization of numerous importing companies in Kentucky, Ohio and New York, and that also marks the extension of Short-horn breeding into Indiana, Illinois and other Western States.

The first "Duke" for America.—Mr. Lorillard Spencer of New York imported in the year 1851 or 1852 the red Bates Duchess bull Duke of Athol (10150), that had been sold at the Kirklevington sale of 1850 as a calf to Mr. Parker of Penrith for forty guineas. Along with him came the young bull Augustus (11125) and Woldsman (11026), together with the heifers Sonsie 8th, by 2d Cleveland Lad; Faraway, by

3d Duke of Oxford, and Jean, by Chevalier. He bred from these for a few years and possessed a few other Short-horns bought from New York State breeders. He maintained the herd, however, but a short time.

Morris and Becar.—Col. L. G. Morris and Noel J. Becar of New York attended the dispersion sale of the herd of Thomas Bates in May, 1850, as reported on page 111, and after looking over the cattle determined to invest in the Oxford blood. Three cows and heifers of the family that gave Mr. Bates his Liverpool Royal Champion Cleveland Lad fell to their bidding, viz.: The roan five-year-old Oxford 5th, by Duke of Northumberland; the red-and-white yearling Oxford 10th, by 3d Duke of York (10166), and her full sister, the roan heifer calf Oxford 13th. Col. Morris took the cow and the yearling, and Mr. Becar the calf. Subsequently Col. Morris bought the roan cow Beauty of Brawith (of B. Wilson's breeding); the red-roan Bloom, by the Booth-bred Sir Leonard (10827), and Romelia, a roan, by Flageolet (8130). He also purchased the red-and-white Bates-bred Balco (9918),* by 4th Duke of York (10167) out of Wild Eyes 15th by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649), the first of that tribe to come to America; Lord of Eryholme (12205), a roan of

* At a later period Balco passed into the possession of Gen. Sol Meredith of Cambridge City, Ind.

A. L. Maynard's breeding; Marquis of Carrabas (11789), a roan, bred by Fawkes of Farnley Hall, and the Bell-Bates bull Billy Pitt (9967). The roan Romeo (13619), bred by the Marquis of Exeter, was bought on joint account, and afterward proved a valuable "outcross" upon the Oxfords.

Mr. Becar was a Frenchman who had emigrated when a young man to the city of New York, where he established himself as a merchant, which occupation he for many years successfully pursued. He married an American wife, whose family held large possessions of land on Long Island. He imported on his individual account some sixteen head of cows and heifers between the years 1850 and 1854. Included among these were the Bates-bred Oxford 6th, Lady Barrington 12th and Apricot. The shipment also included the Secret heifer Surprise and the white cow Songstress, the first of the Gwynne family (closely allied to the Princesses) imported to America. This lot also included the roan cow Actress, by Harkaway (9184), that was subsequently sold to the Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, Ill. This importation is notable also as having contained the first specimen of the Mason Victorias brought to this country—namely, Victoria 26th, bred by Mr. Holmes of Ireland and sired by the Booth bull Baron Warlaby (7813). Two roan heifers

from noted English herds were Zoe, bred by Mr. Tanqueray, and Miss Belleville, bred by Mason Hopper and sired by the "never-beaten" Belleville (6778). The former was the earliest representative of the "J" branch of the Princess sort imported.

The Earl Ducie sale in England.—While Messrs. Morris and Becar were making these purchases an event that was destined to exercise an extraordinary influence upon Short-horn breeding on both sides of the water occurred in England. This was the closing-out sale of the herd of Earl Ducie, at Tortworth, which took place Aug. 24, 1853, as a consequence of the Earl's decease. It will be remembered that at the Bates dispersion sale Ducie had bought the 4th Duke of York, Duchess 55th, Oxford 6th, Duchess 59th, Duchess 64th and Oxford 11th. He bred Duchess 59th to Usurer (9763) —the Mason-bred bull for which he paid 400 guineas at the sale of the Earl Spencer cattle in 1848. The white Duchess 67th resulted, but she seemed so unpromising that Lord Ducie is said to have considered that the cross was a failure and stated that he would never again "outcross" the Duchesses and Oxfords. At the Tortworth sale Messrs. Becar and Morris were represented and secured Duchess 66th and the red three-year-old bull Duke of Gloster (11382), by Grand Duke (10284). For Duchess 66th

they were forced to pay 700 guineas—the top price of the sale. She was a roan, coming three years old, sired by 4th Duke of York (10167) out of Duchess 55th, and became the ancestress in America of the far-famed Oneida, Geneva and Thorndale branches of the Bates Duchess tribe; the sale of which at New York Mills in 1873 proved the most sensational event in Short-horn history.

This Ducie sale was also attended by Messrs. Samuel Thorne and F. M. Rotch of New York. Mr. Thorne was in quest of Short-horns for his father, Jonathan Thorne of Dutchess County, and purchased Duchess 59th, Duchess 64th and Duchess 68th. For these he gave 350 guineas, 600 guineas and 300 guineas respectively. Had it not been for the bidding of Mr. J. S. Tanqueray and Gunter of Gloucestershire the American buyers would have taken all of the Duchesses. It was the competition between the Old World and the New that resulted in such high prices as compared with those made at Kirklevington three years previous. The six head of cattle for which Earl Ducie had paid £955 10s. upon that occasion brought at Tortworth £2,052 15s. This sale, it may be said, fairly marked the beginning of what is known this side of the Atlantic as the great Bates "boom." Duchess 55th at 50 guineas, Oxford 6th at 205 guineas, Oxford 11th at 250 guineas, Oxford 16th

at 180 guineas and Duchess 69th at 400 guineas were bought by Mr. Tanqueray; Mr. Gunter purchasing Duchess 67th, by Usurer, at 350 guineas, and Duchess 70th at 310 guineas. The Earl of Burlington bought Oxford 15th at 200 guineas, and the Earl of Feversham took 5th Duke of Oxford (12762) at 300 guineas. The 4th Duke of York (10167) was bought by Gen. Cadwallader and Mr. Vail of New York at 500 guineas, but did not live to reach America, his neck having been broken during a storm at sea.

Thorndale and the Duchesses.—Mr. Becar having died in 1854 Col. Morris purchased his interest in the partnership herd, and after selling quite a number of young bulls to various breeders in different States disposed of the entire holding to Mr. Samuel Thorne of Thorndale Farm, Duchess Co., N. Y. Mr. Thorne's father, Jonathan Thorne of New York City, owned an extensive farm at Millbrook, which is still in the possession of the family. This was in 1857. In the year 1850 Mr. Thorne Sr. had sent an order to his son Edwin, who was then in England, for a Short-horn bull. A pair of cows had previously been purchased from Mr. Vail of Troy. The order was filled by the purchase and forwarding of the bull St. Lawrence (12037), bred by Capt. Pelham. This bull was afterward sold to Dr. E. Warfield and taken to Kentucky in the autumn of 1853. In 1852

Mr. Thorne received on an order he had given to Robert Bell the two Bell-Bates heifers Countess (Craggs) and Forget-me-not 2d of Bell's Fletcher family. He also bought from Mr. Tanqueray the young cow Ellen Gwynne, bred by Mr. Troutbeck.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Samuel Thorne, in company with Mr. F. M. Rotch, sailed for England to purchase Short-horns, their intention being to buy the best that could be found without reference to cost. They attended the Ducie sale, at which Duchesses 59th, 64th and 68th were selected. From Mr. S. E. Bolden they secured the Duchess bull Grand Duke (10284), that had been purchased by Mr. Hay of Scotland at the Kirklevington dispersion at the top price of 205 guineas,* and the roan heifer Peri, by Grand Duke. From Tortworth the red Gwynne cow Mystery, by Usurer, was obtained. Col. Towneley's breeding was drawn upon for Frederica and Lalla Rookh. The red cows Aurora and Darling (the latter an Acomb by Grand Duke), mainly of Bates blood, completed the purchases of cattle brought out in 1853. Duch-

*Mr. Bolden had bought at the Bates sale Duchess 51st, as a doubtful breeder, at sixty guineas. He bred her first to Richard Booth's Leonidas (10414), but the calf came dead. Bred to Grand Duke, Duchess 51st gave Mr Bolden the celebrated Grand Duchesses 1st and 2d, the ancestresses of the family of that name. In this connection it is of interest to note that Grand Duke had not been regarded as a satisfactory sire in Mr. Hay's herd at Shethin, but there was no mistaking the outstanding excellence of such of his get at Mr. Bolden's as the Grand Duchesses, Cherry Duchess 1st and 2d Duke of Cambridge

ess 64th was left in England until the following year, and in the meantime dropped to a service by 4th Duke of York the bull calf 2d Grand Duke (12961), which under an arrangement previously entered into became the property of Mr. Bolden. This shipment of 1853 had cost Mr. Thorne the snug sum of $18,000, thus making it the highest-priced lot of Short-horns imported to America up to that date. The vessel upon which they were shipped in October of that year had a tempestuous passage. Duchess 68th was killed outright by the falling of a mast and Peri had a hip knocked down, two ribs broken and lost one horn. She nevertheless bred successfully and gave rise to a family bearing her name that afterward commanded long prices.

In 1854 Mr. Thorne imported nine females, including Agnes, Cypress, Cherry and Constantia—all by B. Wilson's Lord of Brawith (10465) —Lady Millicent (from Fawkes), by Laudable; Diana Gwynne, Dinah Gwynne and (from Tanqueray's) the Bates Barrington heifer Lady of Athol. In the fall of 1855 the bull 2d Grand Duke (12961), above mentioned, was bought from Bolden for $5,000 to succeed Grand Duke (10284). An accident had rendered the latter practically useless, but he was not slaughtered until 1857. With 2d Grand Duke was shipped in 1855 the Killerby-bred Booth bull Neptune

(11847), by Water King (11024) out of Bloom by Buckingham; second dam the celebrated Hawthorne Blossom. At the sale of Sir Chas. Knightley in 1856 Mr. Thorne bought the cows Blouzelind and Mrs. Flathers, both by Earl of Dublin, and Elgitha, by Balco. This gave him a dip into the most noted dairy strain of the day in England. From Col. Towneley he bought the two heifers Miss Buttercup, by the celebrated Master Butterfly (13311), and Buttercup 2d, by Horatio (10335). These five cattle cost over $5,000. From other sources he obtained Darlington 6th, Maria Louisa and Dewdrop.

In 1857 the entire Morris & Becar herd, consisting at that date of fifty-three head, was purchased for $35,000. This gave Thorndale a virtual monopoly of the Duchess and Oxford blood in America and an investment in Short-horns mounting well up toward $100,000. Operations of such magnitude did not fail to create more or less of a sensation in cattle-breeding circles on both sides the Atlantic. During this same year Mr. Edwin Thorne, then in England, bought and sent out to his brother Samuel the bull Grand Turk (12969), bred by Bolden, representing a cross of Grand Duke (10284) on the Booth cow Young Rachel by Leonard (4210). It thus appears that Thorndale drew upon the most noted strains of the breed, besides imparting an impetus to the trade in England and

America that permeated the entire industry and influenced in marked degree the work of leading breeders at home and abroad for many succeeding years.

Revival of interest in the West.—It was a trying ordeal the business passed through in Ohio and Kentucky during the "forties." Little more than butchers' prices could be realized. At the time the George and Jonathan Renick herds were offered (1844–1846) not more than $130 could be obtained for the best. The value of the blood had been fully demonstrated, but farmers generally were financially unable to avail themselves of it save at extremely low prices. The large landed proprietors, however, maintained their herds and manifested their interest by exhibiting stock at the various local fairs.* By 1850 times had brightened, and the Ohio State Agricultural Society held its initial show near Cincinnati, Harness Renick winning

* In a report of the Ross County Fair for 1849, in the Ohio *Cultivator*, it is said that "the Durham Short-horns were exhibited in all their sleekness and beauty. These are, very justly, the pride of the principal farmers and herdsmen of the Scioto Valley. We have never seen better animals of this class than were exhibited on this occasion from the herds of Geo. Renick, Dr. A. Watts, J R. Anderson, Alexander Renick, etc. As a whole it excelled in quality the show of this breed at either of the New York fairs."

The report gives the weights of several Short-horn bullocks on exhibition; among them a steer of Dr. Watts, three years old in April, weighed, Oct. 5, 2,200 lbs.; one, two years in February, weighed, Oct. 5, 1,730 lbs. From the herd of George Renick a bullock of "great perfection of form," five years, weighed 2,800 lbs. Six others, only three years, weighed 1,850, 1,750, 1,720, 1,680, 1,670 and 1,664 lbs. These cattle had not been forced as is the modern practice, having only good grass in summer.—*Hon. T C. Jones, in Breeder's Gazette, Oct. 5, 1882.*

first prize on Sterling 1004—tracing to imp. Blossom by Fitz-Favorite—in aged-bull class, and Mr. Poage first on Lilac—a descendant of imp. Duchess of Liverpool—in aged cows. The modern system of training for show had not at that date come into vogue. It should be mentioned before proceeding further that shortly after the settlement of Walter Dun's estate, in Kentucky, his sons John G., James, Walter A. and Robert G. located upon their father's extensive estates in Madison Co., O., taking with them a lot of good Short-horns descended from their father's importation already mentioned. The bull Comet (1854) was used by the Messrs. Dun in Ohio as late as 1845 and was an excellent getter.

With the return of better times the Ohio breeders manifested renewed interest in their herds. In 1852 trade had revived to such an extent that it was determined to make a fresh importation from England. Eighteen years had elapsed since the first purchase by the old Ohio Co., and breeders were anxious to ascertain as to what progress had been made in the improvement of the breed in England during that period. The project took definite form by the organization of the

Scioto Valley Importing Co.—The veteran Dr. Arthur Watts and Mr. George W. Renick, son of Felix Renick, were appointed agents, and

the result of their journey was the purchase and importation of ten bulls and seven females that were sold at auction at the farm of Dr. Watts, near Chillicothe. Stockholders had the privilege of bidding and took most of the cattle at high prices. The sale list, with some particulars, follows:

BULLS.

Nobleman (13392), roan two-year-old, bred by J. Wood; a bull of marked excellence—Hon. John I. Vanmeter, Pike County $2,510

Count Fathom (11316), roan yearling, bred by F. H. Fawkes; got by Lord Marquis (10459); proved a very successful sire—N. Perrill, Clinton County 2,075

Master Belleville (11795), roan two-year-old, bred by J. M. Hopper; sired by the show bull Belleville (6778) and described as "a grand, rangy bull and the sire of a large number of fine Short-horns, including Billy Harrison 263, the prize bull Master Miller, etc."—Messrs. Renick and Maypool 2,005

Lord Nelson 664, red-roan two-year-old, bred by R. Thornton—John L. Meyers, Fayette County 1,825

Gamboy (11503), red-and-white, bred by F. H. Fawkes; tracing to the Booth cow Isabella by Pilot—M. L. Sullivant, Columbus 1,400

Rising Sun 5130, roan bull calf, bred by Mr. Wetherell—Isaac Cunningham, Scioto County 1,300

Alderman (9882), roan three-year-old, bred by R. C. Lowndes; afterward became the property of Jacob Pierce and used for some years in his fine herd—Hon. Alex. Waddle, Clark County 1,150

Isaac 589, roan two-year-old, bred by R. Thornton; a low, compact bull of fine quality, a good feeder and capital sire; second-prize bull at the Ohio State Fair, 1854—Messrs. Gregg and J. O'B. Renick, Pickaway County... 600

Young Whittington 1165, roan yearling; afterward owned by Messrs. Brown of Sangamon Co., Ill.—Arthur Watts, Chillicothe 450

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Mary, roan two-year-old, bred by J. Emerson; by Lord of the Manor (10466)—Hon. A. Waddle.....$1,650

Sunrise, red, by Twilight (9758)—Hon. John I. Vanmeter, Pike County..... 1,230

Blue Bonnet, roan two-year-old, by Earl of Antrim (10174); a large, stylish cow of superior quality and a great milker; dam of prize bulls Master Miller 693, Winfield 1107 and a valuable progeny of females—F. W. Renick, Pickaway County..... 1,225

Moss Rose, roan six-year-old, bred by J. W. Parrington; sired by Ravensworth (9487); afterward became the property of Jacob Pierce, in whose hands she dropped the show cow Mattie by Nobleman (13392)—Hon. Alex. Waddle, Clark County..... 1,200

Raspberry, roan two-year-old, sired by Banker (11136); a fine cow that in the hands of Messrs. Gregg and J. O'B. Renick was champion female at the Ohio State Fair, at Newark, in 1854, afterward becoming the property of James M. Trimble, in whose hands she produced, among other good things, the cow Maggie Trimble, dam of Airdrie 2d 11267, used in the prize herd of J. R. Anderson, Ross County—George W. Gregg, Pickaway County..... 1,110

Strawberry, roan cow, bred by R. Thornton; sired by Post Master (9487)—George W. Renick, Ross County..... 1,000

Enchantress, roan two-year-old, bred by Mr. Thornton; grew into a cow of superior quality and produced the fine bull Noble 753—Harness Renick, Pickaway County. 900

9 bulls* sold for.....$13,315; an average of.....$1,479.45
7 females sold for..... 8,315; an average of..... 1,187.85
16 animals sold for..... 21,630; an average of..... 1,351.85

The prices which the stockholders were willing to pay for these cattle inspired fresh confidence on both sides of the river, and in the following year several other importing companies were organized.

*The red-roan bull Adam (12338), bred by J. Clark, of this importation was out of condition and not sold. He became the property of M. L. Sullivant and was noted for his wonderful coat of hair. Mr. Harness Renick's prize heifer Agatha, of the Blossom tribe, was one of his get.

Madison Co. (O.) Co.—In 1853 the Madison Co. (O.) Importing Co. was formed. Messrs. Charles Phellis, B. B. Browning and Mr. Farrar were appointed agents and selected from the English herds fifteen bulls and nine cows, which, after the usual plan of these companies, were sold at auction. The event occurred Sept. 27 at London, Madison County, the result, together with a few notes upon the more noted animals, being as indicated below. From this it will appear that prices now mounted to a still higher range than had yet been attained:

BULLS.

Starlight (12146), roan two-year-old, bred by R. Lawson; sired by Lansdowne (9277), dam Beauty by Mussulman (4524). This bull was kept upon the farm of James Fullington, in Union County, for many years and was one of the best sires ever used in the State. Though a first-prize bull at the State Fair of 1854, Starlight was not a first-class show bull. His strong, masculine front, with broad and massive brisket, were quite imposing, and the length of his fore ribs gave a chest of unusual capacity. He had a good back and loin, but his quarters were a little short. He was a bull of unusual vigor of constitution and required to be carefully handled. Among his get that acquired distinction in show-yards were the champion bulls Starlight 2d 2559, Buckeye Starlight 3718 and General Grant 4825—Charles Phellis, Madison County.....$3,000

Marquis (11787), roan two-year-old, bred by R. Thornton; sired by Whittington (12299); a fine, compactly-fashioned bull of extra quality, extensively used on the fine herds then owned in the region known locally as the "Darby Plains"—James Fullington (Union County) and others..... 3,000

Sheffielder (13693), roan two-year-old, bred by Mr. Hall; sired by His Grace (10323)—J. W. Robinson, Madison County..... 1,800

Mario (11779), roan two-year-old, bred by J. S. Tanqueray; sired by Horatio (10335) out of the Gwynne cow Melody by Sir Thomas Fairfax; a fine, large bull, with wonderfull depth of chest and of a remarkably quiet disposition; his get were uniformly good; afterward property of David Watson—Robert Reed, Madison County..... 1,550

Colonel (12614), red-and-white roan yearling, bred by R. Lawson; proved a good breeder; gained first prize as bull with five of his get at Ohio State Fair, 1860; progeny frequently shown with success—Messrs. Dun..... 1,350

Farmer Boy (11464), roan two-year-old, bred by R. Thornton—Joseph Reyburn, Madison County..... 925

Thornberry (12222), white two-year-old, bred by Richard Booth, Warlaby; sired by Hopewell (10332), dam Hawthorne Blossom by Leonard; sold in bad condition; "off" on his feet and thin in flesh; low and level, with wonderful spring of rib, splendid quarters and real Warlaby chest and shoulders; one of the best feeders ever known in the Scioto Valley; imparted his rare feeding qualities with great uniformity to his get—Messrs. Harness and Felix W. Renick, Pickaway County..... 875

Beau Clerc (11160), roan two-year-old, bred by F. H. Fawkes —D. M. Creighton, Madison County..... 750

Symmetry (12167), roan two-year-old, bred by J. Knowles, sired by Phosphorus 9477—Messrs. Dun, Madison County 1,150

Sportsman, roan bull calf—James Foster, Madison County.. 700

Duke of Liverpool, roan bull calf—George G. McDonald, Madison County..... 555

Splendor 997½, roan yearling—F. A. Yocum, Madison County. 500

Prince Edward 864, roan yearling—M. B. Wright, Fayette County..... 475

Rocket 921½, white yearling—David Watson, Union County. 425

Prince Albert 3284, roan yearling—J. F. Chenoweth, Madison County..... 300

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Stapleton Lass, red-and-white roan three-year-old, bred by R. Thornton, sired by Sailor (9592); afterward property of James Fullington, in whose hands she proved a capital breeder and great milker; she was dam of David Watson's Fancy, that produced the great champion show cow Jessie, by Starlight 2d; she was also dam of the prize bull Buckeye Starlight 3718—Jesse Watson, Madison County.....$1,350

Picotee, roan six-year-old; sired by Robin Hood (8492)—Jesse Watson, Madison County 1,275
Miss Hilton, roan two-year-old, bred by T. Raine—David Watson 875
Princess, roan three-year-old, bred by W. Raine—William Watson, Clark County 690
Blossom, roan yearling, bred by R. Thornton—David Watson 650
Victoria, roan three-year-old, bred by W. Raine; afterward property of James Fullington—J. Q. Winchell, Madison County 600
Alexandrina, white yearling, bred by T. Raine—David Watson 560
Yorkshire Dairy Cow (not pedigreed)—Joseph Negley, Clark County 425
Monsoon (not pedigreed), dam Yorkshire Dairy Cow—Jos. Reyburn, Madison County 295
15 bulls sold for .....$17,355; an average of $1,157
9 females sold for ..... 6,720; an average of 747
24 animals sold for ..... 24,075; an average of 1,003

Northern Kentucky Association.—In 1853 an association of Kentucky breeders under this title commissioned Messrs. Solomon Vanmeter, Nelson Dudley and Charles T. Garrard to proceed to England for the purchase of cattle. Fifteen cows and ten bulls were selected and imported in July of that year, which were sold at auction soon after their arrival at the farm of B. J. Clay, in Bourbon County, at the extraordinary prices noted below:

BULLS.

Diamond (11357), roan three-year-old, bred by Earl Feversham—B. J. Clay, H. Clay Jr., George M. Bedford and J. Duncan, Bourbon County $6,000
Challenger (14252), roan yearling, bred by Earl Ducie; sired by 4th Duke of York (10167); dam Chaplet by Usurer (9763), running to Magdalena by Comet—Isaac and Solomon Vanmeter and T. L. Cunningham, Clark County ... 4,850

Orontes 2d (11877), red two-year-old, bred by Earl of Burlington; out of imp. Goodness, of Mason blood—R. A. Alexander, Woodford County..... 4,550

Young Chilton (11278), white three-year-old, bred by J. Emerson; sired by Chilton (10054)—Dr. R. J. Breckenridge and Messrs. B. & W. Warfield, Fayette County..... 3,005

Fortunatus 1564, roan bull calf, bred by F. H. Fawkes; sired by Lord Marquis (10459); dam Fairy Tale by Sir Thos. Fairfax—Messrs. Vanmeter, Fayette County..... 2,500

The Count (12191), roan two-year-old, bred by H. Ambler; sired by 3d Duke of York (9047)—S. Goff, Clark County. 2,500

Senator 2d (13687), white yearling, bred by H. Ambler; sired by Senator (8548); dam Fair Frances by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196)—Allen & Curd, Fayette County..... 2,000

Belleville 3d (14150), roan yearling, bred by Mason Hopper; sired by Belleville (6778)—G. W. Sutton, Fayette County 1,500

Fusileer (11499), roan two-year-old, bred by T. Bell; sired by Grand Duke (10284)—R. W. Scott, Franklin County.. 1,400

Yorkshire Maynard (14043), roan yearling, bred by A. L. Maynard; sired by Lord George (10443)—Robert S. Taylor, Clark County..... 1,000

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Mazurka, red-roan yearling, bred by W. Smith, sired by the Booth bull Harbinger (10297), in calf to Orontes 2d—R. A. Alexander, Woodford County.....$3,050

Maid of Melrose, roan yearling, bred by F. H. Fawkes, sired by Lord Marquis (10459)—R. A. Alexander..... 2,200

Goodness, red, calved in 1847; bred by Mr. Hall, legatee of Earl Spencer; sired by Orontes (4623)—G. W. Sutton... 2,025

Lady Caroline, roan two-year-old, bred by Mr. Spearman, sired by Newtonian (14991)—B. J. Clay, Bourbon County 1,825

Lady Stanhope, roan, calved in 1847, bred by A. L. Maynard, sired by Earl Stanhope (5966)—B. J. Clay, Bourbon County..... 1,500

Lady Fairy, red, calved in 1848, bred by F. H. Fawkes, sired by Laudable (9282) out of Fairy Tale, the dam of imp. Fortunatus—Dr. Breckinridge and B. & W. Warfield, Fayette County..... 1,100

Orphan Nell, roan yearling, bred by J. S. Tanqueray, sired by Ruby (10760); dam of the Gwynne family—J. A. Gano, Bourbon County..... 1,000

Equity, red yearling, bred by John Booth, sired by Lord George (10439)—R. A. Alexander, Woodford County..... 1,000

Roan Duchess, roan three-year-old, bred by Mr. Wetherell, sired by Whittington (12299)—W. H. Brand, Fayette County 900
Duchess of Sutherland, red two-year-old, bred by H. Ambler, sired by Captain Edwards (8929)—W. H. Brand 900
Gem, roan two-year-old, bred by H. Ambler, sired by Broker (9993); dam the Booth cow Gulnare (bred by Mr. Fawkes) by Norfolk (2377)—S. Vanmeter and T. L. Cunningham 825
Flattery, white yearling, bred by Earl Ducie, sired by 4th Duke of York (10167)—W. R. Duncan, Clark County 815
Necklace, roan yearling, bred by Col. Towneley, sired by Duke of Athol (10150)—Henry Clay Jr., Bourbon County 805
Bracelet, roan twin-sister to Necklace above—M. M. Clay, Bourbon County 750
Muffin, roan yearling, bred by Earl Ducie, sired by Usurer (9763)—W. A. Smith, Scott County 535

10 bulls sold for.....$29,305; an average of $2,930.50
15 females sold for..... 19,230; an average of 1,282.00
25 animals sold for..... 48,535; an average of 1,941.40

The ten bulls cost in England about $5,570 and fetched nearly $30,000. The females cost about $5,920 on the other side and brought nearly $20,000. The cattle were well chosen, fell for the most part into good hands and were important factors in subsequent Kentucky Short-horn history. The high-priced bull Diamond proved impotent. Young Chilton, Challenger and Orontes 2d were, in the order named, remarkable stock-getters. It is worthy of note in this connection that Young Chilton's sire, Chilton (10054), was a white bull got by the "never-beaten" show bull Belleville (6778) out of one of that bull's own daughters. Belleville (see foot-note page 107) was the bull

that Mr. Bates so persistently decried. As one of the best sires ever used in Kentucky carried a double cross of the Belleville blood, the infallibility of Mr. Bates' judgment is not in this case apparent. In point of individual merit Young Chilton also headed this remarkable list of bulls, Orontes 2d standing second and Challenger third. As a sire, however, the latter, in the hands of Messrs. Vanmeter, surpassed the work of Orontes 2d at Woodburn. Senator 2d, Fortunatus and Yorkshire Maynard produced no extraordinary stock. Of the cows of this memorable importation it is only necessary to say that the descendants of Goodness in the hands of George M. Bedford, of Mazurka in the hands of Mr. Alexander, of Gem in the herd of William Warfield, of Roan Duchess and Orphan Nell in many different herds, and of Lady Caroline at C. M. Clay's, demonstrated the fact that the original selections were made with rare judgment and that their progeny was handled with uncommon skill.

Scott Co. (Ky.) Importing Co.—Near the close of the year 1853 a company was organized in Scott Co., Ky., and Messrs. W. Crockett and James Bagg, as agents, proceeded to England and purchased seven females and five bulls, which were sold at auction Jan. 10, 1854, at the farm of Mr. M. B. Webb. Included in this lot were the bulls Baron Feversham

13414, a roan two-year-old bought at the sale by C. Estill of Madison County at the top price of $1,525; the bull Pathfinder 805, a roan yearling, taken by Messrs. Webb & Ford of Scott County at $860, and the cows Venus by Fair Eclipse (11456), sold to J. Hill of Bourbon County at $710, and Carnation by Budget 22265, bought by C. W. Innes, Fayette County, at $610. The entire lot brought $7,535, an average of $685.

In 1854 the same parties who had been interested in the Scott County Co. organized again under the name of the Kentucky Importing Co. and sent Messrs. Wesley Warnock and James Bagg to England for a second lot of cattle. They purchased six bulls and fifteen cows and heifers that were placed upon the farm of C. W. Innes, near Lexington, and in October, 1854, five of the bulls and fourteen of the females were sold at auction, the former averaging $994 and the latter $390. This sale was memorable from the fact that Mr. R. A. Alexander, whose extensive operations are shortly to be noticed, paid $3,500 for the roan two-year-old bull Sirius (13737), bred by E. Ackroyd; sired by Concord (11302) out of a daughter of Mr. Fawkes' Fairy Tale, that was also the dam of Fortunatus 1564. The next highest-priced bull was the roan yearling MacGregor 675—also of Fawkes' breeding — that was taken by John

Hill at $600. The top price for cows was $650, paid by Mr. R. A. Alexander for the roan two-year-old Bessie Howard, and $600 paid by the same buyer for Lizzie, by Marquis of Carrabas (11789), both bred by Mr. Fawkes. From the cow Matilda, by Villiers (13959)—sold to S. Corbin of Bourbon County for $205—descended the celebrated show heifer Fannie Forrester.

Clinton Co. (O.) Association.—An organization formed in Clinton Co., O., in 1854 sent as its agents Messrs. H. H. Hankins, J. G. Coulter and A. R. Seymour, who bought and imported seventeen cows and heifers and ten bulls, that were sold Aug. 9 of that year at Wilmington, Clinton County, at an average of $1,037 for the bulls and $649 for the females. The top price for females was $1,675, paid by M. B. Wright and William Palmer, Fayette Co., O., for the roan cow Duchess, by Norfolk (9442). The roan cow Princess, by Lord Newton, was taken by Hadley & Hankins of Clinton County at $1,060; the white cow Hope, by Duke of York (6947), fell to the bidding of William Palmer at $1,000, and the roan Victoria, sold without pedigree, brought from Mr. Peringer a like sum. Of this importation also was the cow Lady Jane, by Whittington, a red of Wetherell's breeding, bought by David Watson, Madison County, for $500. She left numerous descendants. Another cow to which some of our American pedigrees

trace was also in this shipment—Miss Shaftoe, a red by Captain Shaftoe (6833), bred by W. Smith, purchased at this sale by Jesse Starbuck at $650. We should also mention Louisa, a roan by Crusader, taken by J. R. Mills, Clinton County, at $300. The bull Wellington (13989), a roan two-year-old, bred by R. Lawson, commanded the great price of $3,700 from Messrs. Coulter, Hankins and others. The white two-year-old bull Billy Harrison 263, out of the $1,675 Duchess by Norfolk, was taken by Jesse Starbuck of Clinton County at $1,500. The four-year-old roan Warrior (12287), bred by Richard Booth, sired by Water King (11034) out of Bagatelle by Buckingham, went to B. Hinkson and H. H. Hankins at $1,200.

Clark Co. (O.) Co.—The last of the importing companies organized in the State of Ohio was formed in Clark County in 1854. Dr. Arthur Watts of Chillicothe and Alexander Waddle of South Charleston were sent abroad to make the selection and purchased twenty cows and heifers and nine bulls that were divided by auction sale Sept. 6, 1854. This importation included some very valuable cattle, some of the most noted of which are listed herewith, together with a few facts of interest:

New Year's Day (13383), sold at this sale as a roan yearling, was bred by Lee Norman and sired by Magnet (11765) out of Moss Rose by Killerby (7122). He was bought by C. M. Clark of Clark County for $3,500. Before importation he won a first prize at the Royal Dublin Show of 1853. He was extensively exhibited through-

out the West, and was doubtless the best show bull of his day. His first appearance was at the United States Cattle Show held at Springfield, O., in the fall of 1854. This was a great event and the scene of a memorable contest between Kentucky and Ohio bred Short-horns. The big light roan Kentucky show bull Perfection 810, belonging to the Louan family; Mr. Bedford's famous Laura and Abram Renick's Rose of Sharon cow Duchess, by Buena Vista, were among the "cracks" present from south of the river, but imp. Duchess, by Norfolk, gained for Ohio premier honors among the cows shown. The Kentuckians were fairly captivated by the young imp. New Year's Day, and after a consultation in which Abram Renick participated they made an earnest effort to buy him at a considerable advance, but without success. New Year's Day won at all the leading shows, and when quite advanced in years was taken West and won prizes at exhibitions held at St. Louis and Chicago. While he did not have any special opportunities as a sire he begot, among other choice cattle, the famous Lady of Clark out of the Miss Wiley cow Anna Hunt, that Mr. Clark had bought in Kentucky. Lady of Clark was afterward sold to go to Illinois. Flora Belle, bred by R. G. Corwin from imp. Scottish Bluebell, was another daughter of New Year's Day that acquired celebrity in the show-ring.

Medalist (13324), a white yearling bull, was, we believe, the first representative of William Torr's breeding brought to America. He was sired by Mr. Booth's celebrated Crown Prince (10087), and was a bull of fine substance and extraordinary spring of rib, deeply covered with flesh. He was purchased at the sale by Dr. Watts for $2,100 and afterward sold to Harness Renick. Some of the noted show animals exhibited by Mr. Anderson belonging to his Matilda and Rose of Sharon families carried a Medalist cross.

Czar 395, a roan yearling got by Baron Warlaby (7813), was taken by A. J. Paige of Clark County at $1,900. He was not a large bull, but showed the fleshy character of his Booth ancestors and left much good stock, including the beautiful heifers Darling, out of imp. Dahlia, and Delightful, from imp. Aylesby Lady.

Buckingham 2d 297—also of the Booth blood—brought $1,000. He was bought by William D. Pierce of Clark County, and although highly esteemed for his individual merit was not given much chance as a stock bull in the hands of Mr. Pierce, who was a very poor keeper.

The top price among the females of this importation was $1,425, made by the roan Torr-Booth cow Aylesby Lady, by Baron Warlaby (7813). She was bought by A. J. Paige and was easily one of

the best cows of her time in this country. She was exceptionally broad, deep and compact, carried a great wealth of flesh, was neat in her bone and a capital milker. She was shown with success at the Ohio fairs and produced several good calves, including Delightful already mentioned.

Roman 18th, a roan cow bred by Mr. Wilkinson and sired by Will Honeycomb (5660), possessed great scale and commanded the next highest price—$1,200—from Jacob Pierce. She produced the bull Champion, by New Year's Day, that won sweepstakes at the Ohio State Fair of 1858 as best bull of any age or breed, being at that time only eighteen months old.

Easter Day, a roan yearling heifer bred by Mr. Fawkes and sired by Lord Marquis (10459), was a low, thick-set, squarely-built cow that was also very successful at the shows, but not a good milker. She was bought at the sale by C. M. Clark at $1,125.

Dahlia, a red cow by Upstart (9760), was taken by A. J. Paige of Clark County at $1,100.

Zealous, a roan cow bred by Mr. Wilkinson belonging to a Mason family, went to Alexander Waddle at $1,000. In symmetry of form, quality of hide, hair and flesh this cow was extraordinary. She had an abundance of long, soft hair, possessed great refinement of character and was an excellent dairy cow. She was one of several head bought by the agents of the company at a public sale made by Mr. Wilkinson, this being the first selection made from that fine old herd for America.

Lavender 8d and Lancaster 17th—heifers from Mr. Wilkinson's—are of special interest in this connection on account of the fact that they were the earliest representatives in America of a family which afterward acquired celebrity in the hands of Amos Cruickshank, and through the exhibition in the West of imp. Baron Booth of Lancaster. Lavender 8d was considered a very valuable heifer and was bought at this sale by Dr. Watts, for $600, and was afterward sold to Walter A. Dun of Madison County. Lancaster 17th was sold to W. D. Pierce at $900.

The nine bulls sold for $10,700, an average of $1,188.88, and the twenty females for $13,215, an average of $660.75.

From a consideration of the results obtained in Ohio, Kentucky and other Western States by the use of the blood introduced by the vari-

ous Ohio companies, it must be conceded that America owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the enterprising men who in these early days, actuated largely by a pure desire to benefit the agricultural community, transferred at great cost to themselves so many valuable Short-horns from Great Britain to the West.

R. A. Alexander of Woodburn.—No name in American Short-horn history is more revered than that of Robert Aitcheson Alexander. Manifesting a deep interest in cattle-breeding, contemporaneous with Mr. Thorne of New York, Mr. Alexander's operations were on a still more extensive scale than those at Thorndale, already noted. Moreover they had the additional advantage of being carried on in a community that appreciated to the utmost the extraordinary opportunities offered by the establishment of such a herd. As the proprietor of the princely estate of Woodburn, Woodford Co., Ky.—a short distance west of Lexington, the "blue-grass" capital—Mr. Alexander, with characteristic Scottish thrift, had brought his magnificent farm into a high state of fertility. Stone walls and stone stabling gave an air of solidity to the surroundings. The far-famed Lothians of his native land afforded no rural scenes so fair as those presented by the woodland pastures of this "old Kentucky home." Naught was wanting to add grace and value to

the great estate but worthy tenants for its luxurious fields.

During the winter of 1852–53 Mr. Alexander and his brother, A. J., visited Great Britain. The now rapidly reviving interest in cattle-breeding in America had not escaped his notice, and it was determined upon the occasion of this visit to the motherland to lay the foundation for a great herd of Short-horns at Woodburn.* In the selection of the stock, aggregating about sixty-eight head of cows and heifers and some fifteen head of bulls, Mr. Alexander early gave evidence of his intention to give American cattle-breeders the benefit of a wide range of choice as between the different noted strains of blood then prominent in Great Britain. This phase of Mr. Alexander's character has been well commented upon by Mr. Warfield in the following language:

"No importations ever made to America have been of more value to this county than those of Mr. Alexander, and perhaps no man in America has done more for the cultivation of pure-bred stock than did the late Robert Aitcheson Alexander, whether we speak of the Thoroughbred racer or the more sturdy trotter, or of Short-horn, Ayrshire or Alderney cattle, or of Cotswold or Southdown sheep. He had an eye for the beauties in each and all. Possessed of a large estate he used it unsparingly in the cultivation of the best quality of stock. Possessed of the power that comes

*Woodburn Farm afterward became quite as noted for its rare collection of Thoroughbred and trotting horses as for its Short-horns. It was the home of the great four-mile racer Lexington, and in later years, after the property had passed into the hands of A. J. Alexander, the farm, under the management of Mr. Lucas Brodhead, achieved world-wide fame as a nursery of great performers on the trotting turf. Jersey cattle and Cotswold and Southdown sheep were also bred.

from great wealth he wielded it all in the support of the best interest of the community. Able to command any blood in Shorthorns he insisted on having the best. Familiar with pedigrees and knowing what was good and what was bad he honestly applied right principles to the end. Consequently he was carried off into no crochets and gave no particular strain the sole benefit of his great influence, holding it up to the public gaze as the true and only pure blood. On the contrary, few herds have ever been founded on a more varied basis, and few breeders have ever been so catholic in their tastes. Pure Booth, pure Bates, Knightley, Mason, Wiley, Whitaker, 'Seventeen,' every strain nearly that has ever been known on the continent, had a place in his herd and affections. The consequence was the gathering together of a herd that in its prime had certainly no equal on this side of the water, and perhaps as certainly none on the other. All of good sterling worth and fancy, so long as fancy did not conflict with worth, that money would gather together was to be seen on his farm at Woodburn. Knowing what was good, when he found it in other blood than what was represented in his herd, instead of claiming it to be impure he purchased it and incorporated it with what he already had. Thus he set an example of catholic appreciation which it would do us of this day good to follow more closely."

First of the Airdrie Duchesses.—Visiting the leading herds of Britain he bought, among other valuable animals, the two-year-old roan heifer Duchess of Athol and her half-brother, the yearling red-roan bull 2d Duke of Athol (11376), both bred by Col. Towneley, at 500 guineas for the pair. It may be remarked in passing that on this same trip the heifer Mazurka, offered at 100 guineas, was declined and left behind, only to be bought at the Kentucky Importing Co.'s sale the following year at $3,050. The 2d Duke and the Athol Duchess had been produced at Towneley by Duchess 54th, that was taken at the Kirklevington dis-

persion by Mr. Eastwood at £94 10s. Colonel Towneley had bred Duchess 54th to the Booth bull Lord George (10439), a white bred by John Booth at Killerby from Fitz-Leonard (7010) and the famous Toy cow Birthday, daughter of the celebrated Bracelet. Mr. Alexander was not one of those who insisted upon strict breeding "in line." He liked the yearling that resulted from this "outcross"—2d Duke of Athol—and bought him, but the young Duchess and 2d Duke were left for a time in England. To a service by the 2d Duke of Athol or Valiant (10989) Duchess of Athol produced Duchess of Airdrie—so called from the Alexander family estate at Airdrie House, Scotland—the first of the line of that name destined to play a remarkable role in American Short-horn history. Duchess of Athol was then bred to the Duke of Gloster (11382), that had been bought at Lord Ducie's sale in 1853 by Morris & Becar for $3,350, with the understanding that he was to be left in England one year before being shipped to America; the progeny this time being the red-and-white bull calf registered and afterward famous throughout the Western States as imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730).

The Alexander importation of July, 1853.—The first lot consigned for Woodburn included thirty-six females and five bulls, which

were forwarded by the same vessel that carried the valuable purchases of the Northern Kentucky Co. in 1853. Few cargoes of greater ultimate value have ever been discharged upon American shores than that landed after this voyage by the good ship Washington, under the command of Capt. Duncan. Hundreds of herds of pedigreed Short-horns and thousands of the best bullocks ever bred in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys in after years owed their excellence in a large measure to the valuable blood introduced into the West as a result of the two consignments brought by this vessel. Among the animals in this initial shipment for Woodburn was the red-and-white cow Miss Hudson—bred by Wiley of Brandsby—belonging to a tribe originated by Mason of Chilton. Several of her daughters were also bought by Mr. Alexander, and from this foundation sprang the Miss Wiley and Loudon Duchess families afterward so famous in Kentucky, Ohio and the West. Other cows included in this consignment were the Bell-Bates Filbert, a roan by 2d Cleveland Lad; Jubilee, Jubilee 2d, Joyful and Juniata of the "J" Princess family, all bred by Mr. Tanqueray; Miss Towneley, mainly of Fawkes blood; Maid Marion, Beatrice, Sweet Mary, Buttercup, Nightingale and Grisi, by Grand Duke, of Bolden's breeding. Among the bulls were Lord John (11278), a roan by Nor-

folk (9442),* and Fantichini (12862), bred by Fawkes and tracing to Fair Sovereign, by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Subsequent shipments to Woodburn Farm.—During the years immediately following Mr. Alexander purchased and imported thirty-two head of cows, heifers and bulls from first-class English herds, bringing out along with them Duchess of Athol and her daughter, Duchess of Airdrie, and son, Duke of Airdrie already mentioned. Also such cows as Pearlette, red-and-white, bred by S. E. Bolden, sired by the famous Booth bull Benedict (7828); Victoria 20th, a roan belonging to the Mason blood; Filigree, a white heifer, bred by Mr. Saunders and sired by Abram Parker (9856), of Booth descent; Lady Gulnare, bred by Ambler from Mr. Fawkes' Booth cow Gulnare by Norfolk (2377); Minna, Constance and Rosabella, all bred by Mr. Fawkes and all sired by Bridegroom (11203); Lady Derby and her dam, the Bell-Bates cow Forget-me-not; Lydia Languish, by Duke of Gloster (11382); Vellum, bred by Sir C. Tempest, sired by Abram Parker (9856); Lady Barrington 13th, bred by R. Bell from 4th Duke of York (10167); Abigail, sired by Loyalist (10479), and Minerva 3d, a red

* This Norfolk should not be confused with Norfolk (2377), that has been so frequently mentioned. He was not only the sire of Mr. Alexander's Lord John but of the great roan cow Duchess, imported by the Clinton Co. (O.) Co. in 1854, that was first-prize female at the United States Cattle Show at Springfield, O., that year.

Gwynne cow, and her roan heifer Lady Sherwood, by 5th Duke of York.

In addition to the Bates bulls 2d Duke of Athol and Duke of Airdrie Mr. Alexander imported the Booth-bred Dr. Buckingham (14405), bred by Ambler, sired by Hopewell (10332); El Hakim (15984), a red-roan bred by Bolden from the Duchess bull Grand Duke (10284) and the Booth cow Fame, by Raspberry; The Priest (6246), a roan sired by The Prior (13870) out of the Mason-bred cow Graceful 2d by Earl of Dublin (10178); Baron Martin (12444), roan, bred by Holmes of Ireland, sired by the Booth bull Baron Warlaby (7813) out of a Mason Victoria dam; and several others.

As will appear from the reports of the sales made by the Northern Kentucky and Scott County companies, Mr. Alexander added to his own extensive importations, by purchase, the grand cows Mazurka, Maid of Melrose and Equity and such bulls as Orontes 2d and Sirius. After breeding from this extraordinary array of cattle for several years the Woodburn herd numbered something like 200 head and was beyond all question the best collection of Shorthorns then in North America. Indeed it is doubtful if its superior, size considered, existed at that time in either England or the United States. The leading Kentucky breeders of that period were not slow to take advantage of this valu-

able material, and in a subsequent chapter we shall have occasion to point out the far-reaching effects of Mr. Alexander's importations* upon Short-horn breeding in the Western States for a long series of years.

Importations by the Shakers.—In 1854 and 1856 the society of Shakers at Union Village, Warren Co., O., imported about eighteen cows and heifers and eight young bulls, most of which were from the fine old herd of James Douglas of Athelstaneford, Scotland. Among the cows were April Morn, Violante (with white heifer Atalanta), Marchioness, Margaret, Duchess, Blanche (with white heifer Lady Blanche), Farewell, Bellevue and Heroine, all from the Douglas herd. Of Mark Stewart's (of Southwick) breeding was Hawthorne Blossom, and from Mr. Hutchinson's stock they obtained the roan Prize Flower, by Prince Charlie (13503). From Mr. Douglas they also bought the bulls Captain Balco (12546), Morning Star (14962), King of Trumps (14767), Chancellor (12579), Hearts of Oak (14684), Duke of Southwick (14455), and Hawthorne Hero (14682).

In 1854 the Shakers of Pleasant Hill, Ky.,

* Mr. Ben F. Vanmeter, who afterward became a prominent breeder in Kentucky, in the course of a recent letter to the author says: "I came home across the Atlantic with Mr. R. A. Alexander in 1853 just before he made his first importation of blooded stock. He and I were the only two Southern men on board, and although I was then only nineteen years old a friendship sprang up between us which continued to the end of his life. I consider that he was the greatest benefactor the blooded-stock interest has ever had in America."

imported the bull Duke of Cambridge 447. They had many years previously bought, in connection with Hon. Henry Clay, for $1,000 the imported bull Orozimbo 786, and also bought cows imported by Mr. Gambel, *via* New Orleans.

James S. Matson (Kentucky).—In 1852 J. S. Matson of Paris, Ky., imported the roan two-year-old bull John o' Gaunt (11621), bred by J. S. Tanqueray, and the roan yearling Javelin (11610) of Lord Hill's breeding. The former was used on some of the best cows in the State, including a number of Abram Renick's.

Wilson & Seawright (Ohio).—In 1854 Messrs. Wilson & Seawright of Cincinnati, O., imported the bulls Fair Trader 1545, Lord Eglinton 1795, Deceiver 409, Locomotive 646, Benjamin Disraeli 1251, and heifers Gaudy, White Stockings, Margaret and Isidora. This same firm subsequently imported four other heifers, two of which were named White Rose (both white), one Fanny with heifer calf, and a fourth the roan Laura. The two White Roses and Laura were bred in Ireland.

Mason and Bracken (Kentucky) Association.—In the year 1856 a group of Kentucky breeders organized a company under the name of the Mason and Bracken Counties Importing Co. Their purchasing agents were Messrs. Alexander R. Marshall and Henry Smoot, the importation being landed at Philadelphia in

June of that year. It included sixteen cows and heifers and five bulls. No sale was made by this company until Oct. 1, 1859, after the financial crisis of 1857 had swept values away, and we are without details as to prices obtained. They were doubtless low. Among the females were the following: Duenna, roan two-year-old, bred by Mr. Bolden and belonging to a Bell-Bates family; Diana, roan two-year-old, sold to J. E. French, Mason Co., Ky.; Alice, red-and-white two-year-old, sired by Harbinger (10297), sold to J. C. Humphrey; Light of the Harem, roan two-year-old, bred by Mr. Fawkes, sold to B. Jameson; Lady Macbeth, two-year-old, bred by Mr. Fawkes, sold to H. Smoot; Jennie Deans, roan two-year-old, bred in Ireland, sold to Messrs. Durrett. Among the bulls were: Macbeth (13266), a roan, bred by Mr. Fawkes, sired by Bridegroom (11203); Vatican 12260, a roan, bred by Earl Ducie and sired by Usurer (9763); Blandimar 19044, a roan, bred by Sir Charles Knightley, sired by Earl of Dublin (10178) and belonging to the Fawsley Walnut tribe. The importation did not leave any special impress upon Kentucky Short-horn breeding.

Livingston Co. (N. Y.) Association.—A number of well-to-do farmers and cattle-breeders in the Genesee Valley of New York formed a company in 1854 known as the "Livingston

County Stock Association," and through their agents, Messrs. David Brooks and S. L. Fuller, purchased in England twenty-four Short-horns. Unfortunately one-half of these were lost during a storm at sea. Among the surviving animals were the bulls Governor 2922, Usurper 3522 and Bletsoe 2548, and the cows Music, a roan of the Gwynne family bred by Mr. Tanqueray, sired by Balco (9918); Hopeless, red-and-white, sired by Horatio (10335); Lady Ellington, red, sired by Broughton Hero (6811); Medora, also a Gwynne, by Horatio (10335); Phœnix 2d, red-roan, by Horatio (10335); Australia, red-and-white, by Lord Foppington (10437), and Camilla, red-roan Gwynne of Tanqueray's breeding, sired by Fusileer (11499). Several of these cows passed into the possession of Gen. James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo and left a valuable progeny. Soon after this importation was made the bull Governor 2922 was sent out to the same parties.

Thomas Richardson (New York).— About the year 1854 Thomas Richardson of New York City imported some Short-horns along with other live stock, among them the Duke of Cambridge (12746) and the Booth-bred cows Bijou, by Crown Prince (10087); Fanella, by Baron Warlaby (7813); Fanny Warlaby, by same sire; Harmony, by Crown Prince; Rachel, by Hopewell (10332), together with Laura, by

Hector (13002), and Lady Constance, by Lord Derby (13179). Three of the Booth cows were bred by Mr. R. Chaloner, Kings Fort, Ireland, and one by Mr. Torr. These were kept on Mr. Richardson's farm at Westchester, the herd being sold soon after his death, which occurred a few years after the arrival of the importation.

Dr. H. Wendell (New York).—In 1856 Dr. H. Wendell of Albany brought out an importation of four cows and heifers and the bull Lord Ducie 662—all bred by R. Bell and crossed by Bates bulls. The red Craggs cow Alice Maud, by Grand Duke (10284); the roan Lady Liverpool, by 3d Duke of York (10166); the red-and-white Acomb heifer Agnes, by Earl of Derby (10177), and the roan two-year-old Famous (of the Bell-Bates Fletcher tribe), by Earl of Derby (10177), were in this shipment. Agnes was in calf to Gen. Canrobert (12926) and dropped the red-and-white Duchess of Cleveland after importation to that service.*

J. O. Sheldon (New York).—Sheldon of Geneva, N. Y., who afterward acquired the Thorne Duchesses, imported in 1857 the roan yearling Bates Oxford bull Grand Duke of Oxford (16184), bred by Capt. Gunter from Oxford 11th; the red

*We have neglected to list in its proper order the importation of the red-and-white cow Lucy, by Young North Star (2384), brought into New York in 1836 by a Capt. Sproul. This cow was bought by J. S. Berryman of Fayette Co., Ky., in 1838.

yearling Grand Duke 2d (14640), *alias* Clarendon 2632, bred by Jonas Webb and afterward sold to N. L. Chaffee of Ohio; and the roan heifer Miss Butterfly, by Master Butterfly 2d (14918) out of Ratafia by King Arthur (13110).

R. F. Nichols (Louisiana).—In 1856 Mr. R. F. Nichols of New Orleans imported the two roan cows Lady Stanhope 2d and Nightingale, both sired by Whitaker Comet (8771). As to where they were taken and as to what progeny they left we are not advised.

First importations into Indiana.—We have now to record the first direct importation from England into the territory west of the State of Ohio. In 1838 Mr. Chris. Whitehead of Franklin County imported the roan two-year-old bull Eryx (1982), bred by Mr. Tempest and got by Brutus (1752) out of Venus by Sir Walter (2638); the cow Young Venus, by Reveller (2529), in calf to Young Grazier (3929)—the progeny being the roan bull Grazier 4041—and heifer Strawberry, by Eryx.

In the year 1853 Dr. A. C. Stevenson of Greencastle, Ind., imported four heifers and two young bulls, as follows: Bloom, red-and-white, and Violet, roan, both bred by John Emerson and both daughters of Master Belleville (11795); Miss Welbourn, a roan bred by Messrs. Wetherell, sired by St. John (27755), and Strawberry 5th, red-roan, bred by Mr. Thornton of Staple-

ton, sired by Deliverance (11347). The bulls were Prince of Wales 876, a roan of Mr. Wetherell's breeding, sired by Whittington (12299), and the roan Fancy Boy 492, bred by Mr. Thornton, sired by Major (11771).

An early importation to Wisconsin.—In 1854 Mr. John P. Roe of Waukesha County brought the first imported Short-horns into Wisconsin. The lot consisted of three or four females and a bull, all bred by George Faulkner of Rothersthorpe. The shipment included the red cow Sally, by Pilot (24748); the two-year-old red heifer Raspberry, by Protection (11956); red yearling heifer Diana, by Dictator (11356), and red yearling bull Rothersthorpe 928, by Dictator (11356). Raspberry was in calf to Rothersthorpe, and dropped the red heifer Regina. (See Vol. II, A. H. B.)

Illinois Importing Co.—Prominent among those who settled at an early date upon the fertile prairies of the State of Illinois were a class of men, principally from the State of Kentucky, who not only brought good cattle with them but advanced ideas as to the value of good blood in the maintenance of their herds. They found the grasses and grains of Illinois quite as well adapted to beef-cattle breeding as those of their native State, and it was not long before several good herds of Short-horns were established. Chief among those who were foremost

FELIX RENICK
CAPT. JAS. N. BROWN
GEN. SOL. MEREDITH
THOMAS WILHOIT

in this pioneer work with Short-horns in the newer West must be mentioned the late Capt. James N. Brown, whose magnificent estate of Grove Park in Sangamon County still remains in the family and is still devoted largely to cattle-growing and feeding operations. Capt. Brown removed from Kentucky in the year 1833 and brought with him some good Short-horns, which constituted, we believe, the earliest introduction of the breed into the Upper Mississippi Valley. Soon after these early settlers founded their herds, however, the great depression from 1840 to 1850 settled down upon the country and slow progress was made in the improvement of the Illinois cattle, but with the revival of interest that occurred in other States in the fifties the enterprising breeders of Central Illinois resolved to undertake in earnest the work of bringing their herds up to the standard of those that had existed for so many years in Kentucky and Ohio. Accordingly in the year 1857 a syndicate was formed for the purpose of making a direct importation from England.

Capt. James N. Brown was the master-spirit of this organization, and the whole project would have failed had he not consented to act as one of the agents for the purchase of the cattle on the other side. Messrs. H. C. Johns and H. Jacoby were selected to act as his assist-

ants. They proceeded to Great Britain, and after careful examination of many of the leading herds in England, Scotland and Ireland they purchased ten bulls and twenty-one cows and heifers. These were shipped on the sailing vessel *Georgia*, which had a stormy passage of some sixty days' duration. Three bulls and one heifer died at sea, but the rest were duly landed at Philadelphia in July, 1857. Following the practice of their predecessors in the older States the stockholders decided to divide up the cattle through the medium of an auction sale. It was first agreed, in order that the full benefit of this importation might accrue to the State of Illinois, to bar all bidders from other States. The sale was held on the local fair-grounds at Springfield Aug. 27, 1857, and attracted widespread interest. There was not only a great attendance from Illinois but numerous breeders were present as spectators from adjacent States. It was a great event in the early agricultural history of the West.* It was an exciting day at Spring-

*To Mr. William Brown, son of the late Capt. James N. Brown, the author is indebted for a copy of the original catalogue of this memorable sale, the title-page of which reads, "Catalogue of Pure-Blooded Short-Horned Cattle, also Horses, Sheep and Hogs, owned by the Illinois Importing Association." The horses seem to have consisted of a three-year-old Cleveland Bay stallion, a two-year-old Thoroughbred stallion and a black Thoroughbred mare that unfortunately died before the sale. The sheep consisted of Cotswolds and Southdowns, the latter mainly from the flock of Jonas Webb, the breeder of the bull King Alfred, to be mentioned. The swine consisted of Berkshires from the herds of E. Bowly of Siddington, Hewer of Highworth and others, and of Irish, Cumberland and Yorkshire pigs, all purchased in the Emerald Isle.

field, and fortunately for the company (but perhaps unfortunately for the individual buyers at the sale) the event occurred a few weeks before the alarming financial panic of 1857 overtook the business interests of the Nation.

In view of the fact that this was the primal auction sale of Short-horns in the Western country it will be of interest to produce herewith a full report:

BULLS.

Defender (12687), roan three-year-old; bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, and the first bull from that afterward celebrated herd brought to America; sired by Matadore (11800)—A. G. Carle, Champaign County..... $2,500

Admiral 2473, red two-year-old, bred by Lord Talbot of Ireland, sired by Chrisp's Phœnix (10698) out of the Booth-crossed cow Maid of Moynalty by Beau of Killerby (7821)—S. Dunlap & Co..... 2,500

Argus (14102), roan yearling, bred by H. Combe; sired by Beau (12182) out of Annie by Broughton Hero (6811), a roan bull illustrated on page 25, Vol. VI, Coates' Herd Book, sired by Buchan Hero (3238)—George Barnett, Will County..... 2,055

King Alfred (14760), red two-year-old, bred by Jonas Webb, sired by Cheltenham (12588); dam Heart's Ease by Lord of the North (11743)—Brown, Jacoby & Co., Sangamon County..... 1,300

Dubloon 3833¼, red yearling; bred by J. Topham, Ireland; sired by Orphan Boy (13429)—W. Iles, Sangamon County 1,075

Goldfinder 2920¼, roan bull calf, bred by H. Ambler; sired by Grand Turk (12909), that was imported by Mr. Thorne—J. C. Bone, Sangamon County..... 725

Master Lowndes 3140¼, roan two-year-old, sired by Bellerophon (11165)—J. H. Spears, Menard County..... 725

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Rachel 3d, roan two-year-old, bred by S. E. Dolden; sired by Duke of Bolton (12738), a Bates-topped Booth bull; dam the Booth-bred Rachel by Leonard (4210), tracing to the Halnaby foundation—Jas. N. Brown, Sangamon County. $3,025

Emerald, roan yearling; bred by T. Barnes, Westland, Ireland; sired by the Booth bull Hopewell (10332); dam Ruby by Royal Buck (10750), running to Mason's Lady Sarah —J. C. Bone..... 2,125

Empress, roan two-year-old, bred by Edward Bowly of Siddington, sired by Tortworth Duke (13892); dam Flippant, by Bourton Hero (9983)—Henry Jacoby..... 1,725

Western Lady, roan two-year-old, bred by H. Ambler, sired by Grand Turk (12969)*; dam Wiseton Lady by Humber (7102), running through Earl Spencer's herd to a Mason foundation—Capt. James N. Brown 1,325

Lady Harriet, roan three-year-old, bred by A. Cruickshank and the first Sittyton-bred cow brought to America; sired by Procurator (10657), dam Countess of Lincoln by Diamond (5918); bulled by Lord Sackville (13249)—J. H. Jacoby, Sangamon County..... 1,300

Fama, red-and-white yearling, bred by S. E. Bolden, sired by imp. 2d Grand Duke (10284) and tracing to Booth's Fame—J. H. Spears & Co., Menard County..... 1,050

Pomegranate, roan yearling, bred by Rev. T. Cator, sired by Master Charley (13312); dam Cassandra by Norfolk (9442), a granddaughter of Fawkes' Fair Maid of Athens by Sir Thomas Fairfax, running to Booth's Isabella by Pilot—T. Simpkins, Pike County..... 975

Stella, roan four-year-old, bred by E. Bowly, sired by Snowstorm (12119)—Mr. Bonnman, St. Clair County..... 925

Perfection, red yearling, bred by A. Cruickshank, sired by The Baron (13833), dam Model by Matadore (11800)—E. B. Hill, Scott County..... 900

Adelaide, roan yearling, bred by A. Cruickshank, sired by Matadore (11800), dam Edith Fairfax by Sir Thomas Fairfax (4196)—R. Morrison, Morgan County..... 825

Minx, red yearling, bred by J. Christy of Ireland, sired by Lord Spencer (13251)—J. G. Loose, Sangamon County... 800

Bella, roan five-year-old, bred by E. Bowly, sired by California (10017)—J. Ogle, St. Clair County..... 750

Violet, roan yearling, bred by Jonas Webb, sired by Young Scotland (13681)—Col. J. W. Judy, Menard County..... 700

Constance, roan two-year-old, bred by E. Bowly, sired by Snowstorm (12119)—George Barnett, Will County..... 700

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*Grand Turk was a bull of immense size, and for a big one quite as smoothly put together as could be expected. He was imported to New York by the Thornes. See page 247.

Cassandra 2d, roan two-year-old, bred by Rev. T. Cator; sired by Master Charley (13312), tracing to the Booth cow Medora by Ambo—H. Owsley, Sangamon County... 675
Empress Eugenie, red-and-white two-year-old, bred by H. Ambler, sired by Bridegroom (11203), tracing to the Cherry by Waterloo foundation—J. Ogle, St. Clair County..... 675
Coquette, roan yearling, bred by E. Bowly, sired by Economist (11425)—George Barnett, Will County..... 550
Lily, white two-year-old, bred by E. Bowly, sired by Snowstorm (12119)—George Barnett..... 550
Caroline, roan four-year-old, bred by Lowndes, sired by Arrow (9906)—J. M. Hill, Cass County..... 500
Coronation, red yearling, bred by Jonas Webb, sired by Cheltenham (12588)—J. A. Pickrell, Sangamon County..... 500

7 bulls sold for.....$10,880; an average of $1,554
20 females sold for..... 20,575; an average of 1,028
27 animals sold for..... 31,455; an average of 1.165

With the single exception of the imported cow Mazurka, for which Mr. R. A. Alexander had paid $3,050 at the Northern Kentucky Importing Co.'s sale, the purchase of Rachel 2d by Capt. Brown at $3,025 represented high-water mark up to that date for a Short-horn female at public sale in North America. This cow is described to us by Col. James W. Judy as "a rich roan, rather leggy, quite lengthy and somewhat light in the body." Unfortunately for her buyer she lived but a few years and had no produce that proved fruitful. Western Lady, Caroline and Constance were the cows that left the most and best progeny among all the females of the importation. In fact, so far as herd-book records indicate, these three cows are about the only ones that *did* found families

of any consequence. While Emerald was perhaps the best individual cow sold, Western Lady was easily the most valuable, as subsequently demonstrated by the large and excellent tribe she gave to the Western States. Caroline was out of condition on day of sale, but proved to be a good purchase. Among the bulls King Alfred of Jonas Webb's breeding was undoubtedly the most valuable although not the highest-priced. While he was preferred by some as an individual to any other bull in the lot, yet a majority of those in attendance regarded Admiral and Defender as the two show bulls of the importation.

Founding of the American Herd Book.—America was practically without a public pedigree registry for Short-horn cattle until 1855. The late Lewis F. Allen of Black Rock, N. Y., had, it is true, issued the small initial volume of the American Herd Book in 1846, but at that early date few breeders could be found to take an interest in the project, and the entries were limited largely to the pedigrees of such stock as Mr. Allen was personally familiar with—notably animals owned in New York, Pennsylvania and New England. It was not until the second volume was issued in the autumn of 1855 that the breeders of the West came to the support of the register. Prior to that time some of the leading breeders and importers

had been content with recording certain of their animals in the English Herd Book. Others maintained, with more or less accuracy, their own private records, showing the lineage of their stock. Another large class preserved no detailed account of the breeding of their cattle, or handled their records so loosely as to render them of little value.

It was indeed an appalling task that confronted Mr. Allen at the outset of his undertaking. It was even a more difficult work than had been assumed by George Coates in Yorkshire some thirty years previous. Coates could throw the saddlebags upon his old white "nag" and jog about among the breeders, within a day's journey, at his convenience. Moreover he had the powerful influence of Jonas Whitaker at his back. Mr. Allen had to collect the data of half a century of breeding in the new world; the stock being mainly in the possession of people unaccustomed to the preservation of pedigree records. The cattle were in the hands of a great number of people in widely-separated States; scattered in fact throughout an empire extending from New England to the Central West.

Mr. Allen had some qualifications for the work. He had been breeding Short-horns himself in a modest way, and enjoyed the personal acquaintance of a number of Eastern import-

ers, including such men as Col. Powel, F. M. Rotch and others. The first volume was issued during the depression of the "forties." In the meantime, a committee of breeders had been appointed in Kentucky to investigate and collect the pedigrees of Short-horns bred in that State. The results of this committee's investigations were not published, but supplied a basis for further research.

When Mr. Allen undertook the second volume of the book, after the revival of the "fifties," he met with good encouragement, the book ultimately appearing in the autumn of 1855 with something like 3,000 pedigrees.* The leading breeders of the West had joined with those of the East in placing the work squarely upon its feet. Pedigrees were forwarded from Kentucky by such men as Edwin G., Benjamin C. and George M. Bedford; Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, O. H. Burbidge; Brutus J., Cassius M., M. M. and H. Clay Jr.; Silas Corbin, the Messrs. Cunningham, R. T. Dillard, Messrs. Dudley, Jere and William R. Duncan, J. P. Fisher, John Allen Gano, the Garrards, James and Reuben Hutchcraft, C. W. Innes, George W. Johnson, J. G. Kinnaird, Samuel D. Martin, James S. Matson, Abram and James Renick, the Shakers, the Shropshires, the Vanmeters, Warfields and others. From Ohio came the pedigrees of the

*This total includes stock recorded as produce under dams.

cattle of such breeders as James R. Anderson, Ezra and Walter T. Carpenter, R. G. Corwin; John G., Walter A. and Robert G. Dun; James Fullington, John Hadley, H. H. Hankins; Chas., David and William Harrold; R. Jackson, William Neff, Jacob Pierce; Felix W., George and Harness Renick; M. L. Sullivant, the Shakers of Union Village, Allen Trimble and Alexander Waddle. From the farther West pedigrees were received—indicating that the Short-horns were gradually working their way toward the Mississippi River—from such men as Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago; Capt. James N. Brown and James D. Smith of Sangamon Co., Ill.; George Barnett of Will Co., Ill., and Gen. Sol Meredith of Cambridge City, Ind. The East contributed largely from such herds as those of Samuel Thorne, S. T. Taber, S. P. Chapman, Messrs. Cowles and Haines of Connecticut, William Kelly of New York, Paoli Lathrop of Massachusetts, John R. Page of New York, J. A. Poole of New Jersey, T. P. Remington of Pennsylvania, and J. T. Sheafe, J. M. Sherwood, Lorillard Spencer, Ambrose Stevens and others of New York.

The records set forth in these initial volumes were not in all cases complete. Errors and even forgeries crept in, but the foundation was laid. Quickly recognizing the necessity of such public registration, breeders generally co-oper-

ated in the work and the herd book soon attained National support. It was continued as a private enterprise by Mr. Allen until 1883, when it was purchased by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

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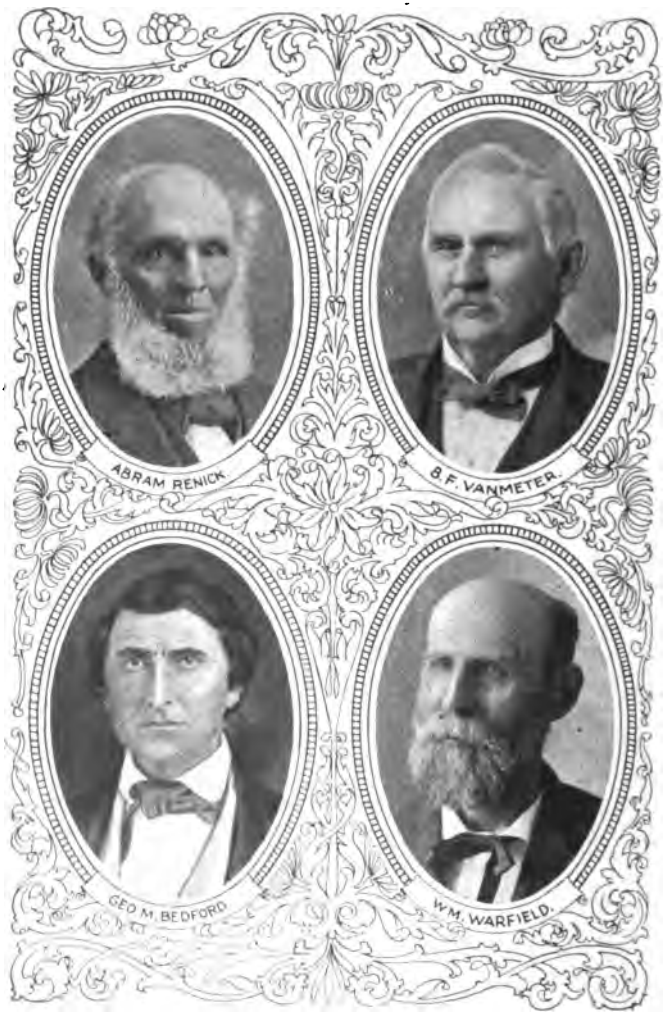
ABRAM RENICK
B.F. VANMETER.
GEO M. BEDFORD
WM. WARFIELD.

CHAPTER XI.

SOME HISTORIC KENTUCKY STOCK.

Thus far our story has of necessity dealt mainly with foundation facts. We have sketched briefly the upbuilding of the breed in its native land and have now outlined the importations that formed the basis of breeding operations in the United States. We pass, therefore, at this point to a consideration of the more important results flowing from the extensive introduction of English blood already noted.

We have shown that the Gough & Miller, Sanders, Powel, Dun and other early importations were utilized to the fullest possible extent in developing cattle-feeding as a leading industry in the Ohio Valley. The descendants of those importations were bred before the days of herd books and "fashions" purely for the practical business purposes of the farm and feed-lot. As illustrating the absence of prejudice against the blood of the older importations in the early days, it may be mentioned that at a sale held by Samuel Smith in Kentucky Sept. 11, 1838, the Mrs. Motte ("Seven-

teen") cow Cleopatra, by Accommodation (2907), brought $1,230, and her daughter Ellen, by the great Powel bull Oliver (2387), $1,235—the latter bought by Dillard & Ferguson. The bull Oliver Keene, only five months old, fetched $1,000 from William P. Hume. At same sale Dillard & Ferguson got imp. Adelaide at $1,375, and imp. Beauty of Wharfdale went for $755. For imp. Mary Ann and calf Richard Jackson and B. P. Grey paid $2,100. Evidently the home-bred stock was as good as the imported. This fact is also proved by the show-yard records of that period.* It is apparent from the ratings in these competitions that the "Seventeens" were of good form and character, and that the Kentucky breeders had kept pace up to the time of the Ohio Co.'s operations with the work of their brother-breeders in Britain.

*At the fair at Lexington, September, 1834, the judges—H. Clay, James Renick, Jacob Hughes, Isaac Vanmeter and W. P. Hume—certainly very competent men—assigned the prizes as follows: Aged bulls—"Seventeens" both first and second; two-year-olds—"Seventeens" both first and second; yearlings—"Seventeens" both first and second; bull calves—first to a "Seventeen," second to a Patton. Aged cows—first to imp. Caroline (by Dashwood), second to a Powel cow; two-year-olds—"Seventeens" both first and second; yearlings—"Seventeens" both first and second; calves—"Seventeens" first, Dun importation second. In 1835 about the same result was recorded. The old stock won seven first prizes and six second prizes, the newly-imported stock one first prize and two seconds. Coming down to 1839, at the Lexington Fair that year the first-prize aged bull came from the Smith and Dun importation; two-year-old, from the Ohio Co.'s; yearling, from Dun's; calf, Ohio Co.'s; two-year-old heifer, Ohio Co.'s; yearling, "Seventeen"; cow calf, "Seventeen." In 1840: Aged bull, Powel; two-year-old, Ohio Co.; yearling, Ohio Co.; calf, "Seventeen"; aged cow, "Seventeen"; two-year-old, "Seventeen"; yearling, "Seventeen"; calf, "Seventeen." In 1841: Aged bull (late importation), Letton's; two-year-old, Letton's; yearlings, H. Clay'; aged cows, "Seventeen"; two-year-old, Ohio Co.; yearling, Letton's; calf, Ohio Co.

Such bulls as Mr. Sutton's Frederick 575, Capt. Warfield's Pioneer 819, Mr. Wasson's Otley (4632), Mr. Vanmeter's Charles Colling 333, Dr. Kinnaird's Patrick Henry, Capt. Warfield's Oliver (2387) and Cossack (3503), Cunningham & Co.'s Goldfinder (2066) and Mr. Renick's Paragon of the West (4649) were prominent among the early prize-winners. Such cows as Dr. Kinnaird's Olivia, Mr. Dun's Caroline, Mr. Letton's Ianthe, Mr. Vanmeter's Hannah More, Capt. Cunningham's Catherine Turley and Capt. Warfield's Helen Eyre, Ellen Ware and the never-beaten Caroline would be a credit to any modern show-ring. Large numbers of the prize animals were sired by Oliver, Goldfinder and Cossack.

With the various shipments of the Ohio Co., Vail, Stevens, Morris & Becar, Thorne, the Northern Kentucky Co. and R. A. Alexander, and the establishment of the herd book, the question of "caste" was projected into the trade. Time-honored strains were presently sneered at by some who had invested in the blood of the later importations. Bates and his followers had inoculated some of the American buyers with the idea of a select Short-horn aristocracy based upon the "only bloods at all likely to do anybody any good"; and the American competition at the Ducie sale, together with the prices paid by Mr. Thorne for the

Grand Dukes and the Morris & Becar cattle, had attracted very general attention to the Bates-bred sorts.

A new era dawns.—By the time Mr. Alexander brought the first Duchess blood to Woodburn the herds of Kentucky had attained a high degree of excellence. Untrammeled by fashion, prejudice, line breeding and other latter-day problems the brothers James and Abram Renick, the Vanmeters, Warfields, Bedfords, Clays, Jere Duncan, Dr. Breckenridge, and their contemporaries on both sides of the Ohio River, had developed their cattle along practical lines until they would bear favorable comparison with the parent herds of York and Durham. They had been free to follow the dictates of their own individual judgment, regardless of color, blood lines or aught else—save the one paramount consideration of the practical utility of their stock. They were selling breeding animals to go into Ohio, Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, and with the creation of the great herd at Woodburn the position of Kentucky as the center of Short-horn breeding activity in America was, for the time being, well assured.

With the advent of Mr. Alexander's Bates Duchess bull imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730) a new era may be said to have dawned in Western Short-horn breeding. Notwithstanding the

fact that the two highest-priced cows sold at auction in America prior to the Civil War—imp. Mazurka and imp. Rachel 2d—were representative of Booth blood the cross of the Duke of Airdrie upon the Kentucky-bred cows proved so satisfactory that the Bates cattle straightway attained a widespread popularity. As the herds of the Central West—the present seat of Short-horn power in America—were primarily founded by purchase, mainly in Kentucky after the Duke of Airdrie's use, it will be of interest to note briefly the main facts concerning his career.

Duke of Airdrie (12730).—It is not too much to say that this impressive Bates Duchess sire did more to shape the course of Short-horn breeding in the West during the twenty years following his importation than any other animal of that period. It will be remembered (see pages 266–268) that Mr. Alexander brought him to Kentucky in September, 1855. He was at that time two years old. He was immediately put in service in Mr. Alexander's magnificent herd of cows and there had an extraordinary opportunity. In March, 1857, he was let for a year to George M. Bedford of Bourbon County, under a contract permitting the bull to serve fifty cows, for a net sum of $1,250. Mr. Alexander, with his usual generosity, permitted substitutions in cases where cows failed

to stand, so that nearly fifty calves were secured during the year he was on hire from Woodburn. His get from the earlier service at Woodburn proved of extraordinary merit, but his work while at Mr. Bedford's was even more remarkable. While in Bourbon County he was permitted to serve some cows for Abram Renick and Maj. Jere Duncan, and it was for years asserted that these services from the Duke of Airdrie fairly made the reputation of the three breeders named.

Individually Duke of Airdrie was perhaps not the equal of his sire, Duke of Gloster (11382), that was imported by Morris & Becar into New York. He inherited from the Duke a lot of quality in addition to long, level hind quarters and the fault of prominent hips; but, like old Gloster, he proved a wonderfully successful sire of good bulls. He was probably not above the average in size, with a short, well-carried head, rather strong horns and smoother shoulders than his sire, with an exceptionally straight and level top. He would probably be considered at the present time as rather too high from the ground, a characteristic, by the way, that has not been held to be so objectionable by many of the Kentucky breeders as by their brethren of the North and West.* He was never kept in

*The late Gen. Sol. Meredith of Indiana once visited Kentucky to see among other noted animals the $4,850 bull imp. Challenger (14252), of Ducie's breeding, a son of the 4th Duke of York (10167), owned by the Vanmeters

high condition. No portrait was ever made of him in his prime, but about six months before his death, when he was very low in flesh, Mr. John R. Page of New York executed an oil painting of him, from a copy of which the picture in this volume has been prepared.

George M. Bedford's lease of "The Duke." —As one of the original demonstrators of the Duke of Airdrie's outstanding value as a sire, some account of George M. Bedford's career as a breeder will be of interest. He began about 1828 with the Long-horns and other crosses, together with some Patton stock. In 1838 he purchased at Gen. Garrard's sale the "Seventeen" bull Eclipse, for which he paid the sum of $688.* In 1842 Mr. Bedford acquired an interest in the cow Rosabella, out of imp. Rose by Skipton, which, bred to Sir Alfred 969 (he by Rose of Sharon's only son Par-

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and Cunningham. The General was perhaps the tallest breeder of Shorthorns north of the Ohio River at this time. On visiting the stalls the owners were not present, but the herdsman led out Challenger for the big "Hoosier's" examination. While thus engaged one of the Vanmeters, who himself was perhaps over six feet tall, came up and patiently waiting till the General was through and had ordered the bull back to his stall approached and said: "Well, stranger, you have given him a close look; what do you think of him?" The General had admired the bull in many of his points, and after mentioning these concluded by saying that he thought the bull was "rather too high from the ground." Mr. Vanmeter, looking up at the towering Indianian, said: "Well, sir, I think you are the last man on the ground that should find that objection to the bull."

*At this same sale Hon. B J Clay and Mr. Hutchcraft paid $1,830 for the bull Exception (3746), which Mr Bedford considered the best "Seventeen" he ever saw. Indeed, upon being asked in his later years how Exception would compare with the best Short-horns of the present, he answered: "Well, sir, I should have to call him a good bull even now."

agon of the West out of a daughter of Mr. Dun's imp. Red Rose by Ernesty), produced the prolific white heifer California, from which, by the use of such bulls as D'Otley 432, King Cyrus 609, etc., Mr. Bedford bred his afterward celebrated family of Brides. About 1853 he bought three females descended from Abram Renick's imp. Harriet; and about the same time, in connection with Messrs. Clay and Duncan, purchased the imported bull Diamond at the Northern Kentucky Co.'s sale at $6,000. This proved an unfortunate investment, as Diamond failed to breed. The red bull King Cyrus, bought of Mr. Renick, was sired by Renick 903 out of a granddaughter of imp. Harriet, and proved a remarkable stock-getter.* In 1854 Mr. Bedford and Abram Renick had bargained, at the United States Cattle Show in

* In connection with the illustration of King Cyrus, which appears at page 166, Vol. II, of the American Herd Book, a good story is told. If the reader will look at this picture, it will be seen that just behind the bull's fore legs and above his back are the faint outlines of another picture which has been practically obliterated by the engraver. The other picture was that of a negro herdsman who had been in Mr. Bedford's employ for many years. King Cyrus, when being shown, had a habit of "humping" his back, and the colored herdsman upon such occasions would invariably be found busy with his cloth rubbing him down, as strangers would suppose. In reality he was pinching the bull's back to keep it straight. Mr. Page went to Mr. Bedford's to sketch the bull. In showing the drawing to certain other breeders one of the party, with a view toward a little fun, said: "The picture is all right, but it would be much improved if you would sketch the 'darky,' who always shows him, with his hand on the bull's back." Page thought this would make a good background and sketched in the picture of the herdsman. After the picture was engraved and sent to Mr. Bedford he of course took great offense at what had been done, and when Page found there was something wrong he "squared" himself as best he could by having the herdsman's figure obliterated. He drew no more pictures, however, for George M. Bedford.

Ohio, with Messrs. Coulter for the imported Booth bull Warrior (12287), but for some reason the sale failed to go through. The incident is of interest as illustrating the fact that at that date the great Kentucky breeders had not acquired that fondness for Bates blood that afterward characterized their breeding operations.

At the time the Duke of Airdrie was hired by Mr. Bedford he owned a small herd of Harriets, Brides, Britannias and the cow Goodness 3d, by Senator 2d. The cow last named dropped to the Duke of Airdrie the 1st and 2d Duchesses of Goodness, from which Mr. Bedford bred his remarkable family of that name. Mr. Bedford was considered one of the best judges not only of breeding cattle but of steers (of which he fed a large number in his time), and it may be remarked in passing that he considered imp. Goodness (of Mason blood) of the Northern Kentucky Co.'s importation of 1853 as the best cow of that famous importation, although Mazurka outsold her by $1,000. He was so delighted with the Duke of Airdrie's get that he afterward purchased from Mr. Alexander the first bull calf sired by the Duke at Woodburn—Bell Duke of Airdrie 2552, out of Lady Bell by 2d Duke of Athol. Bell Duke of Airdrie had a remarkable career in the showring, winning, among other notable prizes, the

$1,000 sweepstake at St. Louis in 1858 and the championship at same show in 1860. The Harriet cow Atossa, by King Cyrus, to a service by the imported Duke dropped Grand Duke 2933, that was also a St. Louis winner as a two-year-old.

Mr. Bedford was a man of very decided convictions and prejudices and was not always consistent. He became a great opponent of the "Seventeens" and found fault with the breeding of some of the Louans. At the same time his own cattle of that family had the cross of Dun's imp. Red Rose by Ernesty; while his beautiful Brides and his Zoras went direct to Rose by Skipton. It was largely on account of Mr. Bedford's caustic criticism of these other strains that the late Mr. Parks of Glen Flora (Illinois) raised the question of the purity of the breeding of the Dun importation—a striking exemplification of the fact that people who occupy glass houses should not throw stones at their neighbors' roofs. George M. Bedford was an eminently successful producer of good cattle, but the love of Bates blood engendered by his successful use of the Duke of Airdrie and his sons finally drew him into unfortunate pedigree speculations in that line of breeding.

Jere Duncan and Duke of Airdrie 2743.—Prominent among the great bulls sired by imp. Duke of Airdrie while at Mr. Bedford's was Maj.

Jere Duncan's Duke of Airdrie 2743. Duncan was the originator of a family of cattle known as the Louans, that played a prominent part in Ohio, Kentucky and Western breeding herds and show-rings for many years, gaining many championship prizes and commanding great prices. The original cow of that name was bred by George H. Williams and was sired by imp. Otley (4632). She produced eight calves, including the famous show bull Perfection 810, sold to E. G. Bedford. In Duncan's hands was another family of Powel origin known as the Rubys. Both sorts were bred to such bulls as D'Otley 432, Prince Albert 2d 857 and Sir Alfred 969, and one of the Ruby cows, bred to the latter, produced the famous prize cow Nannie Williams. Her sire, Sir Alfred, was one of the noted bulls of his time, and was bred by Dr. Kinnaird of Fayette Co., from Paragon of the West (4649) and the handsome and prolific Red Rose (by Ernesty) cow Mira. He was sold when about two years old to Messrs. Bedford of Bourbon County, and was described as a light roan, with straight top and bottom lines, good head, smooth shoulders, fine heart-girth, broad ribs, good flank and level quarters. He sired many valuable cattle while in Bourbon County, including Mr. Bedford's cow California, already mentioned, but owes his fame largely to Nannie Williams. Sir Alfred was owned for a time

by James S. Duncan, son of Maj. Duncan, but becoming "breechy" was given to a relative in Tennessee and died while *en route* to that State.

Duke of Airdrie 2743, dropped by Nannie Williams in February, 1858, to a service by imp. Duke of Airdrie, proved a first-class show bull, winning a championship as a two-year-old at the Bourbon County Fair in 1860. He was second at the Ohio State Fair the same year and second at the United States Fair as well. As a three-year-old he swept the decks at the Fayette, Bourbon and Harrison Co. (Ky.) Fairs, and in 1863 was first-prize and champion bull at the Kentucky State Show. In 1866, at eight years of age, he won first prize as the best aged bull at the Bourbon County Fair. One of his sons, Duncan's Airdrie 5615, a Louan, was a first-prize and champion bull at the leading Kentucky and Ohio shows from 1865 to 1873; but as a sire Duncan's Duke was specially distinguished as a heifer-getter, fairly making the reputation of the Louans; specimens of which for many years were great prize-winners at leading shows. He was the bull to which Mr. Warfield bred Miss Wiley 4th, securing from that service the great show cow Loudon Duchess 2d.

Abram Renick and Airdrie 2478.— None profited more largely by the services of imp. Duke of Airdrie than Mr. Abram Renick, who sent his Rose of Sharon show cow Duchess, by

Buena Vista 299, to be bred to the Woodburn Duke. The issue was the celebrated Airdrie 2478—the bull that made the reputation of Mr. Renick and his Rose of Sharon tribe.

Abram Renick, who was of the same family as the Ohio Renicks, had been a member of the original Ohio Importing Co., and bred Shorthorns for a number of years in connection with his brother James. They owned imp. Harriet, imp. Illustrious and imp. Josephine, and had bought in Ohio the heifer Thames, by Shakespeare 961 out of Lady of the Lake, daughter of imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere—for which cow Mr. Renick paid Mr. Bates in England $700. From Thames descended the entire Renick Rose of Sharon family. The blood of these Ohio cows was more or less intermingled during the earlier years of Mr. Renick's breeding. That of imp. Illustrious was utilized through the medium of such bulls as Young Comet Halley 1134 and Ashland 220; the Harriet blood through Pilot 817, and that of imp. Josephine through Buena Vista 299, the inbred Josephine Renick 903 and General Winfield Scott 530. Rose of Sharon's blood came in not only through her granddaughter Thames but in the bull line through the imported cow's only son, Paragon of the West (4649). Thames had been bred in 1845 and 1846 to Prince Charles 2d 861, tracing to imp. Blossom by Fitz Favorite (1042).

The progeny in the one case was the heifer Red Rose and in the other the heifer Dorothy. Red Rose, bred to Ashland, produced the roan Poppy in 1849, and she in turn, bred to Renick 903, gave birth in 1853 to the light roan heifer Norah. Red Rose, bred to Buena Vista,* produced in 1850 the red-and-white heifer Duchess, that afterward became the dam of Airdrie 2478. A few cows were also bred to the Tanqueray bull John o' Gaunt (11621), imported into Bourbon County by Mr. Matson in 1852. To a service by this bull Duchess produced in 1853 the heifer Ophelia. These cows were among the noted matrons of the Rose of Sharon family in the Renick herd.

Airdrie 2478 was a red, with little white, of only medium size. In good thrifty breeding condition he weighed about 1,900 lbs. at full maturity. He was repeatedly shown by Mr. Renick, but was never made fat enough to weigh more than 2,100 lbs., although he could have been made to carry 2,200 lbs. in excessively high flesh. He was very symmetrical in conformation; smooth, neat and stylish, with no serious faults. Airdrie may safely be listed as one of America's greatest progenitors of valuable Short-horns; imparting finish and

*Buena Vista's sire was the grand bull Cossack, *alias* Julius Cæsar (3503), bred by Mr. Clay and sold to B. Warfield. Cossack (3503) was by Cossack (1880), bred by Richard Booth at Studley from the old Killerby Moss Rose tribe.

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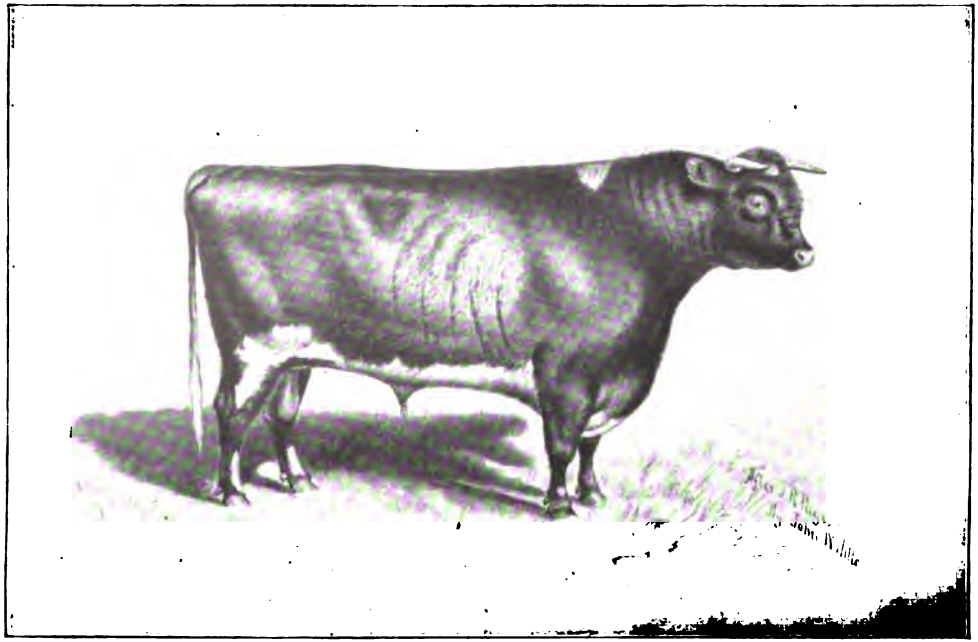

IMP. DUKE OF AIRDRIE (12780).

quality with a rare degree of uniformity to his progeny. Like his sire, the imported Duke, he was more impressive as a stock-getter than as an individual animal. Duncan's Duke of Airdrie, as already noted, proved a wonderful heifer-getter, but Airdrie 2478 gained lasting fame as a sire of bulls. He was used by Mr. Renick for a period of about twelve years to the fullest possible extent, the only limit to his service in the herd being placed upon his own daughters, some of which were afterward bred with success to the 13th Duke of Airdrie 5535; the splendid cow Poppy 5th being thus produced. For several generations none but sons and grandsons of Airdrie or imp. Duke of Airdrie were kept in service.

Airdrie a bull-breeder.—Among Airdrie's greatest sons may be mentioned Sweepstakes 6230, afterward famous in the show herd of Mr. Pickrell of Illinois; Joe Johnson 10294; the inbred Airdrie 3d 13320 out of Duchess 2d by Pilot—all Rose of Sharons; and Vanmeter's Dick Taylor 5508 and Airdrie Duke 5306; both great heifer-getters, out of the Young Phyllis cows Ruth and Ruth 2d. Sweepstakes' remarkable career in the West will be noticed further on. Joe Johnson was almost a *fac simile* of Sweepstakes, the only difference being that the former was rather a finer bull. They were both exceedingly successful in the show-yard. Joe

Johnson once gained a champion prize at the Bourbon County Fair, with something over twenty bulls in the ring, probably as good a lot as were ever shown at one time in the State.* About the only objection that was urged against either of these bulls was their color. The "craze" for red cattle was already setting in, and both Sweepstakes and Joe Johnson had too much white to suit the public taste. They had white spots to the extent of perhaps one-fourth of their entire color. Airdrie 3d was quite a successful show bull also. Had he been as perfect behind as he was in front he would have been fairly invincible. At one time bulls sired by Airdrie were gaining prizes at all of the best fairs of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois almost without defeat.

Inbreeding of the Rose of Sharons.—Mr. Renick was so pleased with the results of Airdrie's use that he adopted a comprehensive course of in-and-in breeding, using the sons and grandsons of the bull for many years with great success, attracting the attention of the entire cattle-breeding world. John Thornton, the veteran Short-horn salesman of England,

* Joe Johnson was a successful prize-taker in Kentucky, and also stood at the head of the $300 prize herd, composed wholly of Rose of Sharons, at the Ohio State Fair of 1870. He was the sire—among other high-priced cattle—of the heifer Duchess 10th, sold in 1872 to Earl Dunmore at $5,000. He represented a double cross of imp. Duke of Airdrie, having been sired by Airdrie 2478 out of Cordelia by Dandy Duke 2691. The latter was a red-roan bull Mr. Renick had secured by breeding Easterday (daughter of Poppy) by Pilot 817, to imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730)

who visited America after the Airdrie blood had been thoroughly concentrated in the Renick herd, said:

"I saw the bull Airdrie, rising thirteen years old, a magnificent animal, not too large but exceedingly symmetrical, stylish and handsome, with a splendid head and fine masculine character. The cows and heifers were called from the fields by a lot of negroes —men, women and children—and it was wonderful to observe the singular uniformity and great excellence of the cattle as they walked past to a corner of the field where they stood to be milked. The heifers, mostly by Airdrie, were splendid animals, combining great length, elegance and sweetness of character with rich full colors, roan or red hair, good form and great substance. Some of the older cows were thinner and slightly lame, owing, as it was said, to the thick cornstalks fastening in their hoofs. The calves were also good, and two or three young bulls were of great promise. Seeing how very superior this herd was and how closely it was in-and-in bred I was induced to ask Mr. Renick how he came to take such a course. He told me he took up the herd books and saw what Colling, Mason and other early breeders had done, and he thought he would do the same thing; his neighbors thought he would ruin his stock, but he thought that he had got quite as good as any of them."

At the time of Mr. Thornton's visit (1869) every animal in the herd was of Mr. Renick's own breeding. Not only that, but their dams, grandams, great-grandams and even great-great-grandams had been bred on the farm—certainly a fact unique in the history of Short-horn breeding in the United States. For years he declined to part with any Rose of Sharon females at any valuation, but latterly high prices tempted him to do so. He has generally been regarded as one of the greatest constructive breeders ever identified with Short-horn breeding in America. A disciple of Thomas

Bates, and like that famous breeder without immediate family, Mr. Renick was thoroughly devoted to his cattle and made them the subject of his most untiring personal attention.* He was always partial to the golden-skinned yellow-reds, and insisted that Short-horns of that color were invariably better feeders and possessed more quality than the dark reds, in which contention he had the unanimous acquiescence of the most experienced breeders. Of his subsequent purchase and use of the 4th Duke of Geneva we shall have occasion to speak elsewhere. The mingling of the Duchess blood with that of the Rose of Sharons, thus reuniting the Bates lines, proved in this case a suc-

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*Visitors at shows where Mr. Renick was exhibiting his cattle were very apt to find him feeding or currying his stock with his own hands. He was particularly wrapped up in old Airdrie, and upon such occasions would usually be found near him. Perhaps the best show Mr. Renick ever made was the year that the Kentucky State Fair was held in Bourbon County. He had an exhibit in nearly every ring and never came out without a ribbon, usually a blue one. In some classes he gained both first and second. One of the best exhibits he made at this show was for a prize for bull with five or six of his get. He had taken Airdrie up out of the pasture without preparation, and with him and his progeny won the group prize over a number of competitors. Airdrie was then eight or nine years old.

Speaking of this event Mr. Ben F. Vanmeter says: "I do not think I ever saw Mr. Renick enjoy a day more than he did this one. As he came out of the ring leading old Airdrie a gentleman from Ohio sent an intimate friend of Uncle Abe's to me with a request that I go with him to see if we could not get a price on the old bull. I told him it was a waste of time, but he insisted and we went. We readily found Mr. Renick, and my friend Taylor lost no time in broaching the subject. The old man was at first almost ready to take it as an insult. Then he suspected us of playing a joke on him. Taylor finally told him that he considered the bull nearly worn out, but was satisfied that his Ohio friend would give $1,000 for him. The old man then straightened himself up two or three inches above his normal height and with his fist tightly closed and eyes flashing exclaimed: "*A national bank can't buy him!* If I outlive him he will die mine."

cessful operation; a fine illustration being seen in the case of the celebrated pair of "Genevas," Minnie's Duchess of Geneva and Poppy's Duchess of Geneva, familiarly known as "Big Geneva" and "Little Geneva," sired by 2d Duke of Geneva.* These fine cows had a remarkable show-yard career, "Little Geneva" usually winning the blue ribbon and her larger sister the red whenever exhibited. They rarely lowered their colors in any company.

The Vanmeters.—The State of Kentucky was fortunate in possessing distinguished families of Short-horn breeders who, like the Messrs. Booth in England, displayed an hereditary love for the cattle and for several succeeding generations bred Short-horns with a high degree of skill and intelligence. We have already noted the prominent part played by Messrs. George, Felix and Abram Renick and may now mention the Vanmeters as worthy of rank among those who contributed most to the extension of Short-horn breeding in the West. To them the West is indebted for the Young Marys and Young Phyllises to be found in almost every good herd.

About the year 1817 Mr. Isaac Vanmeter, who was a native of Hardy Co., Va.—in the valley

*2d Duke of Geneva 5563 was bred by J. O. Sheldon and bought by Edwin Bedford, whose success with the Loudon Duchesses, etc., gave him rank among the leading Kentucky breeders of his time. The 2d Duke died young, leaving a limited number of calves, but they were as a rule exceptionally good.

of the South Branch of the Potomac—emigrated to Kentucky and soon afterward married a daughter of Capt. Isaac Cunningham, another Virginian who had purchased, early in the present century, the farm and some of the stock of Mr. Matthew Patton, who had introduced the Gough & Miller blood into Kentucky. The elder Vanmeter and Capt. Cunningham formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on farming and cattle-breeding operations in Clark Co., Ky., and in 1834 they took stock in the newly-organized Ohio Importing Co., acquiring from that company's selections imp. Young Mary, with heifer calf Pocahontas; imp. Young Phyllis, with heifer calf Catherine Turley, and imp. Lavinia, together with the bull Goldfinder (2066). Capt. Cunningham also purchased an interest in imp. Matchem (2283). Prior to this time Messrs. Vanmeter & Cunningham had bred for some twenty years a large herd principally descended from the original Patton stock, upon which had been used, among others, the noted bull Rising Sun.* La-

* Capt. Cunningham died in 1842, making the sons of his daughter, Mrs. Solomon Vanmeter, executors of a good estate. Mr. Isaac Vanmeter died in 1854, leaving his son, Ben F. Vanmeter, then but twenty-one years of age, sole executor of an estate quite as large as that left by Capt. Cunningham. Mr. Ben F. Vanmeter's elder brother, Solomon, who died at forty years of age, proved himself also a most capable breeder and when the Northern Kentucky Importing Co. was organized in 1853 he was selected as Clark County's representative upon the committee sent to England to buy the cattle constituting that memorable purchase. Ben F. Vanmeter was a mere lad at this date attending college at Danville, Ky. Learning of the proposed expedition to England after cattle, he pleaded earnestly to be

vinia, after producing a bull calf, died, but Young Phyllis and Young Mary proved among the most useful cows of the breed ever brought to America. As in the case of the Renick herd, the blending of the blood of these Ohio Co. cows with that of imp. Duke of Airdrie resulted in the production of an excellent class of cattle.

Young Phyllis.—This cow ranked as one of the best of her day in America. In fact she has repeatedly been called the best of all Shorthorn cows of her time owned in the State of Kentucky. Unfortunately she died young, leaving but three or four calves. She produced, besides Catherine Turley, a heifer named Eliza Woods, by Matchem, and the prize bull John Randolph 603, by Goldfinder. Eliza Woods was rather disappointing as an individual, although some excellent cattle descended from her. Her sire, Matchem, was a large, stylish bull; rather coarse in his conformation and of a vicious disposition. Quite a number of his get were unpopular on account of their dark-colored noses. Catherine Turley is said to have been a cow of fine character. She was much inclined to make

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allowed to leave school and accompany the committee. He was given the choice of either going or remaining and graduating that spring. Without hesitation he abandoned his aspirations in reference to a diploma and accompanied his brother upon a tour of the Short-horn herds of Great Britain. In later years he attained international reputation not only as a breeder of high-class cattle of the Vanmeter tribes, but also in connection with the notable operations of Abram Renick with the Rose of Sharons.

flesh and unfortunately was allowed to become so fat that she stopped breeding. From her descended such famous bulls as Dick Taylor 5508, Airdrie Duke 5306, Clarendon 2634, Mr. Pickrell's $3,000 Baron Lewis and many other old-time celebrities.

Dick Taylor 5508 was one of the best stock-getters produced by the Phyllis family. He was a red, bred by Dr. J. J. Taylor and Abram Vanmeter, and represented a peculiarly rich combination of the best blood introduced into the Ohio Valley up to the time of his production in 1863. Sired by the Duke of Airdrie-crossed Rose of Sharon bull Airdrie 2478, he had for dam Ruth by the $4,850 bull imp. Challenger (14252); second dam Maria Edgeworth by Arthur Watts' Prince Albert 2d 857, carrying much of the best of the Ohio Importing Co.'s blood; and his third dam, Susan Turley, was by Cossack (3503), son of the richly-bred Booth bull Cossack (1880), that will be remembered as the sire of Abram Renick's Buena Vista 299. Dick Taylor proved particularly successful when mated with the descendants of imp. Young Mary. Indeed one branch of that tribe became so celebrated throughout the West that it was given (and still bears) his name. He was repeatedly shown with success, and upon one occasion gained a $100 sweepstake against several of the most noted sires of the day for

best five calves the get of one bull. We cannot in the space at our command make detailed reference to the many distinguished animals sired by Dick Taylor. We should, however, perhaps mention his two sons, Washington 9284 and Dick Taylor 2d 16637, bred by the Messrs. Sudduth. The former belonged to the Leslic branch of the Marys, tracing from the show cow Hannah More, and won a great many first and sweepstakes prizes at thc Kentucky shows from 1869 to 1871. Dick Taylor 2d, a few years later, was one of the ruling show-yard champions of Kentucky and was sold for $1,100.

Airdrie Duke 5306, like Dick Taylor, was a red son of Mr. Renick's Airdrie 2478. His dam, the Phyllis cow Ruth 2d, was by Mr. Alexander's famous prize bull exp. 2d Duke of Airdrie 2744, so that he represented a double cross of the Airdrie-Duchess blood. Airdrie Duke was bred by Abram Vanmeter, and was one of the great heifer-getters of Kentucky in the later sixties. Like Dick Taylor, he made a pronounced "hit" when mated with the Marys. His greatest daughter was probably Ben F. Vanmeter's renowned Young Mary show cow Red Rose 8th, the best Short-horn cow Mr. Vanmeter ever bred. Another celebrated show cow got by Airdrie Duke was the roan Phœbe Taylor of the Pomona family, that gained prizes all over the Western country from 1871 to 1874 in the herd

of J. H. Kissinger. He was also sire of the Mary cow Miss Washington 2d, that sold for $1,000, whose daughter by 4th Duke of Geneva brought a like price, and of the $3,200 Poppy's Julia and the $2,000 Princess cow Princessa 2d.

Another branch of the Phyllis tribe that acquired high repute in Kentucky was bred by John W. Prewitt of Clark County from the roan cow Gentle Annie, by imp. Challenger (14252), that was bought by Mr. Prewitt at the administrator's sale of the Solomon Vanmeter cattle in 1859. She was a granddaughter of Susan Turley.

Young Phyllis was of a rich roan color, with neat head, small, crumpled horns, short, neat neck, fine shape and style and a first-class show cow in her day. She was frequently exhibited at the fairs in Kentucky when in her prime and never failed to receive the first prize when in the ring except once, and then she received the second. Although imported for Mr. Harness in 1834 at a cost of $1,500, she passed to the possession of Capt. Isaac Cunningham and Mr. Isaac Vanmeter in 1836 and remained the property of the latter until she became barren and was slaughtered. Catherine Turley was begotten in England and calved at Sycamore, in Kentucky, soon after her arrival.

Young Mary.—This celebrated cow and her daughter Pocahontas, sold at the Ohio Co.'s

sale of 1836 to Mr. Harness for $1,500, were bought and taken to Kentucky that same year by Messrs. Vanmeter & Cunningham. Although not a show cow like Young Phyllis, Young Mary was one of the practical, profitable sort that often do more for their owners than animals of show-yard character. She is described as having been a large cow of striking appearance, a light roan in color with some white, especially on her legs. Her horns, which were inclined to be "crumpled," were rather strong and well carried out from her head, which was broad and well shaped, with a good full eye. Her neck was rather thin, shoulders smooth, back broad, rib deep, udder large and good. In fact she was an extraordinary milker—one of the best dairy cows ever owned in the Vanmeter herds. She was a remarkably prolific breeder, and during the first month or six weeks after calving (if on grass) could be depended upon to yield a large pailful of milk morning and evening after the calf had drawn its fill. Unfortunately Isaac Vanmeter's private herd records were lost or destroyed during the Civil War, but it is a commonly-accepted fact that Young Mary lived to be about twenty years old and died after having given birth to her sixteenth calf.

She produced but four bulls; two of them—Davy Crockett and Logan—were dropped while

she was in the possession of the Ohio Co. The former was purchased by Mr. P. L. Ayres of Ohio for $490 for use upon unrecorded stock. Logan was bought by Elias Florence of Ohio for $750. In Kentucky Young Mary produced a red-and-white bull calf named Romulus, by Matchem (2283), that was sold while young to Mr. James Stonestreet of Clark County, in whose hands he was bred to but few pure-bred cows. The last calf she ever produced that lived to be useful was the roan bull Tom Bigbee, by Prince Albert 2d, calved in 1848 and sold while young to Mr. Rice Campbell of Bourbon County. He proved quite a good show bull.

Young Mary's female produce after Pocahontas cannot now be named in the order of their respective ages. Her next calf was the bull Romulus above mentioned, and then followed five heifer calves by Goldfinder (2066),* to-wit.: Hannah More, Judith Clark, Sarah Hopkins, Lilac and Florida, all of which were very superior and lived to be useful cows. All of these except Sarah Hopkins were owned by Isaac Vanmeter as long as he or they lived. Sarah Hopkins was given to Mr. Vanmeter's

*Imp. Goldfinder (2066) was taken to Kentucky in 1836 and was successfully used for many years, largely in Clark and Fayette Counties, although he died the property of Joel Scott in Franklin County. Few better sires were known at that time. He was a large, rich roan, light-bodied and somewhat leggy, high-styled and impressive.

son, I. C. Vanmeter, who sold her after a few years to George W. Sutton of Fayette County.

The records do not reveal further facts of interest concerning Young Mary's progeny. All that is known is that she was a regular breeder of good stock and lived to an extreme age. The great family of Young Marys, still so popular throughout the United States, has descended from the Goldfinder heifers and Pocahontas above mentioned. Probably the best individual of all of Young Mary's daughters was Hannah More. She was exhibited at all of the leading Kentucky shows and was, we believe, never defeated. Her sisters were almost as good, but Hannah More and Pocahontas, in particular, like their Phyllis companion Catherine Turley, proved mines of wealth to Kentucky and the West. Pocahontas gave rise to the famous Red Rose and Hannah More to the Beck Taylor, Leslie and Flat Creek branches of the Mary tribe. Judith Clark also left a valuable progeny, among her descendants being the Grace Youngs, once so prolific of good show cattle in the West, and the Leopardess family, which gave to the show-yard Lucy Napier. The success of the blending of the Mary and Phyllis bloods in the hands of Messrs. Vanmeter was instantaneous. Bred to John Randolph 603, son of imp. Young Phyllis, Hannah More had a daughter—Queen Anne—that produced to

the cover of Prince Albert 2d 857 the bull Albert Gallatin 202. Randolph and Gallatin did some of the local shows in company and carried many ribbons; the older (Phyllis) usually securing first honors and the Mary second.

Ben F. Vanmeter gave the Marys international fame. From his father's red-roan Red Rose, by Pearl 2012*, he bred the celebrated family of Red Roses; and by mating the Hannah More cow Beck with the Phyllis show bull Dick Taylor he bred the red Beck Taylor, the matron of a family of that name still popular in the West. Probably the best two cows ever produced in his herd were Red Roses 8th and 11th, own sisters by the Phyllis bull Airdrie Duke 5306. The Airdrie Duchess blood was by this time producing remarkable results in all the leading Kentucky herds, and when the Renick, Vanmeter, Warfield and Bedford cows carrying the Bates cross met at the local shows there was "war to the knife." Upon one memorable occasion Mr. Ben. Vanmeter with Red Roses 8th and 11th encountered one of the greatest cow combinations Kentucky had ever seen, meeting Mr. Renick's pets, "Little" and "Big" Genevas, two of Edwin G. Bedford's Lou-

* Pearl was a red bull bred by Solomon Vanmeter that became the property of Robert S. Taylor of Clark County. He was got by Vanmeter, Duncan & Cunningham's imported $4,850 bull Challenger (14252) from the imported cow Gem by Earl Ducie's Broker (9993), got by Usurer (9763). Pearl's grandam was Gulnare, by Whitaker's Norfolk (2377), and his great-grandam was the Booth-bred Medora by Ambo (1636).

don Duchesses, besides one of the best of that family ever produced by Mr. Warfield, and three or four imported cows. In the cow class Red Rose 11th won, but in the sweepstakes Red Rose 8th gained the prize.* She was afterward champion Short-horn cow at the Philadelphia Centennial and subsequently sold to the Grooms for $1,750 and exported to England. Her companion at this show, Red Rose 11th, sold to Mr. Fox of England at $2,325 was the only cow that ever defeated Red Rose 8th. Mr. Vanmeter, however, never considered her so good. This cow was the dam of the famous roan Young Mary steer that was the champion four-year-old bullock at the first American Fat-Stock Show at Chicago; a beast that weighed 2,440 lbs. and sold to the late John B. Drake of the Grand Pacific Hotel for $150 for Christmas beef. An own brother to Red Rose 8th and 11th, the bull Rosy Man 27764, was also a prize-winner at Kentucky shows.

Ben F. Vanmeter sustained close relations with Mr. Renick and in later years became identified with the Rose of Sharon interest, further reference to which will presently be made. It may be remarked in passing that the two prize-winning Young Mary bulls Wash-

*After the ribbon was tied on Red Rose 8th Mr. Vanmeter asked Mr. Renick what he thought of it. The old man was very slow in making his reply, but finally said: "I reckon it is all right. She is a *devil* of a good one."

ington 9284 and Dick Taylor 2d 16637—both by Dick Taylor 5508 and both bred by Messrs. Sudduth of Clark County—were of Vanmeter stock, the former being of the Leslie branch and the latter coming through Judith Clark, own sister to Hannah More. Dick Taylor 2d won a championship at a Bourbon County fair in a ring of thirty entries. We may also add here that the bull Seaton 4356, bred by Solomon Vanmeter, appearing in certain pedigrees of cattle of Kentucky origin, represented a cross of Mr. Alexander's imp. Orontes 2d upon a daughter of the imported Wilkinson-bred cow Lavender 3d, that was of the same foundation as the Cruickshank Lavenders.

The Warfields.—The city of Lexington, the blue-grass capital, is situated in the fertile county of Fayette, which, in connection with the adjacent counties of Clark and Bourbon, had from the earliest periods constituted the headquarters of the breed south of the Ohio River. The name of Warfield is so intimately and honorably identified with the cattle-breeding interest, not only of Fayette and contiguous counties but of the entire West, that no history of Short-horns in America would be complete without some reference to the services rendered by those of this name.

The Warfields are descended from Richard Warfield, who in 1663 settled in the Puritan

colony of Anne Arundel Co., near Annapolis, Md. In October, 1790, Elisha Warfield and his wife, Ruth Burgess (descended from Gen. William Burgess, who commanded the troops of the colony of Maryland in the latter part of the seventeenth century), removed to Fayette Co., Ky., from Anne Arundel Co., Md., bringing with them their sons, Elisha, born in 1781, and Benjamin, born Feb. 8, 1790. They settled about seven miles east of Lexington, near Bryan's Station. Benjamin Warfield began to breed cattle in 1824, but had no pure-bred Short-horns until 1831. He practiced law until the outbreak of the war of 1812, and again until 1831; meantime purchasing the farm of Grasmere, near Lexington. His brother, Dr. Elisha Warfield, also engaged in stock-breeding, but gave more attention to the Thoroughbred horse than to cattle; breeding old Lexington and other celebrities of the turf. The former became the owner of Mrs. Motte's bull Partnership (6277) and of the Durham Cow's daughter Lady Durham, by San Martin (2599). The latter owned the Teeswater Cow's bull Mirandi (4428), by San Martin, and Messrs. Smith & Warfield bought the Teeswater Cow's daughter Pink, by Munday's Bull 727.* At a later date, when

* The "Seventeens" were brought by Col. Sanders to Fayette, and Mrs Motte and the Teeswater Cow were retained there, the property of Messrs Munday and Haggin, respectively. The Durham Cow was taken by the importer to Gallatin County. See page 173.

the Kentuckians were availing themselves of the stock imported by Col. John H. Powel of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Warfield were fortunate enough to secure the bull Oliver (2387)*, that proved a remarkably successful stock-getter—undoubtedly the best of all the Powel bulls brought West. Capt. Ben Warfield became part owner of the Ohio Co. bulls Matchem (2283) and Goldfinder (2066), and also had some service from imp. Prince Charles (2461). Probably none of the earlier Warfield bulls, however, proved more successful than the famous roan Cossack, *alias* Julius Cæsar (3503), dropped the property of Mr. Clay by the imported cow Moss Rose, by Eclipse (1949), brought out from England by H. Clay Jr. and Gen. James Shelby of Fayette County in 1839. This bull had for sire the Booth-bred Cossack (1880), and his blood was for many years to be found in some of the best Short-horns in leading Kentucky herds.

Renick 903.—This great Kentucky sire, bred by James Renick and sired by Tippecanoe 1036

* No less than twenty-two bulls and thirty-two cows of Col. John Hare Powel's breeding or importation were taken to Kentucky—largely between 1831 and 1836. While Oliver (2387) was undoubtedly the best of these Powel bulls, the outstanding cow acquired by Kentucky from the Powelton Herd was the Booth-bred Isabella, by Pilot (see page 185). She was probably the most celebrated cow of her day in the Ohio Valley States, and at the sale of her produce by her owner, Mr Sutton of Fayette County, Sept. 26, 1837, her son Frederick 515 sold to Buford & Scott of Franklin County for $1,310; her heifer Western Daisy went to Joel Scott at $745; heifer White Rose to James Shelby of Fayette County at $745, and bull Cyrus to E. S. Washington of Fayette County at $810. Another daughter of Cleopatra, Sally Jackson, was sold privately to J. S. Berryman & Co. for $2,000!

out of a daughter of imp. Josephine, was bought by Capt. Warfield as a six-months calf. He was begotten in Ohio, and although his sire and dam were both descended from imp. Josephine* by Norfolk he was not specially promising as a calf and was by no means satisfying as a yearling. For this reason he was sent to Dr. Breckenridge for a year of trial. As soon as his calves began to come, however, all doubt as to Renick's value disappeared and he was freely used with extraordinary success. He was a red with a long and level carcass, well-sprung ribs and superior handling qualities. He stood somewhat high on the leg, and was not in fact what would be considered a real show bull. He was often exhibited, but his success lay in his progeny rather than in his own individuality. He therefore furnishes an instance—along with Goldfinder (2066) and imp. Duke of Airdrie—where a plain bull proved to be a stock-getter of unquestioned capacity. Renick soon acquired reputation as the best sire of his time in Kentucky. Of the show cows among his

*Josephine was a fine show cow; proving a successful prize-winner at the Ohio fairs. She produced in 1838 a roan cow calf named Nonpareil, by Comet Halley (1855). In 1839—bull calf Hubback, by Paragon of the West (4649). In 1840—bull calf Tippecanoe, by Rover (5015). In 1841—cow calf Lady Harrison, red-and-white, by Rover (5015). She then produced twin bull calves, neither of which lived to be useful, after which she ceased breeding—was fatted and slaughtered. Nonpareil and Lady Harrison, the female produce above mentioned, were sent by Mr. Felix Renick to his son-in-law, Mr. James Renick of Bourbon Co., Ky., to breed on shares in some way, but the latter finally became the owner of the stock.

progeny perhaps the most distinguished were the light roan Tulip and the roan Fleda, both of these being descended from Capt. Warfield's never-beaten show cow Caroline. The former was sold to Capt. James N. Brown and the latter to J. D. Smith, both of Sangamon Co., Ill., and for many years they divided the verdicts of Western show-yard juries. Indeed the late Capt. Brown considered that Tulip was a vastly better cow than Capt. Warfield's celebrated Mary Magdalene, that had been bred by Abram Renick from a Harriet dam from a service by Renick 903. Mary Magdalene combined astonishing substance with rare finish. Although she was of enormous size, weighing in show condition 2,250 lbs., still an ordinary hand could span her ankle with thumb and fore finger. Lizzie Higgins, the dam of Fleda, invariably produced a show animal to a service by Renick, her heifers Sally Campbell and Pearl and the bull Magyar 677 illustrating this fact. Still another cow that "nicked" well with Renick was Lucy, a descendant of imp. White Rose, by Publicola, that gave to Renick the two great heifers Lucy 2d and Lucy 3d and bulls Francisco 2266 and Duke of Stockdale 1483. That excellent old cow Cherry 2d, by Don John 426, also produced to Renick a pair of extraordinary calves known as Amy and Sally Smith. Another great Renick heifer was Adah, and we should also

mention Mr. William Warfield's Princess and Mr. Kinnaird's Pearl.

Muscatoon 7057.—This celebrated sire of prize cattle in the herd of Mr. William Warfield of Grasmere was one of the fruits of the great herd assembled by Mr. Alexander at Woodburn. He was a red bull, sired by the Bates-bred Royal Oxford (18774) out of Mazurka 2d by Orontes 2d (11877); second dam that famous Lincolnshire roan imp. Mazurka by Harbinger. There is no question as to this cow having been one of the best ever imported. Rich in color, her capital carcass, with its far-famed back and flank, was set off by a head of surpassing sweetness. Muscatoon was a red with a perfect head and the full eye of the kindly feeder. He was strongly filled behind the shoulder and had the rib and full lower line of Mazurka joined to the great loin and thighs of Orontes 2d. He was bought by Mr. Warfield as a yearling, and his career at Grasmere both as a show bull and a stock-getter did much to strengthen the reputation of the Woodburn stock. Although shown by Mr. Warfield with exceptional success from 1867 to 1871 his most lasting fame was gained as a getter of extraordinary show and breeding animals. In fact in the rings for best lot of calves the get of one bull he was almost invincible in the State of Kentucky in the later sixties. The most remarkable feature of

his service at Grasmere was the uniform excellence of his get. They were all good, and some of them attained such outstanding excellence that they were for many years reigning show-yard champions. Among these were the heifers Duchess of Sutherland 4th, Maggie Muscatoon, 1st and 2d Ladies of Grasmere and Loudon Duchess 4th. He also sired the Rose of Sharon cow Grace and Louan of Waveland, for which Walter Handy paid respectively $1,000 and $1,150 at a sale of E. L. Davison's. Among the noted stock and show bulls of his get were Loudon Duke 6th 10399; Tycoon 7339, Lord of the Manor 12332 and 2d Duke of Grasmere 13961. He died as the result of an accident in 1873, and it may be said that he shares with the Duke of Airdrie bulls the reputation of having materially advanced the name and fame of the Short-horn breed throughout the entire Western country. Indeed rank as a sire of show cattle has been claimed for this Mazurka bull along with such English celebrities as Booth's Crown Prince and Towneley's Frederick.

The Loudon Duchesses.—Mr. William Warfield has the honor of having originated one of the best tribes of Short-horns yet evolved by the breeders of the United States. We allude to the Loudon Duchesses produced by his skill and intelligence by a judicious utilization of Woodburn blood. The Hon. Frank Key Hunt,

LOUDON DUCHESS 2D AND HER DAUGHTER LOUDON DUCHESS 4TH, BY MUSCATOON

Bred by Wm. Warfield, Grasmere, Lexington, Ky.

an able lawyer and a neighbor and kinsman of Mr. Warfield, having expressed a desire for a good Short-horn heifer to grace his spacious lawn, Mr. Warfield purchased for him at a sale held by Mr. R. A. Alexander in 1856 Miss Wiley 4th, sired by 2d Duke of Athol (11376) out of imp. Miss Hudson, at $470, which, we believe, was the highest price of the day. Mr. Warfield was to direct her breeding and was to take each calf at six months of age at $300. He believed that as she promised to make a big, large-framed cow good results would follow her mating with the finely-finished imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730). The first calf proved to be the red bull registered as Loudon Duke 3097, whose name was derived from the title of Mr. Hunt's farm. In the meantime Mr. Hunt suggested that Miss Wiley 4th be bred to imp. St. Lawrence (12037), that had been imported by Mr. Thorne of New York and purchased by Elisha Warfield. Mr. William Warfield objected to this cross on the ground of incompatibility of type, but Mr. Hunt insisted upon trying it, releasing Mr. Warfield from any obligation to take the calf if not satisfactory. The experiment was a failure and the bull calf that resulted was steered. The cow was then bred back to imp. Duke of Airdrie, and in 1860 dropped the red heifer Anna Hunt, subsequently sold by Mr. Warfield to Charles M. Clark of Springfield, O., from

whose hands she passed into the possession of Daniel McMillan of Xenia, becoming the ancestress of a great family of cows known as the Ladys of Clark. Miss Wiley 4th had by this time grown into a cow of immense scale, weighing 1,700 lbs. off grass. The development of Loudon Duke and of Anna Hunt demonstrated that the cross with the fine but rather "rangy" imp. Duke of Airdrie was a success, and she was again sent to be served at Woodburn. This time she dropped the red bull calf Duke of Edinburgh 4724 (also known as Loudon Duke 2d), that was sold to a Mr. Woodruff of Indiana. The result of the next service to the imported Duke was the roan bull calf Loudon Duke 3d 10398, sold to Mr. Wilson of Cincinnati and used with success in Ohio herds. In 1863, to imp. Duke of Airdrie, she dropped the red bull Loudon Duke 4th 5906, sold to Mr. Edwin G. Bedford and afterward the property of Mr. D. S. King of Ohio. During this period Mr. Warfield had used the first Loudon Duke with success, finally selling him to Mr. Isaac Vanmeter of Clark Co., Ky.

In 1864 Miss Wiley 4th dropped to imp. Duke of Airdrie the red heifer calf destined to fame under the name of Loudon Duchess. The imported Duke having meanwhile died, it was decided to breed Mr. Hunt's cow to Duncan's Duke of Airdrie 2743, which Mr. Warfield con-

sidered the imported Duke's best son; and from a service by that bull the red heifer Loudon Duchess 2d was dropped in 1865. In the fall of that year Mr. Warfield had sent a small bunch of cattle for exhibition to the local fairs, included among the number being the yearling Loudon Duchess. The stock was taken to the Bourbon show in Mr. William Warfield's absence in attendance at the Illinois State Fair, which was held the same week, and during the continuance of these shows the following telegram was received from Kentucky: "I am offered $500 for your yearling heifer and $250 for your steer; shall I take it?" This referred to Loudon Duchess and a great steer of the Rosabella 2d by Velocipede tribe. In those dull days the prices seemed large, and as Mr. Warfield believed that Loudon Duchess 2d would make a better heifer than her sister by the imported Duke he replied in the affirmative, and thus Mr. E. G. Bedford of Bourbon County became the owner of Loudon Duchess, the prize yearling of that season and subsequently a great prize-taker and dam of winners. Loudon Duchess 2d proved to be Miss Wiley 4th's last calf and Mr. Warfield decided not to part with her. These two heifers then embarked upon a show-yard and breeding career that has probably not been surpassed in this country.

The Bedford heifer produced one bull and one heifer (Loudon Duchess 3d) to services by The Priest 6246, and one bull (Loudon Duke 7th 10400) and three heifers (Loudon Duchesses 5th, 7th and 11th) to services by that capital Bates Duchess sire 2d Duke of Geneva 5562. It had previously been agreed between Mr. Warfield and Mr. Bedford that the Loudon Duchess name should be given to the progeny of these cows. To avoid confusion Mr. Bedford was to use the odd numbers and Mr. Warfield the even numbers. Mr. Warfield's Loudon Duchess 2d produced ten calves—six bulls and four heifers—three of which were by Muscatoon 7057, two by Robert Napier 8975, one by 5th Duke of Geneva 7932, one by 11th Duke of Geneva, one by 4th Duke of Airdrie, one by 14th Duke of Thorndale and one by 2d Duke of Grasmere 13961. Loudon Duchess 4th, one of the Muscatoon heifers, was considered by Mr. Warfield to be the best female produced by either of the celebrated sisters, and Loudon Duke 6th 10399, afterward so famous in Missouri and the West, was counted the best bull. He was sold to Mr. J. G. Cowan of Missouri for $3,000 in 1872, a great price for that time.

We have already alluded to the fact that during the great expansion of the Short-horn trade following the Civil War a prejudice was unfortunately created by interested parties against

cattle carrying crosses of stock descended from the Walter Dun importation. Inasmuch as Duncan's Duke of Airdrie had such a cross, those who in the later years sought to discredit the Dun importation insisted that the descendants of Mr. Bedford's Loudon Duchesses by imp. Duke of Airdrie were more valuable than the descendants of Mr. Warfield's Loudon Duchess 2d. The absurdity of this contention is clearly shown by the fact that, judged by the stringent requirements of the show-yard, Mr. Warfield's Loudon Duchesses were even better individuals than those bred by Mr. Bedford. While Loudon Duchess gained twelve first prizes, Mr. Warfield's Loudon Duchess 2d won fifty-six, some of them gained at the State fairs of Ohio and Indiana. The female calves of Loudon Duchess won while in the hands of Mr. Bedford five prizes, but Mr. Warfield's Loudon Duchess 4th alone won fourteen and his Loudon Duchess 6th alone won over forty. There was always a friendly rivalry as to the merits of the original cows between Mr. Bedford and Mr. Warfield, but it is self-evident that there was no foundation whatever for any assumption of superior value in behalf of the Bedford line of breeding. Mr. Warfield was the first to secure extraordinary prices, selling Loudon Duchess 8th to Mr. J. F. Cowan of Virginia for $2,500 and Loudon Duchess 6th to W. H. Richardson of Kentucky

for $2,005, the highest-priced female at the auction sales of that year. Mr. Bedford, however, surpassed even these exceptional values at his closing sale of 1874, where seven Loudon Duchesses averaged $3,521 and two bulls $2,033; one cow (Loudon Duchess 9th) going to Mr. B. F. Bedford at $6,000 and one bull (Loudon Duke 19th) to W. R. Duncan of Illinois for $3,500. A very superior bull produced by Loudon Duchess 2d was Mr. E. L. Davison's red Loudon Duke 3d 8542, sired by Muscatoon. This bull should not be confused with Loudon Duke 3d 10398 from Miss Wiley 4th. The latter had been sold into Ohio by Mr. Warfield and passed from notice before the Muscatoon bull was assigned a name. There were thus two Loudon Duke 3ds, uncle and nephew. Loudon Duke 3d 8542 was shown extensively from 1868 to 1870 at all of the leading Kentucky fairs, and won many first and championship prizes.

Mr. William Warfield steadfastly resisted the dictates of fashion and clung tenaciously to the right of selecting sires of approved form and quality belonging to established tribes without reference to the whims and fancies of the speculative element. While on this account he did not profit largely by the great speculative advance that resulted in such enormous prices being paid in subsequent years for certain "linebred" families, he stood manfully by the best

traditions of the breed, and has up to the end of the present century consistently advocated the breeding of Short-horns for individual excellence from the best sources regardless of particular blood-lines.*

Adoption of Bates type and methods.—Imp. Duke of Airdrie was extensively used by Mr. Alexander at Woodburn and sired a large number of good cattle of both sexes in that superb herd. We have already mentioned the prize bull Bell Duke of Airdrie 2522 used by Mr. Bedford. Another noted son was Clifton Duke (23580), that was used by Mr. Alexander upon the Airdrie Duchesses and was also hired by George M. Bedford. He was out of the imported Filbert Bell-Bates cow Lady Derby. Another good bull by the old Duke, bred at Woodburn, was Princeton 4285 (from imp. Princess 4th by Revolution), that was sold to Dr. Breckenridge and left much valuable stock. The Duke of Airdrie heifers at Woodburn, as elsewhere, proved very valuable as breeders. From one of these, Minna 2d—a daughter of imp. Minna by Bridegroom—Mr. Alexander bred the celebrated show bull Minister 6363,

* William Warfield was a son of Capt. Ben Warfield and became one of the acknowledged authorities on all subjects pertaining to American Short-horn history. A frequent contributor to the *Breeder's Gazette* and other agricultural journals and the author of "A History of Imported Short-horns" and of "Cattle-Breeding"—published by the Sanders Pub. Co., Chicago—he has perhaps done more than any other one man in America to preserve the records of early importations and build up a Short-horn literature in the United States.

whose career in the hands of William R. Duncan in Illinois will presently be mentioned.

Another noted show bull that served to prove to the minds of Kentucky breeders the efficacy of Duchess blood for crossing purposes at this period was Burnside 4618, a red bred by H. Clay Jr. of Bourbon County, dropped in 1861 by the Duke of Athol (10150) cow imp. Bracelet to a service by Duke John 2741, he a roan bull by imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730) out of the Gwynne cow Lady Sherwood by 5th Duke of York. Burnside was shown with much success and died in November, 1873.

While Woodburn made no apparent effort to concentrate the Duke of Airdrie's blood, Abram Renick and George M. Bedford did not hesitate to double it up at every opportunity. Messrs. Vanmeter were also inclined to the belief that the "more of the old Duke's blood the better." The pronounced success of such bulls as Duncan's Duke 2743, Airdrie 2478, Sweepstakes 6230, Joe Johnson 10294, Airdrie Duke 5306, Dick Taylor 5508 and of the Loudon Duchesses, etc., established thoroughly the popularity of Bates sires in Kentucky; and Mr. Renick's skillful concentration of Airdrie and Rose of Sharon blood rooted the idea firmly in the minds of most of the Kentucky breeders that by a system of in-and-in or line breeding based on the use of Bates bulls the best Short-horns

were likely to be produced. Pronounced style, good scale, level lines and great finish were cardinal points with those who were most active in shaping the course of Short-horn breeding in the West at this time. These characteristics were secured and thoroughly established largely through the use of the sons, grandsons, daughters and granddaughters of imp. Duke of Airdrie. Such was the general situation, therefore, at the time when Illinois and other Western States began stocking up largely with Short-horns; the foundation animals for nearly all of the leading Western herds being secured from Kentucky sources.

An unbiased and thoroughly capable judge who visited the herds of Kentucky at intervals during this period—the late Simon Beattie of Canada and Annan, Scotland—called the attention of the breeders of that State to the fact that while they were securing a marked uniformity, fine heads, a beautiful finish and gay carriage by this system of close breeding, they were at the same time sacrificing heavy flesh, substance and hair, and "working their cattle toward a leggy type, thin about their rumps, thighs and hind quarters." In rebuttal of this criticism Mr. Alexander's Mazurkas were cited as a family that had escaped those defects, but the fact was promptly pointed out by Mr. Beattie that imp. Mazurka was by Mr. Booth's Har-

binger and her dam by Mr. Lax's Baron of Ravensworth—both bulls that imparted short legs and thick flesh to nearly all their offspring. Mr. John Thornton, the able English live-stock auctioneer, who visited the States in 1869, apparently approved of this observation of Mr. Beattie's in a measure, for he was quoted as saying that he regarded the Mazurkas as the most promising foundation for a fine family of cattle of any one sort he had seen in America.

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J. H. PICKRELL.
COL. WM. S. KING.
J. H. KISSINGER
J. H. SPEARS

CHAPTER XII.

PROGRESS IN THE CENTRAL WEST.

From 1857 down to the close of the Civil War in 1865 importations of Short-horns had practically ceased; and during a great portion of that time values ruled so low that there was little encouragement for those engaged in the trade. The financial crash of 1857, with the War of the Rebellion in its train, put a damper upon enterprise in this direction. Kentucky, the active center of Short-horn breeding in America at this time, was a border State between the North and South and was a theater of military operations. A few of the leading breeders, Mr. R. A. Alexander among the number, sent their Short-horns north of the Ohio River for safety, the Woodburn cattle being placed temporarily in the charge of Mr. J. M. Woodruff of Nineveh, Ind. Others drove their pets into their most secluded pastures, hiding them as best they might when the exigencies of the occasion called for special care, and bided their time. With the advent of peace the business entered upon an extraordinary period of expansion toward the West, to which section we must now direct our attention.

First Illinois herds.—Virginia carried the Short-horn colors into Ohio and Kentucky, and emigrants from those States in turn bore the banner of the "red, white and roans" into Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, from which vantage grounds the breed ultimately spread throughout the entire West.

The earliest introduction of Short-horn blood into Illinois was made by Capt. James N. Brown of Grove Park, Sangamon County, who had previously bred and shown cattle successfully in Kentucky. The herd at Grove Park was founded in 1834. The stock was brought from Kentucky, probably the most noted of the earlier members of the herd being the cow Lady McAllister, for which $900 was paid in 1837. In 1852 he bought in Kentucky the cows Beauty and Miss Warfield and the bull Vandal 1065. These were followed two years later by such animals as Margaretta, Bentona, Stella, Sally Campbell, Lulu and Tuscaloosa. In 1856 Capt. Brown bought in Kentucky Queen Victoria, Maude and Orphan 2d. These cattle and others purchased subsequently by Capt. Brown, in common with most of the other stock of that period, carried more or less of the blood of the importation of 1817. In the meantime (in 1854) he had purchased in Ohio the imported bull Young Whittington and the imported cow Picotee and bull calf Buckeye. In 1857 Capt.

Brown organized and directed the notable importation from England listed on page 276, securing for his own herd the $3,025 cow Rachel 3d, the $1,325 roan heifer Western Lady and an interest in the bull King Alfred (14760). The Grove Park Herd was shown with more or less regularity at the Morgan and Sangamon County Fairs until the establishment of the Illinois State Fair in 1853 and the St. Louis Fair in 1856.

Capt. Brown's brother, Judge William Brown of Jacksonville, was a partner in some of these earlier operations, and Col. G. M. Chambers of Jacksonville was also associated with him in the purchase of stock brought from Ohio. His neighbor and kinsman, Hon. J. D. Smith, also began breeding Short-horns during this period, and at a somewhat later date Judge Stephen Dunlap of Morgan County founded a herd. Prior to 1840 Messrs. E. B. Hitt & Bro. introduced Short-horns into Scott County, and in that same year Messrs. Samuels and Forsythe brought in what was afterward the foundation herd of the Messrs. Dunlap. In 1853 Messrs. Calef and Jacoby shipped some good Short-horns into Illinois from Kentucky, the latter making a fine exhibit at the first Illinois State Fair. In this connection it may be stated that prior to 1856 Messrs. Calef and Jacoby had acquired and fed 100 head of high-grade Short-horn steers that

were marketed at an average weight of 1,965 lbs.—a fact which did much to attract the attention of Illinois farmers to the value of the blood. About this same time Mr. B. F. Harris of Champaign County collected a lot of 100 grade steers that were fed to the enormous average weight of 2,377 lbs. While such weights are not wanted at the present time, this feeding experiment served as a great advertisement for Short-horn blood. About 1854 Mr. John Huston, father of the late Rigdon Huston, introduced Short-horns into McDonough County, and the Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago also entered the list of breeders. The Wentworth Herd was one of the oldest in the Northwest. Its owner was a man of gigantic stature—familiarly known as "Long John"—who was prominent in the politics of the State of Illinois and amassed a large fortune in Chicago. He drew most of his foundation stock from the East, but bought also from his early Illinois contemporaries. His farm was located at Summit, Cook County. Mr. Wentworth maintained the herd continuously until his death, which occurred some fifteen years since, and a peculiar feature of his management was the fact that he was in the habit of putting a uniform price of $100 per head upon his crop of bulls irrespective of breeding or quality. With his customers it was "first come first served."

While we cannot undertake in the space at our command to particularize concerning all of the many herds established in Illinois in *ante-bellum* days, we may mention the following owners of registered stock, some of whom continued in the business for many years and achieved great reputation: Stephen Dunlap, J. G. Strawn, Elliot Stevenson, John P. Henderson and R. Pollock of Morgan County; R. H. Whiting, George Newman, Luther Martin and Godfrey & Sumner of Knox County; Truman Humphreys, Peoria County; J. C. Bone, William B. Smith & Bros. and H. H. Jacoby, Sangamon County; J. M. Hill, Cass County; J. H. Spears, J. W. Judy and James Purkapile of Menard County; E. L. Gilham of Scott County; George Barnett, Robert Milne and S. W. Randall of Will County; Davis Lowman of Stark County; A. G. Carle of Champaign County; S. S. Brown of Jo Daviess County; William Black of Greene County; A. Kershaw of Dupage County; The Bishop Hill Colony of Henry County; J. P. Reynolds and Ed Bebb of Winnebago County; Thomas Wray and D. B. Tears of McHenry County; Ralph Anderson, James Makepeace and S. Simpkins of Pike County; E. C. Marks of La Salle County; George M. Bedinger of McLean County; A. W. Bowen of Will County; D. J. Townsend, Kendall County; P. Hudson, Edwards County; Green & Davis

and W. Marks, La Salle County; Charles Merriam and S. W. Ball of Madison County; A. Pyle, St. Clair County; George Severs and W. W. Parrish, Kankakee County; Caleff & Jacoby, Piatt County; H. C. Johns, Macon County; Parks & Trundell, Mercer County; H. N. Cross, Jersey County; M. W. Riggs, Scott County; David Graft, Woodford County; and Messrs. Green, Paul & Wurts of McLean County.

Early Indiana breeders.—Short-horns were introduced into Indiana soon after the importations of the Ohio Co. in 1836, at several different points. The late Dr. A. C. Stevenson of Greencastle was the "Nestor" of Short-horn breeding in the "Hoosier" State. We have already referred (on page 275) to his importation from England, consisting of four heifers and two bulls, made in 1853. He had been interested in Short-horn cattle for some years prior to that date, having used the Ruby bull Monarch 717, that was bred in Kentucky in 1845. By both example and precept Dr. Stevenson never lost an opportunity to impress upon the farmers of his State the advantages of good blood, and he maintained his interest in the trade until his death, at a very advanced age, a few years since.

The late Gen. Meredith, who bought his Oakland farm adjoining Cambridge City, in Wayne County, in 1851, was one of the most prominent

of the early Indiana breeders, and afterward acquired international reputation for his herd. He was a native of North Carolina, but removed to Indiana about 1830. He was a man of notable physique, standing six feet seven inches in height, and for a number of years was one of the most conspicuous figures in the fraternity of American Short-horn cattle-breeders. His entire life was marked by that same determination and perseverance that impelled him when little more than a lad to make the toilsome journey from North Carolina over the mountains into the West on foot and after arriving to work for $6 per month cutting wood. He bought his first Short-horn bull in 1836, and from that time until his death, which occurred Oct. 21, 1875, he never lost his interest in the breed. He was closely associated with the leading breeders of his time, included among his earlier Short-horn-loving friends being such men as Samuel Thorne, Lewis G. Morris, Lewis F. Allen and Robert A. Alexander. The foundation cows for the Meredith herd were bought mainly in Kentucky. The first notable purchase of a bull was the Bates Wild Eyes imp. Balco (9918), the highest-priced bull of his family at the Kirklevington dispersion sale, mentioned on page 240. It was something of an undertaking to transport him from New York to Indiana in those days. A letter written by

his former owner, Col. Morris, accompanied Balco on the trip addressed to "Railroad and steamboat agents *en route* to Cambridge City," bespeaking special attention to the wants of "this very valuable bull."

Gen. Meredith was an exhibitor at the first United States Cattle Show, held at Springfield, O., in 1857, where a prize of $500 was offered for the best Short-horn herd. There were five herds in competition—two from Ohio, two from Kentucky and Gen. Meredith's from Indiana. There were five judges, two of which voted for the Indiana herd, two for the Ohio herd and one for the Kentucky herd. After two days' fruitless balloting the committee unanimously made the rather remarkable recommendation that no premium be bestowed, but that, instead, the money remain in the society's treasury! And it was so ordered. Gen. Meredith was considered a fine judge not only of cattle but of Southdown sheep, improved swine and high-class horses, and unquestionably rendered the farmers of the State of his adoption signal service along the line of live-stock breeding. He was a gallant soldier during the War of the Rebellion, commanding the famous "Iron Brigade" at the battle of Gettysburg. We shall have occasion a little further on to make references to some of the more valuable animals included in the Oakland Herd in its prime.

Thos. Wilhoit of Henry County was another of the Indiana pioneers whose herd achieved celebrity. He began with Short-horns in 1851, when he bought of Milton Thornburg of Wayne County two heifers and a bull. They were good cattle for that day, although unrecorded. It is related that Mr. Wilhoit paid $35 per head for these unregistered animals, and his neighbors and friends considered this pure extravagance and laughed at what they termed his folly. His experience with them was nevertheless so satisfactory that in later years he made several journeys to Kentucky, selecting animals approaching as nearly as possible his ideal as represented in the beef type. He bought four heifers from H. H. Hankins of Ohio and also purchased females from W. H. Richardson and the administrator of T. G. Sudduth of Kentucky, paying as high as $500 for single animals. Subsequently the Wilhoit herd developed into one of the best in the Western States, largely through the use of the Booth-bred Forest Richard and Scotch bulls, reference to which will be made further on.

Other enterprising men who helped to introduce the breed into Indiana were J. M. Woodruff of Johnson County, in whose hands Mr. R. A. Alexander placed the Woodburn Herd for safe-keeping during the Civil War; A. Root, Lake County; Chas. Lowder, Hendricks County;

W. W. Thrasher, Fayette County; J. D. Wilson, Greensburg; Alfred and Washington Hadley, Parke County; Smith Wooters, Union County; Jacob Taylor, Henry County; Joseph Allen, R. N. Allen and Messrs. Farrow of Putnam County; James Wright, Franklin County; Messrs. Lott and T. S. Mitchell, Jefferson County; Thos. E. Talbot, Jefferson County; John Owen, Monroe County; Levi Druley, George Davidson and L. F. Van Schoick of Wayne County; Eli Harvey, Addison Hadley and Sidney Hadley of Morgan County; W. I. Walker of La Porte County; J. W. L. Matlock, Abram Hoadley, V. Lingenfelter and Alfred Coffin of Hendricks County; Messrs. Scholfield, Johnson County; Joseph H. Hendricks and John R. Cravens, Jefferson County; Rockhill & Nelson and L. S. Bayless, Allen County; Nicholas Druley, Union County, and E. Pierce, Whitley County.

Pioneer breeders of Michigan.—In 1843 Mr. A. S. Brooks of Oakland County, who had removed to Michigan from New York several years previous, ordered sent from York State three heifer calves and a bull calf, all to be pure-bred Short-horns. With the cows came a lot of Merino lambs. After a perilous journey on the lake from Buffalo they were, through the carelessness of an attendant, turned loose in the streets of Detroit and were not located until three days afterward. They were then driven

from Detroit to Mr. Brook's farm. Some idea of the discouragement which attended early ventures of this sort in the West may be gleaned from the fact that one of his neighbors remarked after the arrival of this stock: "The calves are a very good lot, but the bull has evidently been fed on shortcake and honey. But I do not see what you wanted to bring those little lambs so far for. It would take a dozen of them to make a pot-pie." The critic was a man by the name of Chapman, and his was not the first instance on record where one who "came to scoff remained to pray." Mr. Chapman was the first to buy a Short-horn heifer calf from Mr. Brooks, for which he paid the munificent sum of $10! It must be remembered that this was an era of very low prices and scarce money in the West, and the fact that Mr. Brooks sold a calf for such a price fairly established his reputation as a cattle-breeder, for the simple reason that one could buy a cow at that period for the price named.*

The first Michigan State Fair was held at Detroit in 1849, and Short-horns were exhibited by Messrs. Brooks and Ira Phillips. The following year the show was held at Ann Arbor, and it is recorded that there were thirty-four head of Short-horns on exhibition distributed

* Paper by N. A. Clapp before the Michigan State Short-horn Breeders' Association, 1881.

among nineteen breeders. Some of these were, however, unable to present satisfactory evidences of pure breeding and were classed as grades. In 1851 the Short-horn exhibit had increased to thirty-seven head. In 1853 Mr. Brooks sold at auction his herd of non-pedigreed stock, and then brought from New York the bull Yonondeo 1116, sired by Old Splendor 767 of the Weddle stock. He also bought the yearling heifer Fatima, for which he paid $250, and in 1858 the imported Gwynne cow Camilla. These purchases were followed by the bull John o' Gaunt 1707½, a white, sired by imp. John o' Gaunt (11621) out of imp. Romelia, brought out from England by Morris & Becar in 1854. Soon after this it is stated that Mr. Brooks sold a pair of two-year-old Short-horn steers for the very gratifying price of $228.50. This was in 1860. Soon afterward he bred a very famous white heifer that attracted the attention of enterprising farmers throughout the entire State. She was fattened and bought by Mr. Wm. Smith of Detroit, with the expectation of exporting her to England for exhibition at the Smithfield Show. This project was not carried out, however, and she was slaughtered in Detroit. Imp. Camilla gave Mr. Brooks the bull Sunrise 4411. He was white in color, symmetrical in form, and of extraordinary handling quality. He remained at the head of the herd until five

years old, and his descendants were for many years much sought after by Michigan breeders.

In 1847 George W. Phillips of Romeo began breeding from cows descended from the importations of Messrs. Weddle and Newbold of New York, his first bull being Young Splendor 3611. In 1848 Edward Belknap of Jackson County founded a herd with the bull American Comet, a son of the Bell-Bates cow imp. Hilpa, at the head. Mr. Belknap's foundation cow was Estelle 2d, descended from Whitaker stock. Messrs. Moore of Kalamazoo County owned a few Short-horns in the early fifties. In 1857 Mr. D. M. Uhl of Ypsilanti appears as an exhibitor and breeder. About the same time Silas Sly of Wayne County engaged in the trade and was a successful showman at the Michigan State Fairs. In 1855 Mr. J. B. Crippen of Coldwater entered the lists and pushed the breed with vigor. He was quite an extensive breeder and did much to encourage the use of Short-horn bulls throughout the State. In the spring of 1857 William Curtis & Sons of Hillsdale County laid the foundation of a herd which afterward became very prominent in the State. In 1861 they bought the entire Crippen herd, and in 1864 secured the bull Llewellyn 6596 from J. O. Sheldon of New York. They afterward visited Kentucky and

purchased females of the Illustrious, Harriet, Young Mary, Young Phyllis and White Rose tribes, as well as the bull J. E. B. Stuart, that was shown with great success. Other Michigan breeders recording in Vol. V of the Herd Book, issued in 1861, were B. J. Bidwell of Tecumseh—who seems to have started his herd with cattle purchased mainly in Ohio and Kentucky; his foundation stock consisting largely of "Seventeens," Daisys (by Wild), Amelias, etc.—and M. Shoemaker of Jackson, whose Belleflowers (of the Pansy tribe) obtained a good local reputation. The latter also had the Estervilles of the E. P. Prentice (N. Y.) stock.

Amos F. Wood of Mason became interested in Short-horn breeding as early as 1852 in the State of New York before his removal to Michigan. In 1867 he brought to the latter State representatives of several well-known Eastern families, such as Pansy, by Blaize, and Bright Eyes, by Favorite. He bred these two families until 1872, when he added another Pansy and a Bloom heifer. He continued breeding from this stock until June, 1874, when they were sold at auction at an average of $271.50. Mr. Wood was a Short-horn enthusiast and afterward established another herd.

First Short-horns west of the Mississippi.—The first pedigreed Short-horn cattle taken west of the Mississippi River of which we have any

record were those with which the late N. Leonard founded his Ravenswood Herd in Cooper Co., Mo. This was in 1839, at which date Mr. Leonard bought from George Renick of Ohio the bull Comet Star 9676. It is of interest to note that this, probably the first pedigreed Short-horn bull ever seen in the trans-Mississippi region, was a white. He was a yearling, sired by imp. Comet Halley (1855) out of imp. Evening Star. Along with him came the heifer Queen, by imp. Acmon (1606) out of Lady Paley by Rantipole 885; second dam imp. Flora by son of Young Albion (15). For these the sums of $600 and $500 respectively were paid. They were shipped via steamer on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, being landed at Booneville at large expense for transportation. From these Mr. Leonard bred a number of fine cattle, and they, with their produce, were exhibited at the earliest Missouri fairs. Thus was the breed introduced into the farther West; the Ravenswood Short-horns commanding the admiration of the pioneer farmers of that period. In 1853 Mr. Leonard bought the bull Malcolm 10436, a red-roan descended from imp. Teeswater, by Belvedere. He proved a good sire. The first "State fair" held in Missouri occurred at Booneville in 1852, Mr. Leonard being an exhibitor and receiving many prizes. He continued to exhibit stock

at various fairs, always with success until the breaking out of the Civil War.

The early volumes of the herd book indicate that pure-bred Short-horns were owned in Missouri prior to and during the early days of the war by the following: Thomas S. Hutchinson, who was associated with Mr. Leonard; Elisha N. Warfield, Horace H. Brand and David Castleman of Cooper County; H. Larimore, Callaway County; James R. Hughes, Pettis County; Messrs. Brown, Saline County; James Doneghy, Jackson County; Messrs. Hubbell, Ray County; Lewis Bryan, Elmira; J. A. Talley, St. Charles County; B. S. Wilson, Booneville; W. D. McDonald, Gallatin; D. K. Pitman, St. Charles County, and Messrs. McHatton and Phillips of St. Louis County. At a little later period Messrs. H. V. P. Block of Pike County, Richard and William Gentry of Sedalia; C. E. Leonard, Jeff Bridgford, John G. Cowan, the Duncans, J. H. Kissinger and many others became prominent in the trade.

Foundation Stock in Iowa.—In the report of the ninth Iowa State Fair, which was held in 1862, it is stated that Judge T. S. Wilson of Dubuque was a breeder of Short-horns twenty years prior to that date, which would indicate that specimens of the breed were taken to Iowa as early as 1842. He exhibited at the fair mentioned a white bull called Rocket. At the first

Iowa State Fair, which was held at Fairfield in 1854, Mr. H. G. Stuart of Lee County and Timothy Day of Van Buren County exhibited Shorthorns, or "Durhams," as they were then commonly called in the West. In 1858 J. H. Wallace, at that time Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, published what he termed the Iowa Herd Book and continued it for a few years. An examination of these volumes shows no record of cattle calved prior to 1849, and most of them were bred in the early fifties. Col. E. W. Lucas of Iowa City bought a Shorthorn bull as early as 1845, and there is a record of a pure-bred bull having been taken into Muscatine County by Charles A. Warfield in 1841. These are the first references we have to the introduction of the breed into the "Hawkeye" State.*

So far as herd-book records reveal the facts, the first pure-bred Short-horn produced in the State of Iowa was the bull Marion 1833, registered as bred by and the property of Samuel Hollingsworth, Pilot Grove, Lee County, calved April 4, 1851, sired by Fremont 516 and tracing on dam's side to Lady Washington by Diomed, said to have been imported in 1837, but as to the facts connected with her importation all Short-horn records are silent. Mr. Hollingsworth seems to have owned several females be-

* We are indebted for these facts to Mr. H. W. Lathrop of Iowa City.

longing to this same Lady Washington family, which will be found recorded in the early volumes of the herd book. We should place the beginning of his work a few years prior to 1850.

Mr. Timothy Day of Van Buren County was one of the first to begin in a systematic way the breeding of registered Short-horn cattle in Iowa. He commenced about 1854, his foundation stock being obtained mainly from Kentucky, and consisted of animals descending from the importation of 1817. The earliest sires used in his herd seem to have been Fillmore 2855, a light roan, bred by E. G. Bedford and sired by the Louan show bull Perfection 810, and Star of the West 3469, a Mrs. Motte bull of Brutus J. Clay's breeding. He also seems to have used the bull Nicholas Jr. 752, a white, bred by Jere Duncan and sired by D'Otley 432, tracing to imp. Fashion. At least he recorded females in Vol. IV of the American Herd Book, entering them as bred by himself and sired by that bull. It is possible that he simply bought the dams in Kentucky in calf to this bull and recorded the progeny as his own breeding on account of their having been dropped in his possession. During the great extension of Short-horn breeding in the West, following the War of the Rebellion, the Day herd became one of the most prominent in

the Western States through the enterprise of Messrs. A. H. & I. B. Day, who purchased and bred some of the best cattle ever owned in the State of Iowa, and exhibited them with success in competition with the leading herds of the time.

Contemporary with the elder Day, Mr. H. G. Stuart of Lee County founded a herd and bred Short-horns in considerable numbers, descended mainly from cows of Kentucky breeding, a majority of them belonging to the "Seventeen" and Rose, by Skipton, families. One of his earliest bulls appears to have been the light roan Tom Claggett 2299, bred in Bourbon Co., Ky., by Peter Hedges. About this same date —1854—an organization known as the Ohio Stock-Breeding Co. operated quite largely in Ohio-bred Short-horns in Butler County, making their purchases mainly from the herds of Messrs. Dun, Harrold, Jacob Pierce and their contemporaries. They seem to have pushed their business with some vigor; at any rate they were enterprising enough to have prepared and inserted in Vol. III of the herd book, published in 1857, an illustration of their big red-and-white Caroline, by Dashwood, cow Quince, of James Dun's breeding. In this same volume of the herd book Peter Melendy of Butler County first appears as the owner of the Ohio-bred light-roan "Seventeen" cow Ar-

temesia 3d, whose bull calf of December, 1857 —Champion 2615—was sold to William Briden of Bremer County. Mr. Melendy seems to have first used the bull Young Colonel 3584, bred by John G. Dun of Ohio. He sold an Artemesia heifer, calved in 1858, to George Clark of Cedar Falls. Among the other owners of Short-horns in Iowa in the "fifties" were John Patterson of Burlington; B. N. Moore of Van Buren County; George Griffen of Monroe County; J. H. Majors of Mahaska County; John E. Teter of Jasper County, who owned a roan Ohio-bred Rose of Sharon cow that was calved in 1856; and W. Duane Wilson of Fairfield, who appears in Vol. III as the owner of an Ohio-bred Rosabella.

About 1860 a religious order holding 3,000 acres of good land in Dubuque County under the title of the Corporation of New Melleray* established a herd of Short-horns. They bred largely from stock tracing to the importation of 1817; one of their earliest bulls having been Emperor 3910, bred by Capt. James N. Brown of Illinois and sired by imp. King Alfred. One of their foundation cows was the roan Beauty Spot—a daughter of Mr. Warfield's Renick 903—bred in Kentucky in 1854. They also purchased a cow from Hon. J. D. Smith of Illinois, and another bred in 1854

*The Brothers making up this Catholic organization came originally from Ireland in 1831; establishing upon the fertile body of land secured in Dubuque County what is known as New Melleray Abbey.

from John P. Henderson of Morgan Co., Ill. It was from this corporation that "Uncle John" G. Myers of Washington County bought his first Short-horns in the early "sixties"; hauling them across country in wagons.

Such were the beginnings of the Short-horn trade in the great cattle-growing State, which perhaps now numbers within its borders more herds than any other State in the Union.

Early Wisconsin herds.—We have referred on page 276 to an importation made into Wisconsin direct from England by John P. Roe of Waukesha County in 1854. Mr. Roe bred from imp. Raspberry and other females for some years, his herd being a source of supply for the farmers of that part of the State. So far as we can ascertain, however, a start in Short-horn breeding had been made shortly before this importation; the earliest owners of registered stock in the State being Messrs. C. H. Williams of Baraboo and Lambert H. Kissam of Berlin, Marquette County. Mr. Kissam's operations do not appear to have been very extensive, but the Williams herd was maintained for many years and became prominent. G. W. Bicknell of Rock County appears in the herd book as an owner of registered Short-horns prior to 1860, as does also the late Richard Richards of Racine. Mr. Richards was a devoted admirer of improved farm stock, and secured his first Short-horns

from Northern Illinois herds and by purchase in Ohio. One of his first investments was the Rose of Sharon cow Camilla and her heifer calf, bought of Edward Bebb of Winnebago Co., Ill. These were of Harness Renick's (Ohio) sort. In the fourth volume of the herd book entries were made by Messrs. E. E. Elkins of Kenosha, A. G. Knight of Racine and C. F. Hammond of Fond du Lac County, all of whom owned Short-horns prior to 1859. During the war little was done in the way of extending the trade in this State, but Wisconsin took a prominent part in the great revival of interest in the breed that occurred immediately after the conclusion of peace.

Activity in the show-yard.—While it thus appears that the foundations of Short-horn breeding had been laid throughout the central corn belt of the Middle West prior to the Civil War, it was not until about 1865 that the business received impetus sufficient to enlist general attention. Quick to realize the advantage of public exhibitions as a means of bringing the breed to the notice of the farming community, enterprising men began, about the date mentioned, to seek for the best obtainable specimens for show-yard purposes. Conspicuous among those who came to the front in this line of work were the breeders of the State of Illinois. They had already taken the lead so

far as the new West was concerned when they made the importation of 1857, and they now began a campaign in behalf of Short-horns at the fairs that proved productive of far-reaching results, bringing to the support of the trade scores of new recruits whose liberal investments and enterprise spread the reputation of the Short-horn throughout the largest area of rich corn and blue-grass land in the world. Some of the more important of these show-yard operations leading up to the great "boom" of the "seventies" will now be noticed.

William R. Duncan and Minister 6363.—Mr. William R. Duncan, a Kentuckian who removed to McLean Co., Ill., about 1864, had bred cattle for many years in his native State, having had in service at one time in his Clark County herd Mr. Alexander's imp. Orontes 2d (11877), which he had hired in the fall of 1855 for one year at $655. He brought with him to Illinois a good lot of stock, including quite a number of Vanmeter Young Marys, Phyllises, etc., and also the roan Woodburn-bred bull Oxford Wiley 8753, sired by imp. Royal Oxford (18774) out of a Miss Wiley dam. This bull subsequently became the property of J. B. Ryburn of Bloomington. Mr. Duncan is chiefly distinguished, however, in connection with Western Short-horn history by reason of his exhibition of the show bull Minister 6363, bred

by R. A. Alexander, calved in 1863 and brought to Illinois by Mr. Duncan as a two-year-old in 1865. He was a strong-backed red, of great scale and fine style; indeed quite a typical specimen of the class of bulls then so popular in Ohio and Kentucky. He was sired by the Filbert Bell-Bates bull Lord Derby 4949* out of Minna 2d by imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730); second dam the red cow Minna by Bridegroom, which Mr. Alexander had imported from the herd of Mr. Fawkes of Farneley Hall.

Minister was not only one of the star show bulls of his day in Illinois but sired show stock, one of his best sons being the prize bull Royal Rose 12852, that was out of a Vanmeter Red Rose-Young Mary dam and sold at auction in 1874 for $1,000. Minister was also the sire of the roan Miss Leslie, a Young Mary that sold at Col. King's Dexter Park sale in 1874 along with her daughter by Gen. Napier for $4,020 to the late C. A. DeGraff of Minnesota. He was also the sire of the Young Phyllis show cows Pattie Moore, Pattie Moore 2d and Queen of the Meadows.

J. M. Hill's sale.—Among the earlier Illinois breeders who took an interest in the show-ring was Mr. J. M. Hill of Harristown. Like most

*Lord Derby was sired by Albion 2482, a white bull by imp. Grand Turk (12969)—a Bates-crossed Booth. Albion's dam was imp. Frances Fairfax, bred by Mr. Ambler and a half-sister to Mr. Cruickshank's noted stock bull Lord Raglan, by Crusade (7938).

of the other Western breeders of that day he had relied largely upon Kentucky for his breeding stock, and he not only bought some good cattle from the blue-grass country but had secured the services as herdsman of David Grant, who had been for a time in the employ of Geo. M. Bedford. Grant was a Scotchman, who had gone from Canada to Kentucky to feed show stock, and later on had charge of some of the most celebrated prize-winners ever shown in the West. Mr. Hill died suddenly at Quincy, Ill., while the Illinois State Fair of 1867 was in progress, and Nov. 20 of that year his herd was closed out at auction under the management of J. H. Pickrell as administrator.* Everything offered sold quickly at good prices. It was here that the 15th Duke of Airdrie was bought by Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago for $1,260. and "thereby hangs a tale." Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst, Can., wanted this bull and sent Simon Beattie to the sale to buy him. The bidding was mainly by Mr. Beattie and a stranger whose identity was unknown to any of the breeders present. The "unknown" had his

*The Grove Park Herd of James N. Brown & Sons had never failed to get the herd prize at the Illinois State Fair after the herd competition was inaugurated until 1867 at Quincy. At that fair J. H. Pickrell's herd was awarded the first prize both for aged animals and for young herd. Mr. Hill, who died on the grounds at the close of that show, won the second prizes on both herds. Hill had always said that he would just like to live long enough to beat Capt. Brown's herd, so that he really accomplished his object. He was sick when the show was made and died the next day, but he was told that his herd had beaten Mr. Brown's.

way in the matter, and after the Duke was knocked off to him presented credentials from Mr. Wentworth, who was one of the best-known men in the State. After the bull had been put on board the cars the buyer produced two cards, upon which were written in Mr. Wentworth's own handwriting these words: "If this 'green-horn' of an Irishman gets lost send this bull to John Wentworth, Chicago." The cards were tied to the Duke's horns, and it is needless to say he arrived safely at Summit Farm, where he did good service up to his fifteenth year. At this same sale Mr. D. McMillan of Ohio, whose herd was one of the foremost of that day, sent an unlimited order to buy the cow White Lady, a daughter of imp. Western Lady, for which Capt. James N. Brown had paid $1,325 at the Importing Co.'s sale in 1857, and secured her at $800.

J. H. Pickrell.—We now reach the point where consideration must be given to the work of Hon. J. H. Pickrell—the present editor of the American Short-horn Herd Book—formerly of Harristown, Ill., whose long and active identification with Short-horn interests in the United States calls for conspicuous recognition.

Mr. Pickrell descends from a Kentucky and Virginia ancestry. His father removed from Kentucky to Illinois in 1828, settling in Sangamon County. J. H. (or "Henry," as his friends

are fond of calling him) was born March 20, 1834, in this State. In regard to his earliest induction into the Short-horn trade we can do no better than quote the following characteristic account furnished by Mr. Pickrell himself:

"The month of September, 1859, found me in Kentucky for the purpose of attending the Bourbon County Fair at Paris (that was then said to be the oldest continuous fair in the United States) and the Kentucky State Fair, that was held in Lexington the following week. Arriving at Paris I took a room at the Bourbon House, expecting to occupy it during the week. Reaching the fair ground soon after dinner I found a large crowd in attendance. An Illinois gentleman who happened to be visiting in an adjoining county and had come to the fair recognized me and informed one of the directors that the President of the Macon Co. (Ill.) Fair was on the grounds. The Marshal was at once started around the amphitheater to call me. I responded, supposing that he had a telegram for me. He invited me into the ring and introduced me to the officers, who no doubt thought that Illinois must have been hard up for men when such a young one as I was should be chosen for such a position. I was older, though, when I resigned after nineteen years' continuous service. Whether they thought so or not I was heartily welcomed and royally entertained during my visit. At the close of the day's exhibition I was invited by two or three directors to go home with them. I at first declined, stating that I had my room secured for the fair. After some good-natured contention between them one of them remarked that he had one of the nicest nieces in the world and that she was going to his home for the night. The hotel room was given up, and you can guess which one of them I went home with.

"The next week the fair was held at Lexington. As Hon. Brutus J. Clay was President of both fairs and Mr. William Warfield one of the chief managers of the State Fair; and as the gentleman who had charge of the Bourbon County Fair, together with the young people I had met at Paris, were also in attendance, I began to feel that I was not so much of a stranger after all. The young ladies were nearly all daughters of prominent Short-horn breeders and were of course much interested in the awards, and we all indulged in guessing which would win the prizes. It was the largest and much the best display of Short-horns I had ever witnessed at a fair, and I had been quite successful in naming the

prize-winners. When the sweepstakes ring was called from thirty to forty cows and heifers put in an appearance. One of the young ladies remarked that she would bet that I could not name the winner. I asked her to name the stake. She laughingly said that she did not know what she had to bet unless it would be herself, so it was soon arranged that I should bet myself against her. She granted me the privilege of accepting the invitation that Mr. Warfield had tendered me of examining the animals before the awards were made. Upon returning to the amphitheater I named Emma Hickman (Vol. VIII, p. 838), that had just turned her two-year mark, and she won the blue ribbon and I won the girl and got the stakes. Of course it was a safe bet, for had she won I would have paid. It was my first and last bet, and, as getting married is a game of chance anyway, I have never been censured for making it. And as I had proved (to myself at least) that I knew a good one (cow, and girl, too) I concluded to make Short-horn breeding my business, and under the circumstances I do not think that even the Hereford or the 'doddie' men would wonder at my becoming a Short-horn breeder."

Sweepstakes 6230.—Mr. Pickrell's prominence in the Western Short-horn trade may be said to date from the year 1865, when he purchased from George M. Bedford of Kentucky the red-and-white Rose of Sharon bull Sweepstakes 6230 at $600 as a yearling. Mr. Bedford had bought the bull as a calf from his breeder, Abram Renick, for $150. Mr. Pickrell had previously seen Minister 6363 and liked him so well that he would have been willing to purchase him at a long price, but Mr. Duncan would not part with him. Sweepstakes had won a championship at the Bourbon County Fair as a yearling, having been "made up" for that show by the late John Hope, afterward prominent in connection with the Bow Park Short-horns in

Canada. Sweepstakes was sired by Mr. Renick's Airdrie 2478 out of Cordelia by Dandy Duke 2691, and therefore carried a double cross of Mr. Alexander's imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730). Mr. Bedford afterward regretted having sold the bull, but was induced to do so on account of his color. He had considerable white, and the Bedford herd at that time included quite a large proportion of light-colored cows and heifers. As the red fancy was even then asserting itself, and as Mr. Bedford had been offered by Mr. Renick an own brother to Sweepstakes that was darker in color, he parted with the bull to come to Illinois. It is related that when "Uncle Abe" Renick heard that Mr. Bedford had received $600 for Sweepstakes he decided that his Bourbon County contemporary should not get the calf that he had already priced at $150. Mr. Bedford went over at once to see about it and found Mr. Renick ill. The housekeeper, who was quite familiar with all of Mr. Renick's eccentricities, advised Mr. Bedford not to notice what the old gentleman had said, saying "old Abe never would do anything when he was sick." This did not satisfy Mr. Bedford, however, and he left and never secured the bull. Mr. Pickrell states that Mr. Bedford thereupon offered him the choice of his entire herd if he would leave Sweepstakes, but as he (Pickrell) was desirous of securing a first-class show bull he declined

to avail himself of this privilege and shipped the bull to Illinois.*

At the time Sweepstakes landed in Illinois Duncan's Minister was having it all his own way in the West, but Mr. Pickrell's purchase soon acquired rank over him. The first meeting of these two young bulls occurred at the Illinois State Fair at Chicago in 1866. Minister was a year older than Sweepstakes, and in their respective classes each received first prize, but in competition for a $100 bull chan

*The first Short-horn Mr. Pickrell purchased for breeding purposes was Lord Highland 4113, which came to the farm in August, 1860. In January, 1861, he brought from Kentucky Duke of Rockland 3785 and three young bulls and seven cows and heifers. They were good ones of "Seventeen" extraction. The next addition to the herd was in June, 1863, when purchases were made in Kentucky from William Warfield, the late James Hall and Maj. Duncan. In 1864 stock was bought from the herd of Capt. James N. Brown and James M. Hill of Illinois. In 1865 came Sweepstakes 6230 and the Phyllis cow Kate Lewis, of Ben F. Vanmeter's breeding—a cow that was good enough to win first prize at the Illinois State Fair in 1868, in competition with one of the best collections of cows ever seen in the West, besides many other prizes. Mr. Pickrell says: "Kate Lewis was one of the best specimens of a beef cow that I ever saw and at the same time was the best milk cow that was ever in my herd. We did not make formal tests then, as they do nowadays, to see the amount and quality of milk she would give, but I often measured it after a good big calf had finished nursing, and frequently we would get a wooden pail full. She was the dam of Baron Lewis 9484, that I sold for $3,000 (the first animal bred in Illinois that sold for that much). He was her third calf and she died of milk fever after he was produced." At this same time Princess Ann was purchased from B. J. Clay. She produced Princess Belle (Vol. VIII, page 516), a heifer that won a sweepstakes at the Illinois State Fair over all competitors at two years old. She unfortunately took the lump-jaw, and as medical aid failed to cure her was slaughtered and her skeleton was preserved and mounted and sent to the University of Illinois, at Champaign. This was at the beginning of the revival in prices, and these three animals cost, respectively, $600, $400 and $250. The price was thought by many to be exorbitant, but it did not turn out so. They proved to be a splendid investment. The principal addition to the herd in 1866 was made from Israel Pierce, whose stock came from the Messrs. Dun of Madison Co., O. This purchase was followed the next year by others from Messrs. John G. and W. D. Dun, seven from B. C. Bedford of Paris (Ky.) and five from the administrator's sale of the

pionship the Rose of Sharon was successful. The following week at St. Louis he again captured $300 in prizes. These victories were repeated at the same shows in 1867, $600 in money being awarded the Pickrell bull. Of the four large prizes shown for by these two bulls during the years of 1866–1867, aggregat-

late J. M. Hill, held in November of that year. In 1868 Hannibal 6838 was purchased. Imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730) was his grandsire, great-grandsire and great-great-grandsire.

In December, 1868, Baron Booth of Lancaster 7585 and Prairie Blossom, Vol. IX, page 879 (from the herd of J. O. Sheldon, Geneva, N. Y.), were added. In 1869 some cows were purchased from Thomas Warfield of Macon Co., Ill. In the lot was the mother of Lord Highland 4113. Her first calf after coming i... the herd was Daisy Booth, by Baron Booth of Lancaster, that sold for $1,310 as a yearling. In this purchase also was Bride 15th (Vol. X, page 521), that produced Lady Bride, that sold at public auction for $3,850, and afterward won every prize she showed for. Another noted cow that came about that time was Lady Fairy 12th, from Mr. Warfield's herd, and Princess Royal 5th, from B. J. Clay's herd. One or two animals were added in 1870. In 1871 some Lady Elizabeths were bought from T. C. Stoner, Macon County, who had bought them from the herd of the Messrs. Hamilton of Kentucky. In this lot was a calf, Maggie Ellen (Vol. XI, page 861), by Baron Booth of Lancaster, that was sold to the Government of Japan for $1,000, one of the first lot of cattle ever known to have been exported to that country.

Mr. Pickrell displayed a fondness for the excitement of the show-yard at an early age. In the spring of 1840 his grandfather gave him a sucking mare colt, and although the boy was but six years old at the time he rode the dam to Springfield, exhibited the colt and took first prize, which was a big silver spoon, marked "Sangamon County Agricultural Society, 1840." Mr. Pickrell has that token of his early show-ring prowess yet. The first year that he owned a Short-horn (1851) he made an exhibit and won a prize. The next year he showed at Macon, Logan and Sangamon County (Ill.) Fairs. His career at the Illinois State Fair commenced in 1853 and continued for many years, in the course of which he visited as an exhibitor various other State fairs, including Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, and never missing the St. Louis show when they had a fair at that city. Deducting amounts paid for transportation, feed, etc., he received during the nine years from the fall of 1866 to the fall of 1874 $9,120 in prizes, and it may also be added that during the first fifteen years he bred Short-horns he received from other breeders $2,570 for the use of bulls, a certain indication that they were good ones.

Mr. Pickrell says: "Just for curiosity at one time I computed the period of gestation of 100 cows in my herd. The shortest period was 256 days and the longest 296 days (both cow calves), the average being 283 days."

ing in value $1,000, Sweepstakes gained three, possessing a value of $900. At the Illinois State Fair of 1868 Sweepstakes won the $200 prize offered for bull with five of his get. In brief he was the ranking bull of the breed in the West for the years mentioned. He was closer to the ground than Minister, possessed fine finish, ample substance, and good depth and quality of flesh. He had been well handled from the time Mr. Hope had first fitted him, and proved an exceedingly useful stock-getter, leaving many valuable calves in the Pickrell herd.* He was finally sold to Mr. G. J. Hagerty of Ohio, in whose hands he added still further to his laurels, siring among other choice stock there the show heifers Blue Belle 14th and Bonnie Belles 7th and 13th.

Gen. Grant 4825.—While Kentucky was the chief source of supply for the early Illinois, Indiana and Missouri herds, it remained for Ohio to contribute to the West one of the greatest all-around show and breeding bulls of American production ever owned in the West-

*After the Hill dispersion sale Mr. Pickrell had engaged David Grant to take charge of his stock, and that capable feeder and herdsman was identified with the great triumphs of Mr. Pickrell's show herds most of the time until 1875, and it is not too much to say that a large share of the success attained was due to "Davy's" fidelity and good judgment.

George Story was also at Mr. Hill's at the time of the proprietor's decease. His brother William Story came to Mr. Pickrell's in time to fit Sweepstakes and the rest for the shows of 1867. He was also from Canada and had been working with sheep with William Miller. It is needless to say that William was a proud lad when his pets won first prize that year over the Hill cattle brought into the ring by Grant and George Story.

ern States—the far-famed Gen. Grant 4825. Few bulls can boast a longer list of show-yard honors, and no other sire ever used in the State left a legacy more valuable than the daughters of Gen. Grant proved to be in leading Western herds. Calved in 1862 in the herd of D. McMillan of Xenia, this remarkable bull was shown for five years by his breeder at the leading fairs of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois with but one defeat. Passing into the hands of Mr. J. H. Spears of Tallula, Ill., in 1867, he not only continued to carry prizes at the Illinois, Iowa and St. Louis shows but sired some of the best cattle the West has ever known.

Gen. Grant came of a noble ancestry. His sire was the $3,000 bull imp. Starlight (see page 252), one of the best bulls ever owned in the State of Ohio. His dam was Mr. McMillan's great show cow Jessie (winner of more first and championship prizes at leading Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky fairs from 1860 to 1867 than any other cow of her day), by Starlight 2d 2259. It thus appears that Gen. Grant was the product of mating a son and a daughter of old imp. Starlight. The youngster grew to be a remarkably compact bull, with the general appearance at first glance of being somewhat undersized; but in good flesh he would tip the beam at 2,400 lbs. His head was good—perhaps a little too masculine to fill the

eye of some; but "sweet" heads are not specially to be desired in breeding bulls. His eye was remarkably mild, his neck short, his shoulders smooth and his chine and back good. He was rather high at root of tail and wanted filling at the flank; but he was well balanced in essential points, had a mellow hide and one of the silkiest coats of hair ever seen. In disposition he was so quiet that a child could handle him, in this respect resembling his great-grandsire Mario, a bull that Judge Jones states never required a nose-ring.

Of the career of Gen. Grant in the show-ring it is scarcely necessary to speak at length. In the hands of Mr. McMillan he was exhibited in Ohio and Indiana up to and including his fifth year, and in all that time met with but one defeat.* Passing into the possession of Mr. Spears he was shown with his get all over the West, capturing the highest honors in competition that would astonish some exhibitors at the

*An amusing incident occurred one year when Mr. Spears exhibited Gen. Grant at the head of his herd at the Illinois State Fair at Peoria. He was the oldest and perhaps the largest bull in the ring at the head of a herd. As the regularly-appointed committee failed to respond to the call the superintendent concluded that he would send in a committee composed of strangers to the exhibitors. As there was a big show on this action rather startled the exhibitors. When the "unknowns" started in Mr. Byram of Abingdon, Ill., who was showing his mother's herd, said to Mr. Spears: "Who's that committee?" Mr. Spears looked a long time, and not knowing any of them said: "I do not know, but *I think they are a lot of shoemakers and tailors.*" When after examining the herds they brought the first-prize ribbon to Mr. Spears Mr. Byram said: "What do you think of them now?" "Well," said Spears, "I reckon they thought my bull's hide would make more shoes than any bull in the ring."

present day. Often ten or twelve first-class herds and twenty to forty animals would show in single rings, and all of them good ones. He was the first-prize bull calf at the Ohio State Fair of 1862; sweepstakes winner at same show, 1863; first in his class same year at Wayne Co. (Ind.) and Indiana State Fairs; first and sweepstakes at same fairs, 1864; first prize and sweepstakes at the Ohio State Fair, 1865; first prize and sweepstakes and gold medal as prize bull with five of his calves at Indiana State Fair in 1866, and at head of prize herd at same fair; first, with five of his calves, and at head of prize herd at Ohio State Fair, 1866. In the year 1865 he stood at the head of the herd awarded first prize at the Iowa and Illinois State Fairs. He was repeatedly awarded the first prize at many county fairs in Central Illinois, won first prize at St. Louis and first with five of his get at the Illinois State Fair at Peoria in 1873.

In the herd of Mr. McMillan Gen. Grant proved a most valuable sire, two of his get, Mignonette and Wenona, bringing respectively $3,800 and $3,000 at his great sale soon to be mentioned. As to what he did in Illinois we can do no better than to quote the language of Mr. Spears: "He was a sure and good server, and, allow me to say, the best and most uniform breeder I ever saw or ever expect to see.

He never got a calf in all his long career but what would readily sell at a first-class price; while as a show bull and getter of show animals he stands unrivaled." At Mr. Spears' great sale of 1875 the Nelly Bly family, largely the get of Gen. Grant (tracing to imp. Lady Elizabeth by Emperor), were pronounced by many of the most prominent breeders of Kentucky and other States the best family of cows they had ever seen together, and the fine average of over $1,500 was attained in the sale-ring that day.* Prominent among the Nelly Blys may be mentioned the 5th and 7th of the family, the latter a grand breeder and show cow and sold for $2,000. Of his bull calves the most noted that we now recall were Mr. Kissinger's famous Starlight 11018, Duke of Forest Hill (never beaten in the show-ring except by bulls got by Gen. Grant) and Major Story. The two latter were shown at all the leading fairs of the West, usually winning first and second. A wonderful show calf also was Major Jones,

* Col. James W. Judy of Tallula, Ill., the veteran auctioneer who made this sale, in response to a query as to the character of these cattle, under date of Feb. 4, 1898, said: "The Nelly Blys bred by Mr. Spears were a grand family of cattle—good feeders, good milkers and very prolific and almost invariably good colors and very uniform in their general make-up, which was very neat, and I think many of their sterling qualities were largely due to the blood of Gen. Grant. He was a low-down, well-proportioned, blocky bull; a yellow or pale red, with no white; solid red, with a remarkably mellow hide and as fine a coat of silky hair as I ever saw on a bull, and was a very uniform and regular breeder, and was a great factor in spreading the fame of the Spears Nelly Blys—in fact did more for the reputation of Mr. Spears' herd of Short-horns than any bull he ever owned, the 21st Duke of Airdrie not excepted."

IMP. BARON BOOTH OF LANCASTER 7585.

that during a whole fall campaign of State and county fairs (including St. Louis) was never beaten, taking sixteen first prizes—and we believe every time by a unanimous vote of the awarding committee—in rings where there were often twenty or more competitors. It is idle to attempt to say which were most uniformly good of the get of Gen. Grant—his bulls or his heifers. Mr. Spears was never able to decide, and Mr. McMillan often said, after the bull came West, that for uniformity of breeding he had never known the General's equal. He died at Mr. Spears' Forest Hill Farm at the ripe age of fourteen years.

Baron Booth of Lancaster.—We now have to note an epoch-marking event. Mr. Pickrell had parted with Sweepstakes and Spears was triumphant with Gen. Grant. The desire to gain honors in the show-ring now asserted itself actively throughout the West. Leaders in the trade sought in ever direction for heavy show-yard timber. While the Kentucky and Ohio-bred cattle and their descendants were contending among themselves for the mastery in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst, Can., began a series of importations destined to produce marked changes in the prevailing channels of trade. In 1867 his agent, that fine judge of a good Short-horn, the late Simon Beattie, selected

and brought out by the steamship Austrian from Glasgow to Montreal a cow and a bull calf that proved to be makers of history. One was Rosedale; the other, Baron Booth of Lancaster 7535. Of the former we shall have more to say later on. Of the latter we must now speak as a new force in the progress of the breed in the Western States. Greater cows than Rosedale may have trod American show-yards. Greater Short-horn bulls than Baron Booth of Lancaster may have "starred" the great show circuits of the Nation. History has failed, however, to record the names of any such. The Baron came from Scotland. He was bred by G. R. Barclay of Fifeshire and was got by Baron Booth (21212)* out of Mary of Lancaster—one of a set of triplets bred from the herd of Amos Cruickshank of Sittyton—by Lord Raglan (13244). His second dam was Lancaster 25th (of same derivation as Mr. Cruickshank's Lavenders—from Wilkinson of Lenton) by Matadore (11800), a bull that was a brother to Mr. Alexander's imp. Mazurka, by Harbinger. Mr. Cochrane exhibited the youngster as a yearling at Montreal, Hamilton and at

*Baron Booth was bred by Mr. R. S. Bruere of Braithwaite Hall, Yorkshire. He was got by Prince George (13510) out of Vesper by King Arthur (13110), and was bought by Mr. Barclay when a two-year-old for $1,000. He was the sire, among other noted animals, of the $6,000 bull imp. Cherub; Star of Braithwaite; the great show heifer Booth's Lancaster, Booth's Seraphina, and the bull Knight of Warlaby, used by Messrs. Hunter in Canada.

the New York State Fair in 1868. At each show he won first in his class and headed the winning herd. A scale of points was used in the judging at the York State Fair, and Baron Booth was credited with 950 out of a possible 970 points; 1,000 being counted as perfection in a female, 30 points being allowed for udder.

Through Wm. Miller of Canada, afterward of Storm Lake, Ia., Mr. Pickrell learned of the wonderful young bull Mr. Cochrane had flashed upon the public in Canada and the East, and in company with W. R. Duncan visited Hillhurst. They found the bull even better than they had anticipated, and for a consideration of $1,550 Mr. Pickrell secured him for the Harristown Herd.* He was brought to Illinois by Mr. Miller, who with characteristic thrift ran the gauntlet of the customs with a valuation of $100 on the bull. The new arrival was installed in his new position in January, 1869, where he remained in service until his death, which occurred while *en route* to the Illinois State Fair of 1873. It is doubtful if a grander-backed bull has ever been produced by the Short-horn breed. His top from crest to tail-root was the wonder of his time. Such breadth

* Duncan bought a yearling heifer on this same trip out of Rosedale by a Duke bull, concerning which "Willie" Miller says: "The sire was emphatically *bad* and *impressive*. I believe the heifer never bred, which was just as well, for she was a bad one."

and depth and evenness of flesh had not before been seen in the West, and his smoothly-covered hips were something of a revelation to those who had been accustomed to the roughness often observable at the "hooks" in the leading herds of that date. He was a bull of magnificent substance, possessing great depth of chest and was heavily filled behind the shoulders. That he was a kindly feeder is well shown by the following figures: When he went into herdsman David Grant's hands in January, 1869, he weighed 1,580 lbs.; April 28, 1,730 lbs.; June 16, 1,810 lbs.; Aug. 31, 1,965 lbs.; Feb. 22, 1870, 2,170 lbs.; July 1, 1870, 2,290 lbs.; Sept. 2, 2,400 lbs., and at full maturity 2,600 lbs. He at once took and held a commanding position in the show-ring, and was never beaten, as a sire shown with his progeny. It must be remembered that we are now dealing with the days of the battles of the giants of the Western arena; that the "all-star" combination of Col. William S. King, the like of which has possibly not since been seen in America, was on the road; that Gen. Grant and Tycoon were in the field; that ten to twelve herds often entered the competition; that sometimes thirty to forty animals were engaged in a single ring. To have been the most successful bull of this golden age of the Western shows is sufficient to stamp Baron Booth of Lancaster as the

greatest Short-horn of his day and generation on this continent.

The Baron began his career as a show bull in the United States at the Ohio State Fair of 1869 at Toledo, Mr. Pickrell having shipped his Illinois cattle to that point, where he met great competition, eleven herds competing in the Short-horn class. Daniel McMillan of Ohio had been winning the herd prize at the Buckeye show for so many years that it was considered rather presumptuous on the part of an Illinois breeder to beard the lion in his den in this manner. On the morning of the show Mr. Pickrell would have been very willing to have divided the money with McMillan, but before night he had been awarded the $200 prize for best herd, the Baron also receiving first prize in his class and the $100 bull championship. The McMillan herd was very celebrated at this date, being headed by the Canada-bred Plantagenet 6031, and included some of the best of the Jere Duncan (Kentucky) Louans and other good sorts. Mr. Pickrell had visited it before the Toledo show, and then went to Kentucky to attend the Bourbon County Fair. Mr. McMillan asked him to examine the Kentucky herds carefully to see if he thought it would pay to send the Ohio show herd to that State, Mr. Pickrell reported favorably and the McMillan herd was so exhibited, and with success.

The Ohio cattle were then shipped to the Toledo and afterward to the Peoria (Ill.) Fair, being defeated at both points by the Pickrell herd. Soon after these shows the Pickrell and Spears herds came together at the Illinois State Fair at Decatur. Messrs. McMillan and Charles Fullington, who were both noted Ohio breeders of that date, were present as visitors, and, desiring to honor them, the superintendent placed them upon the committee, to which, of course, nobody could object, although under the circumstances it was scarcely fair, as Mr. Spears had purchased Gen. Grant from Mr. McMillan and the bull's dam, Jessie, had been bred and owned by Mr. Fullington. They gave the Spears herd the prize. After the awards had been made the gentlemen passed up to the amphitheater, where Mrs. Pickrell and her sister, Miss Bedford, who lived in Kentucky, were stationed, and of course the award was discussed in the presence of the ladies; whereupon Miss Bedford remarked that she was "getting scared." She "didn't know Kentucky was getting so far behind. An Ohio herd went South and beat everything there was in Kentucky. This same herd then goes to the Ohio State Fair and an Illinois herd comes along and defeats it. Then the following week the very herd that beat the Ohio herd is beaten by another Illinois herd." So she thought Illinois

was getting clear ahead of Kentucky and was getting a *little* ahead of Ohio. All of which rather annoyed the Ohio breeder and incidentally foreshadowed the future. At this same show Baron Booth of Lancaster was so unfortunate as to be turned down to third place in the class for two-year-old bulls, first prize going to 25th Great Republic, owned by the Shakers and shown by John Martin, and second prize to a bull called Sucker Boy shown by Harvey Sodowsky of Vermilion Co., Ill. Neither of these bulls cut any figure in subsequent showings, and the committee that did the work was severely criticised.

In 1870 Baron Booth was first-prize and champion bull at Quincy, Ill., at the Iowa State Fair and at the Illinois State Fair, champion at St. Louis, first and champion at Canton, and stood at the head of the groups that won the $100 championship for best display at the Iowa Show and the $100 prize for the bull showing five best calves at the Illinois State Fair. In 1871 he was first and champion at the Illinois State Fair, first at St. Louis, and at the head of the first-prize herd at same show, besides winning numerous firsts and championships at local fairs for himself and get. In 1872 he was again first and champion at the Illinois State Fair, won the $200 bull sweepstakes at St. Louis and was everywhere first with his get. In fact he was

never defeated in showing with his progeny, and during these four years gained for the Pickrell herd prizes aggregating in value over $4,000 cash.*

As a stock-getter he "nicked" especially with cows and heifers by Mr. Renick's old Airdrie 2478 and those by the 11th Duke of Airdrie 5533. It was a cross upon an Airdrie cow that gave Mr. Pickrell Baron Lewis, a bull that defeated his sire for the bull championship at an Indiana State Fair and was the first bull ever bréd in Illinois that commanded a price of $3,000. Another Airdrie "nick" was the phenomenal Lady Bride, that sold for $2,850 and walked through the Illinois, Iowa and Missouri shows an undefeated heifer. Among the great Baron Booths out of 11th Duke of Airdrie dams may be mentioned Louan Hill's 4th and 5th and Caroline 15th, all noted show animals.

* Mr. Pickrell entered a competition at Canton, Ill., in 1870, where $500 was offered for the best display of not less than ten nor more than twenty head. He had Baron Booth of Lancaster at one end of a string of eighteen head of nice cows and heifers and at the other end of the line had the Baron's best son, Baron Lewis. Mr. Dunlap of Jacksonville showed ten head and was awarded first prize. The relative values of the competing lots may be judged from the fact that Mr. Dunlap made a sale the following year at which his ten prize-winners brought a total of $2,700 and were considered well sold at that. Mr. Pickrell sold Baron Lewis alone for $3,000 and had his sire and eighteen cows and heifers left.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BIRTH OF A "BOOM."

While the breeders of the Central West were successfully extending the Short-horn power in the Upper Mississippi Valley States, largely through the medium of impressive show-yard displays, operations were under way in England and the East that were soon to stir the trade to its very depths. Prior to the appearance in the West of imp. Baron Booth of Lancaster the Duke of Airdrie-crossed cattle—mainly of Alexander, Bedford, Renick, Warfield, Vanmeter and Duncan origin—practically held undisputed possession of the field. Aside from Gen. Grant there were but few great show cattle that did not carry some percentage of the blood and show more or less of the character of the Woodburn Duke. Daniel McMillan of Ohio had, it is true, headed his show herd with the Canada-bred Plantagenet 6031, but that bull was got by Oxford Lad (24713), bred by J. O. Sheldon of New York from imp. Duke of Airdrie's sire imp. Duke of Gloster (11382) out of a Bates Oxford cow, so that he also fell within the rule that the Bates-

crossed Short-horns were the ruling ring-side power. The American-bred cows, with which the Bates blood had "nicked" so kindly, were possessed, as a rule, of sound constitution and ample scale, and among them were many extraordinary milkers. Some of them were more or less lacking in refinement of character. Under these circumstances it is easy to understand how the Bates cross acquired public favor; the prepotent, fine-styled, level-lined bulls of that strongly-bred type stamping neatness and finish wherever their impressive seal was set.

"Royal" honors for Bates cattle.—On the other side of the Atlantic, while Booth and Towneley had been doing most of the winning at the shows, certain wealthy and enthusiastic followers of the fortunes of the Bates-bred tribes had occasionally tried conclusions with their rivals at the National shows with good success. The Earl of Feversham was first at the Chester Royal of 1858 with 5th Duke of Oxford (12762).* At the Leeds Royal of 1861 Col. Gunter won high honors, gaining first in the cow class with Duchess 77th over animals shown by Richard Booth and Lady Pigot. He was also first in three-year-old heifers with

*Speaking of this event Richard Gibson says: "This was my first Royal, and the impression left upon my mind by 5th Duke of Oxford has never been obliterated. He was large and carried lots of flesh. The way he moved and the air of conscious superiority he assumed I have never forgotten."

Duchess 78th—twinned with Duchess 79th, that was placed fourth in same class; Richard Booth's Soldier's Bride being second. In yearling heifers Gunter was first with Duchess 83d. It soon became evident, however, that the stock would not successfully withstand forcing for this purpose, and the show business was not persistently pursued. Gunter had started in 1853 with Duchesses 67th and 69th, both white, and Duchess 70th, red-and-white, and soon became the only possessor of the tribe in England.

Duchesses exported to England.—In the spring of 1861 Samuel Thorne visited England and was besought on all sides for Duke and Oxford bulls. Accordingly, he sent over soon afterward the roan 3d Duke of Thorndale 2789, the roan 4th Duke of Thorndale 2790, the white 5th Duke of Thorndale 3488, the red Imperial Oxford 4905, and the heifer 4th Lady of Oxford. The 5th Duke sickened on the voyage and died in Queenstown harbor, but the rest sold quickly after landing at Liverpool at prices varying from 300 to 400 guineas each in gold. Of these the 4th Duke of Thorndale and Imperial Oxford acquired great celebrity in England as sires. The former was bought by Mr. Hales at 400 guineas and earned that amount in fees alone during the first two seasons. At Mr. Hales' sale in 1862 he was taken for the Marquis of Exeter at 410 guineas after a sharp con-

test with Col. Gunter, who subsequently acquired the bull (in 1867) at 440 guineas. He was maintained in service at Wetherby until his death at ten years of age in 1869. The 4th Duke was sired by Duke of Gloster (11382) out of Duchess 66th, and enjoyed with the 7th Duke of York (17754) the distinction that attached at that time to the fact that the pair were the only "pure" Duchess bulls in England. Of his career abroad Mr. Thornton writes:

"The stock left by this bull is not only numerous but valuable, showing the style and character for which the blood is remarkable. Probably no bull earned more money in single fees. In appearance he was a fine-looking animal; his head and crest were magnificent, his hind quarters long and good, but the tail-head was rather too high. His shoulders, which were perhaps a little upright, made him appear somewhat deficient behind them, and the great length of his quarters detracted from his middle. In hair, quality of flesh, and in grandeur of style and carriage he was wonderfully good."

One of the 4th Duke of Thorndale's English-bred heifers from a Cambridge Rose dam gave rise to what is known as the Thorndale Roses, the original heifer of that name being sold privately in 1864 for 200 guineas to Mr. Betts. Her half-sister, The Beauty, by Puritan (9523), for which Mr. Jonas Webb gave 160 guineas at the Cobham Park sale, was bought by Lord Braybrooke at Webb's sale of 1863 in calf with Heydon Rose, which in the hands of his lordship founded a costly family bearing her name. Nine descendants of The Beauty at the Webb

sale made 1,253 guineas; one bull, Lord Chancellor (20160), afterward a Royal winner, bringing 400 guineas.

Imperial Oxford was extensively used upon the Grand Duchesses, being the sire of the famous Grand Duchess 17th. 4th Lady of Oxford also acquired renown, not only as a breeding animal, but in the show-yard as well. In 1862 Mr. Thorne sent to England Lord Oxford 3091, 2d Lord Oxford, Bishop of Oxford, and Duke of Geneva 3858 of J. O. Sheldon's breeding. These also brought high prices, 600 guineas being obtained for the latter. The Duke entered the English show-yard with success and became very famous in the Bates Short-horn breeding ranks, dying the property of Lord Penrhyn in 1867. These shipments were followed by the exportation by Ezra Cornell* of Ithaca, N. Y., of the young bull 3d Lord of Oxford 4958, bred by Mr. Thorne; that also sold on the other side for 600 guineas.

Early in the "sixties" Mr. R. A. Alexander exported to England 2d Duke of Airdrie (19600), 5th Duke of Airdrie (19601) and the

* Mr. Cornell, who was the munificent founder of Cornell University, had made an importation of Bates cattle from England, in 1863, consisting of two Fidget heifers (Bell-Bates), and a Kirklevington from C. W. Harvey. He maintained a herd of Short-horns for a number of years; the pedigrees of most of which may be found in Vols. VIII to XVI of the herd book.

Among other Eastern breeders who were becoming prominent in Short-horn breeding about this time were Messrs. A. B. Conger, T. L. Harison, George Butts and Messrs. Wadsworth of New York; Messrs. Winslow and A. W. Griswold of Vermont; Augustus Whitman of Massachusetts and B. Sumner of Connecticut.

6th Duke of Airdrie (19602). These all represented outcrosses upon the Duchess tribe. The 2d Duke was a roan sired by the Duchess-crossed Booth bull imp. El Hakim (15984). He was calved in the fall of 1856 and in 1859 was awarded a $1,000 championship at the St. Louis Fair. He was a bull of marked excellence, and became the property in England of Messrs. C. Howard of Biddenham and J. Robinson of Clifton Pastures. The 5th Duke was also a roan, calved in the spring of 1859. He was sired by a bull called Lord Languish (20188), that had been bred at Woodburn from imp. 2d Duke of Athol and imp. Lydia Languish, by Duke of Gloster (11382); a cow that traced in the maternal line to the herd of Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk. The 5th Duke was used by Mr. T. Barber of Sproatley Rise. The 6th Duke of Airdrie was a red, dropped in the spring of 1860 by 2d Duchess of Airdrie to a service by the white bull imp. Albion, son of imp. Grand Turk (12969) and Fawkes' Frances Fairfax. The breeding of these bulls and the fact of their exportation shows that the fashion for cattle bred strictly in the Bates line did not receive the countenance of the broad-minded proprietor of Woodburn, and that fresh blood in Mr. Bates' favorite family was not deemed an objection in the minds of at least a portion of the English Short-horn breeding public at that date. Imp.

Albion was also exported back to England along with these Dukes of Airdrie.

The Grand Duchesses. — A very famous branch of the Duchess tribe, descended from Mr. Bates' Duchess 51st, had been founded in England under the name of Grand Duchesses. They originated with Mr. S. E. Bolden of Springfield Hall, Lancashire, who sought to correct what he regarded as the faults of the Bates type by means of fresh crosses. Accordingly he introduced extraneous blood through the medium of the bulls Cherry Duke (12589), Prince Imperial (15095) and 2d Duke of Bolton (12739). The two latter carried Booth blood; the Prince having for dam Bridecake of the Bliss tribe, and the latter running to Richard Booth's Fame. While the family attained great reputation, and produced some extraordinary individual animals, such as Grand Duke 3d (16182) and that remarkable cow Grand Duchess 17th, by Mr. Thorne's Imperial Oxford (18084), some of the partisans of Bates breeding have strenuously denied that the outcrosses really did anything for the vitality of the stock. The fact nevertheless remains that in later years the so-called "pure" Duchesses became totally extinct, and had it not been for the Airdrie and Grand Duchesses, both of which carried Booth outcrosses, Mr. Bates' favorite family would have disappeared.

Mr. Bolden had sold in 1860 twenty head of Bates Waterloos at an average of £92; Sir Curtis Lampson giving 165 guineas for Waterloo 20th. In 1862 he disposed of his entire herd, including the Grand Duchesses, to Mr. Atherton, who soon afterward parted with the Grand Duchess family, consisting of nine cows and four bulls, to Mr. Hegan of Dawpool at private sale for the lump sum of £5,000. Three of these cows proved barren, and after Mr. Hegan's death in 1865 the tribe—by that time numbering seventeen head, of which twelve were females and five bulls—sold at a memorable auction held at Willis' rooms in London. The Thorndale bull Imperial Oxford had been used in the herd and was also included in this sale. It had been Mr. Hegan's desire to close the lot out as a whole, and it was understood that the Hon. Col. Pennant had offered £6,000 for the twelve females. This was perhaps the first case on record where cattle were sold at auction without the animals being in the presence of the bidders. The stock had been previously examined at Dawpool.

The sale proved thoroughly sensational in many respects, as is shown by the comments of the London press at that time. From the *Illustrated News* we quote:

"A perfect bridal lunch greeted the congress of about 120 leading Short-horn men—peers, M. P.s, clergymen and laymen—who attended to see the great battle at Willis' rooms over the eighteen

Grand Dukes and Duchesses. Lord Feversham was in the chair, supported by Gen. Hood (who came, like several other members of Council, direct from Hanover Square), and the Bates men made up a most imposing array, while Mr. Torr and Mr. Thomas Booth were at the head of the great rival house of 'the red, white and roan.' The noble chairman declared his Kirklevington faith in such unwavering fashion that the Booth men complained he rather ignored Bridecake's share in the Grand Duchess pedigree."

Mr. E. L. Betts of Preston Hall, Kent, bought the whole herd of Grand Duchesses, which were sold in "blocks of three." For the first trio he paid 1,900 guineas; for the second, 1,300 guineas; for the third, 1,800 guineas, and for the fourth, 1,200 guineas; also securing Imperial Oxford to accompany them at 450 guineas. The Grand Dukes were scattered; the Duke of Devonshire buying Grand Duke 10th at 600 guineas. The London *Times* said on the following day:

"The splendor of such an event almost pales the strongest blaze that can be got up by agricultural societies. There is no such test of value, no such triumph of enterprise as that which is obtained without shows and judges and prizes in the auction-room. Here is a plain commercial proof of what can be done and how far we have advanced upon our forefathers in the matter of kine."

Mr. Betts, the new owner of the family, closed out his herd at auction in May, 1867. He had not been particularly successful. Grand Duchesses 10th, 12th and 14th all died from indigestion and impaction resulting from the feeding of undecorticated cotton-seed cake. The 7th and 13th were slaughtered and his best bull calf of the tribe died just before the sale. Nevertheless some astonishing prices

were made; the thirteen head bringing 5,615 guineas, an average of 432 guineas. Grand Duchess 17th, described as "a beautiful cow with good ribs, mossy coat and splendid touch," was carried to 850 guineas, at which figure she was taken by Capt. R. E. Oliver of Sholebroke Lodge, who also secured the 18th at 710 guineas. C. H. Dawson gave 700 guineas for Grand Duchess 19th; Lord Penrhyn 550 guineas for Grand Duchess 8th, and Earl Spencer 430 guineas for Grand Duchess 20th. The highest price for a bull was 510 guineas, paid by Mr. Roberts for Grand Duke 16th (24063); Mr. A. Brogden giving 305 guineas for Grand Duke 17th.

Havering Park sale.—In May, 1867, Mr. D. McIntosh of Havering Park, Essex, Eng., who had devoted himself successfully to the breeding of Bates cattle, held a sale that attracted widespread attention. 3d Duke of Thorndale and Grand Duke 4th had been largely used, and the sale included four descendants of Mr. Thorne's Lady of Oxford 4th. Her daughter Lady of Oxford 5th, "a splendid roan, with much substance and quality," had been a winner as a calf at the Worcester Royal in 1863 and at this sale brought the top price of 600 guineas from the Duke of Devonshire. Baron Oxford, a two-year-old by the American-bred Duke of Geneva (19614), was eagerly competed for, falling to Col. Towneley at 500 guineas, while his half-brother

Baron Oxford 2d went to Mr. Holland at the same price.

Sheldon of Geneva.—Mr. J. O. Sheldon of White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y. (not Illinois, as certain English writers persist in putting it), upon whose shoulders fell the mantle of Samuel Thorne, began breeding Short-horns by making the importation mentioned on page 274. A few years later he bought from Mr. Thorne the bull imp. Duke of Gloster (11382), Duchess 64th and her daughter 1st Duchess of Thorndale, together with Duchess 66th and her daughter Duchess 71st. In 1860 he bred from the latter the bull Duke of Geneva (19614), sold to Mr. Thorne and exported to England. Sheldon also secured some of the Oxford blood from Thorndale, and in 1860 bred from that family the bull Oxford Lad (24713), which acquired great reputation in the herd of the Hon. David Christie of Canada. Sheldon also bought largely from Mr. R. A. Alexander, securing a number of the daughters of imp. Duke of Airdrie, among others the Victoria cow Vara (that became the dam of the noted stock bull Weehawken 5260), and females of the Mazurka, Constance, Miss Wiley, Vellum, Jubilee, Lady Bates, Roan Duchess, Pearlette and other noted Woodburn families. He also bought from Mr. Alexander the 7th Duke of Airdrie 5532.

In 1866 Samuel Thorne decided to close out

his herd and devote his entire time to the leather trade in New York city, the business that had been his father's chief source of revenue, and Sheldon with characteristic shrewdness bought the entire Thorndale Herd of Duchesses, Oxfords, etc., at a reported price of about $40,000. This gave him a monopoly of the so-called "pure" Duchess blood in America; and as the English landed proprietors, as well as prominent Kentucky breeders, were developing a marked preference for Duke and Oxford bulls he now occupied a strong speculative position.

Geneva cattle abroad.—In the fall of 1867 Mr. Sheldon exported to England two bulls and a heifer of the Duchess tribe, and six Oxford heifers. They were taken to the Queen's farm, Windsor Park, and sold at auction Oct. 15 of that year. After inspecting the American cattle the company adjourned for business to the cafe of the Castle Hotel, where champagne flowed freely, and for the first time in a long professional career Mr. Strafford, as auctioneer, sold cattle by candlelight. The white 7th Duchess of Geneva was knocked off to Mr. Leney of Kent at 700 guineas. In fact Leney was the chief bidder, and his persistency and activity added great zest to the proceedings. 8th Lady of Oxford and 6th Maid of Oxford were taken respectively by Col. Towneley at

450 and 400 guineas. Leney paid 300 guineas for 4th Maid of Oxford, Col. Kingscote 250 guineas for Countess of Oxford and Mr. Downing 200 guineas for 5th Maid of Oxford. Leney also paid 260 guineas for 7th Maid of Oxford. The young bull 12th Duke of Thorndale was very much out of condition and was bought in by Edwin Thorne at 185 guineas,* but the roan 3d Duke of Geneva went to Mr. McIntosh at 550 guineas. For the entire lot $1,6475 was obtained, an average of $1,830. The six Oxfords averaged $1,550. When to the total the then existing premium on gold was added Sheldon had nearly $20,000 in American currency, less the expenses of transportation. In commenting upon this result the London *Illustrated News* said: "People differ in opinion as to whether the American lots would have made most under the greenwood or around the mahogany tree; but the sale was unique in character and served to stamp 1867 as an *annus mirabilis* in Short-horn history." In fact this invasion of England by Sheldon created something of a sensation on both sides the water.†

In 1869 Mr. E. H. Cheney of Gaddesby Hall bought from Mr. Sheldon the two-year-old heifer 11th Duchess of Geneva, the yearling

*12th Duke of Thorndale afterward became the property of D. R. Davies of Mere Old Hall.

†London *Punch* took up the affair and dropped into verse under the caption, "The Golden Short-horns."

14th Duchess of Geneva and the bull calf 9th Duke of Geneva for the lump sum of $12,500; and at the same time the roan bull calf 8th Duke of Geneva was exported to Messrs. Harward & Downing at $4,000.

Walcott & Campbell.—While Mr. Sheldon was thus acquiring international position in the Short-horn trade Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, proprietors of the extensive New York Mills Sheeting Factories, on the Mohawk River, some two miles north of Utica, had laid the foundation of the herd that was destined to confound the agricultural world. The Hon. S Campbell of this firm was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, who, from working at the loom, became superintendent and eventually partner in the great cotton mills mentioned. In acquiring water privileges for the mills it had been necessary to purchase some 1,400 acres of rich bottom land, which the firm desired to put to some profitable use. The idea of cattle-breeding suggested itself, and Mr. Campbell's early instincts inclined him naturally to the dairy breed of his native county. He first turned his attention, therefore, to Ayrshires, in partnership with Mr. James Brodie, a Scotchman who had also imported, in connection with a Mr. Hungerford, a few Short-horns, among which were two cows and a bull from the herd of J. Mason Hopper. These cattle

had a double cross of Belleville (6778) and were superior specimens. Mr. Campbell bought Hungerford's interest and eventually acquired Brodie's.

Richard Gibson was employed as manager of the farm and cattle, and speaking of the transaction just mentioned says:

"By this deal Mr. Campbell became possessed of Short-horns, for which he had no love at the time, and I doubt if he ever had. It was only the calves that he cared for Of an Ayrshire he was a fair judge, and as they were a paying investment in supplying milk to the operatives they were looked upon with a great deal more favor by the proprietor than were their swell relatives the Short-horns. 'Gibson, what good are they? They give no milk; just one mass of blubber; you can't eat them.' This idea of a cow simply raising a calf was preposterous, just as among the operatives every child must work, and usually the mother as well. So it is easy to understand that in this community of busy workers no drones were allowed, and the Short-horn cow at rest in the rich pastures of the Mohawk Valley, negligently chewing her cud, was entirely out of keeping with the surroundings. Why should the patrician English cattle live in purple and fine linen? They weaved not, neither did they spin!

"The remark quoted came in response to my question as to what bull to breed the Short-horn cows to. I was led to make this inquiry on seeing the men take out the Ayrshire bull to the Short-horn cow imp. Rosamond. My ire arose. No more such sacrilege was permitted, but it was some months before I could persuade Mr. Campbell to allow me to buy a bull. I eventually secured Weehawken, bred by J. O. Sheldon. Upon this bull hinged the destiny of the breed so far as the Mills was concerned. He proved a most impressive sire, and as his progeny developed his value became more established, and yearly the treasury of the New York State Agricultural Association was laid under contribution. After returning from one of our successful trips Mr. Campbell put the situation in this way: 'Now I find your things' (he always called them 'Gibson's things' up to a certain time) 'are giving us notoriety. We must either get rid of them or go in deeper. I don't ask your opinion; I know what that will be; but this I ask, can we take as high a position with Short-horns as we

have done with Ayrshires? Remember, I will play second to none.' My reply was: 'You can't unless you can persuade Mr. Sheldon to sell his herd, which I feel sure he will not do. But you can do this: go on the opposition tack and buy Booths and beat him in the ring wherever he shows.'"

Gibson* was quite familiar with the extraordinary show-yard career of Booth Short-horns in England and had not failed to notice the sensation created on this side the water by Mr. Cochrane's importation of Baron Booth of Lancaster and Rosedale. He accordingly had a long conversation with Mr. Campbell, explaining that there were then practically no Booth Short-horns in America, and it was decided that Gibson should go to England at once and make purchases of cattle of that blood. This was in 1869; and the events that followed may best be understood by a brief digression at this point.

First Hillhurst importations.—Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst Farm, Quebec, Can., was prominent among those enterprising men who

*Mr. Gibson was born in England in 1840, almost beneath the shadow of Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. Educated at the grammar schools of Derby and Lincoln he entered a grain merchant's office for a period of two years, after which he studied closely for four years the farming methods of his father, who had gained various prizes for the best cultivated farm in Derbyshire. Speaking of his early life Mr. Gibson says: "My father always kept a pure-bred bull. The first I remember was a son of Earl of Dublin, the white Princess bull used by Sir C. Knightley; and the first noted bull I recollect was the same Earl of Dublin. The farm reeked of Short-horns, as it was occupied by Mr. Smith, a purchaser at Collings' sale, and a member of the Dishley Club. The old men talked of Lancaster and Comet, and the yarns when shearing sheep, etc., fell on ears whose sensitive organism was receptive to the quaint language and enthusiasm of the illiterate but observant herdsman." One of a family of fourteen children and the eldest of eight sons he determined upon arriving at the age of

contributed largely to the great expansion in Short-horn trade and values that set in just prior to 1870. It was in 1867 that he began his memorable series of importations. The initial shipment, selected by the late Simon Beattie, consisted of two of the greatest show-yard celebrities known to American Short-horn history, to-wit.: Baron Booth of Lancaster, already referred to, and the wonderful Booth

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twenty-one to seek his fortune in America. He landed at Quebec in 1861 and for two years following worked at farming in Ontario, after which he received an appointment as manager for Mr. Delamater, a shipbuilder of New York, who owned a 1,500-acre farm on Long Island. After two years' service in this capacity he was employed by Mr. Campbell to manage the farms at New York Mills. He retained this responsible position until about one year prior to the great closing-out sale of the herd, subsequently engaging in Canada in the importing and exporting trade on his own account, and afterward purchasing his present farm of Belvoir, where, after a remarkable experience in connection with the international trade in pedigreed live stock, he still resides.

In the course of his eventful career Mr. Gibson has crossed the Atlantic more than thirty times, usually on business relating to the live-stock trade, and has enjoyed the acquaintance of a majority of the most prominent Short-horn breeders of his time. He has been a frequent contributor to the agricultural press and has served as an expert judge of many different varieties of live stock at the leading shows of North America, besides being President of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association and of the Dominion Kennel Club. Like Jorrocks of old he is a thorough believer in the efficacy of "a bit o' blood, whether it be in a 'orse, a 'ound' or any other of the many four-footed or feathered pets by which Anglo-Saxons of rural tastes love to surround themselves. One of the most companionable of men, fond of a good dinner and a good story, an admirable *raconteur* himself, he is never so happy as when living again in retrospect the stirring scenes of which he has been a witness, and his wealth of cattle lore is ever at the service of those who share his interest in the great achievements of the rare old worthies of the past.

Mr. Gibson belongs to a remarkable family. His brother John T. was manager for Col. William S. King when Lyndale was in its prime, and was subsequently manager for J. J. Hill of North Oaks. Another brother, William, was manager of the Niagara Herd of Mr. Bronson C. Rumsey of Buffalo, N. Y. Still another brother, Arthur, is manager for Mr. Philo L. Mills of Ruddington Hall, Nottingham, Eng., and a fifth brother, Charles, is his assistant. A sixth member of the family, Edwin, is in Australia, and Fred is in India.

cow Rosedale, bred by Lady Pigot. Along with Rosedale came her bull calf Capt. Aiton 6512. Baron Booth went into the West to win imperishable renown in the herd of Mr. Pickrell, and Rosedale soon afterward followed; being purchased by Col. William S. King of Minneapolis, in whose hands she proved the sensation of her time.

In 1868 Mr. Cochrane imported eleven head, four of which were of Bates breeding and the remainder of Booth blood from the herds of William Torr and R. S. Bruere. He resolved to be "in" on the Duchess proposition as well as the trade in show stock of Booth derivation, and bought from Col. Gunter of Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire, the yearling heifer Duchess 97th for $5,000*—the highest price up to that date ever paid for a cow or heifer of any breed; and from C. W. Harvey of Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool, the young Bates cow Wild Eyes 26th and her bull calf. Meantime he had secured from Sheldon the 11th Duke of Thorndale. This shipment is notable not only for the purchase of the Duchess heifer at a startling price but as having included the roan bulls Robert Napier 8975 and Star of the Realm 11021; the former bred by Mr. Torr, descending from Booth's Anna, and the latter bred by Mr. Bruere from his

*This was the first Duchess female Gunter had parted with up to 1868. He had refused in 1865 an offer from Mr. Betts of 1,000 guineas for Duchess 86th and her heifer calf Duchess 92d.

Vesper tribe. We have already alluded to the great impression made by Baron Booth of Lancaster upon the breeders of the Central West, and quick appreciation of the value of these Booth bulls was shown in another quarter. William Warfield became the owner of Robert Napier* and A. J. Alexander, who had succeeded to the ownership of Woodburn upon the death of his brother, R. A. Alexander—which occurred Dec. 1, 1867—took Star of the Realm.

In 1869 Mr. Cochrane made two importations, one in June and one in August. These were practically all Booth-crossed stock, from the herds of such successful adherents of the house of Booth in Great Britain as Messrs. R. Chaloner of King's Fort, Ireland; T. E. Pawlett of Beeston, T. Barnes of Westland, Ireland; Torr of Aylesby and Hugh Aylmer of West Dereham Abbey, Norfolk. One of the bulls, the roan Torr-bred Gen. Napier 8199, was bought by Col. William S. King, the owner of Rosedale, who was easily the most daring operator of the day in the Western States.

The time seemed ripe, therefore, for New

*Mr. Warfield says: "Robert Napier was a large bull of great scale and weight, but not what I would call a very fine bull, neither was he a uniform breeder. His calves—Bertha (Vol. XV, page 447), Loudon Duchess 6th (Vol. XI, page 838), 3d Gem of Grasmere (Vol. XXI, page 6537), Loudon Duke 12th 23847, and Bridesmaid (Vol. XXII, page 17075)—were as fine animals as I ever bred. He received an injury on being shipped to the fairs on the railroad, which I believe was permanent. I gave him to a neighbor and I think he finally fell into the hands of Mr. Dean, Maryville, Mo." Another fine daughter of this bull, bred by Mr. Warfield, was Lucy Napier, bought and shown by J. H. Pickrell.

York Mills to follow Gibson's advice and go gunning for Sheldon with Booth weapons.

Gibson buys Booths for New York Mills.—T. C. Booth of Warlaby was now at the climax of his show-yard renown. Commander-in-Chief (21415) and the marvelous Lady Fragrant had been champions of the breed at the Leicester Royal of 1868.* While the Bates men had forced prices for their favorites to a high point Warlaby also had a powerful following throughout the United Kingdom, and nothing but very tempting offers would induce Mr. Booth to part with any of his best cattle to come to America. Mr. Gibson had not gone so far, however, for the purpose of purchasing inferior specimens, and at the handsome figure of $5,000 secured the great roan heifer Bride of the Vale, sired by Lord of the Valley (14837) out of the famous Soldier's Bride. He also bought the roan bull calf Royal Briton (27351), bred at Warlaby from Lord Blithe (22126), tracing through Crown Prince to Bride Elect. From the same noted nursery of show-yard champions came the roan heifer Merry Peal, by Commander-in-Chief, and the white heifer White Rose, by Mountain Chief. From R. Chaloner, King's Fort, Ireland, he bought the

*The last appearance of the Booths at the English Royal was at Manchester in 1869, upon which occasion Lady Fragrant was champion female and Earl of Derby (21638), bred and shown by Wiley of Brandsby, was champion bull.

white heifer Fair Maid of Hope and her bull calf King of the Ocean. Four other heifers were also selected, included among them being the white Knightley heifer Lady Oxford. Hillhurst had already set the pace. The price paid for Bride of the Vale ($5,000) was fixed by the fact that Gunter had just obtained that unprecedented figure from Mr. Cochrane for a Duchess heifer. The Booths were quite as proud of their reputation and prestige as were the followers of the fortunes of Thomas Bates, and Warlaby females were quite as difficult to obtain as were specimens of the Duchess tribe. It had been Mr. Booth's settled policy not to sell females to contemporary British breeders to be retained in England. He had permitted Mr. Bolden to send out a shipment to Australia, and we believe that a Christon heifer had been sold to Mr. B. St. John Ackers of Prinknash Park, who was a distant relative. At that time, however, this tribe had not been admitted into full fellowship with the time-honored Booth Short-horn strains. Aside from these transactions Bride of the Vale and Merry Peal were, we believe, the only heifers Mr. Booth had parted with for breeding purposes, and they were only sold with the understanding that they were to be taken to America.

In 1870 ten head were imported, including the Christon heifers Patricia and Minaret. In

this lot were two heifers from Torr's Waterloo tribe and the roan Baron Oxford's Beauty from Col. Towneley's. This shipment experienced cold weather at sea, but the day the cattle landed in New York harbor the thermometer registered 105 deg. in the shade. Poor Patricia, for which $5,000 had been paid, succumbed to the heat on shipboard before the cattle could be landed. Had the rest not been carefully handled after unloading other losses would doubtless have occurred. Gibson had them hauled from the dock to the railway freight-yard in canopy-covered "lorries," with a big sponge tied on top of the head of each animal and a boy alongside of each cow to apply cold water. In this way they were safely started for the farm.

The Mills now had indeed the nucleus of a herd which might well set Bates men thinking. Cochrane and Simon Beattie in Canada were at this time attracting the attention of the trade on both sides of the water by their extensive importations of Booth-crossed stock, and it really began to look as if that type might at last become a formidable rival of the Bates tribes in the New World.

Sensational transfer of the Sheldon herd.—Sheldon was nothing if not shrewd, and soon scented danger in the Booth propaganda with such backers in the East as Walcott & Camp-

bell, Simon Beattie and M. H. Cochrane, and such sympathizers in the West as the influential breeders already mentioned. He resolved, therefore, to make terms with the New York Mills management, and offered to sell Mr. Campbell one-half of the Geneva herd. This was in 1869. Mr. Gibson advised that the purchase be made. Mr. Campbell replied: "But you don't know the price." The imperturbable Gibson rejoined: "Never mind that. *Buy.*" The price was a big one, and the herd was to be divided by a process of alternate selection. Sheldon secured first choice in the "toss up," and picked 12th Duchess of Geneva. The selection proceeded until Mr. Sheldon had, in addition to the 12th, the 4th Duchess of Geneva and the 10th, 12th and 13th Duchesses of Thorndale. Walcott & Campbell got the 6th, 8th and 13th Duchesses of Geneva and the 3d and 9th Duchesses of Thorndale. Of the Oxfords Sheldon secured 6th Lady, 3d Maid, 2d Countess and Gem of Oxford. Gibson took the 7th and 10th Ladys and 2d Maid. The entire lot was gone over in the same fashion, and the 4th Duke of Geneva, then at the head of the herd, was retained in common. Furthermore, it was agreed that no Oxford or Duchess female was to be sold by either party until the other had the first option. The Duchesses had

cost Walcott & Campbell an average of $5,500 each and the Oxfords $2,800 each.

Immediately after this division of the herd Sheldon began stocking up again and within a year his stables were found full to overflowing. He, of course, looked to Walcott & Campbell to buy the entire outfit. He was playing the Duchess game for all there was in it. The New York Mills people declined to be baited, however, in any such wholesale manner. They were perfectly willing to take the Duchesses and Oxfords, but this did not suit Sheldon. The facts as to the deal which finally resulted in their transfer to Walcott & Campbell in 1870 are set forth by Mr. Gibson in the following language.

"Sheldon had not filled his barn for naught. A deadlock ensued. James Wadsworth was nibbling, Col. King of Minnesota was after them and so was Cochrane of Canada. A sale catalogue was then circulated and date arranged. Walcott & Campbell's hands were forced and they were obliged to buy in self-defense. The lot was taken, fifty females and fourteen bulls, at a round $100,000, with interest at 6 per cent until paid. Now Mr. Campbell, though born an alien, had confidence in the Government's pledges to pay. Mr. Sheldon was a Democrat and guessed otherwise. Gold was about 160 and the agreement was that when the settlement was made it was to be on the basis of gold as quoted on the day of sale. Result: $60,000 paid the original debt of $100,000. Mr. Campbell could have paid at time of purchase just as well as not, but preferred waiting under the circumstances and therein got a chance to 'even up' with Mr. Sheldon."

"Duke" bulls in demand.—Thorne and Sheldon's European trade had served as a great advertisement for the Thorndale and Geneva

stock. The Kentuckians, naturally predisposed to favor the Duchess proposition by reason of their satisfactory experience with the kindred Woodburn blood, contributed to the upbuilding of the "boom." Edwin Bedford had bought 2d Duke of Geneva 5562, and during his brief career that bull made a distinct "hit," as stated on page 305. Mr. Bedford then got the 5th Duke at $3,000. Col. King of Minnesota secured the 6th at the same price. In 1869 Mr. Alexander took the 10th Duke of Thorndale (28458) from Sheldon at $5,500. A. W. Griswold of Vermont had given $3,000 for the 14th Duke of Thorndale (28459) as a calf, and in 1869 George M. Bedford purchased him at $6,000. The 8th and 9th Dukes of Geneva had gone at $4,000 each, and Cochrane had the 11th.

The Bates tribes were now (1870) firmly held by powerful interests on both sides the Atlantic. Walcott & Campbell, after their preliminary flirtation with the Booths, had gone into the Duchess speculation,* and this gave the Kirklevington sorts a prestige that needed only the great sale at New York Mills to fairly stampede America to the Bates colors. Meantime the West was aroused to action by the announcement of a dispersion sale of the entire herd of Mr. McMillan of Ohio, and as this was

*The New York Mills Booth cattle were afterward sold to Mr. Cochrane, who sent some of them back to England.

the opening gun in a most extraordinary era of auction sales in America the event will be noticed in detail.

The McMillan sale.—Mr. Daniel McMillan of Oakland Farm, Xenia, O., had for many years been breeding Short-horns descended from the Ohio and Kentucky importations. He had been a frequent exhibitor at the leading fairs of the West, and the herd was one of the best known in the United States. Indeed Mr. McMillan was the first breeder north of the Ohio River to cross swords with the Kentuckians in their own show-yards. This event occurred in 1869. The herd was at that time headed by Plantagenet 6031, but Mr. Warfield's Muscatoon defeated this bull in the class showing. In the herd competition, however, the McMillan cattle prevailed.* The great

*The best of the McMillan show herds had been fitted by James Lyall, a Scotchman, who had come to America in 1856 as an assistant in connection with the ill-fated shipment of Short-horns made that year via New Orleans by Alex. Barrett of Henderson, Ky. The ship experienced a tempestuous passage, being nearly six weeks at sea, and all of the Short-horns but two were lost, included among those that perished being the famous Douglas show cow Queen of Trumps, by Belleville (6778), for which 500 guineas had been paid.

Lyall's father was at this time herdsman in the old country for Douglas of Athelstaneford, so that the young man had been reared to the cattle business. He remained with Barrett four years, going to McMillan in 1863. The show bull Gen. Grant was then a yearling. Mr. Lyall fitted the show herds for their most successful campaigns, as well as for this closing-out sale, after which he was identified with the noted herds of George Murray of Racine, Col. William S. King and others.

Unfortunately the show bull Plantagenet and the great cow Louan 13th had been lost shortly before the sale. Plantagenet was a very massive bull of imposing presence, a bull of more substance than Gen. Grant, although a bit rough at the tail-head, and not so good in his quarters.

prices that were now current in England and the East stimulated the rapidly-rising interest in Short-horns throughout the entire Union, and it was indeed an historic gathering that assembled at Oakland on the morning of the 8th of June, 1870. Practically all of the leading breeders and exhibitors, not only of the East but of the West, were present. The cattle were tied in line along a fence for examination, and here for the first time the Short-horn breeding fraternity of America may be said to have actually assembled, all former auctions having been more or less local in their character. The sale was held in a grove and no seats were provided for the company. This did not detract, however, from the complete success of the occasion, as the bidding was active and spirited from start to finish.

Following is the list of females sold for $500 or over:

Mignonette,* red show cow; sired by Gen. Grant out of his own dam, Jessie—C. C. & R. H. Parks, Waukegan, Ill..$8,800
4th Louan of Oakland, yearling heifer; by 2d Duke of Geneva 5562—J. C. Jenkins, Petersburg, Ky..... 3,650
Louan 21st,† eight-year-old show cow, bred by Jere Duncan; sired by Duke of Airdrie 2743—Geo. Murray, Racine, Wis. 3,600

* Mignonette, it will be observed, was incestuously bred. She was a very fine show heifer as a yearling and two-year-old, but grew too "lumpy" for the show-yard and did no good as a breeder. She was sold by Messrs. Parks immediately after the sale to George Murray at $4,000.

† Louan 21st was the best of her family in the herd at this time, although in the opinion of Herdsman Lyall not so good a cow as old Jessie, the dam of Gen. Grant. He describes Jessie as a red of great scale, with good head, excellent quarters and fine quality, altogether the best cow that Mr. Mc Millan had ever owned, although inclined to be up on legs.

Wenona, red show cow, tracing to imp. Louisa; sired by Gen. Grant—W. J. Neely, Ottawa, Ill..... $3,000
Forest Queen, red two-year-old; by Plantagenet—George Murray..... 2,800
Louan 35th, red show cow; by Duke of Airdrie 2743—E. G. Bedford, Kentucky..... 2,625
Highland Lady, roan cow, bred by J. M. Hill, Illinois; sired by imp. King Alfred (3053), dam White Lady, bought by Mr. McMillan at the Hill sale already mentioned—J. H. Spears, Tallula, Ill..... 2,075
6th Louan of Oakland,* red show heifer; by Plantagenet—George Murray..... 2,000
Louan 23d, roan show cow; by Lord Derby—A. J. Dunlap, Galesburg, Ill..... 1,750
Louan 39th, red cow; by Duke of Airdrie 2743—T. J. Megibben, Cynthiana, Ky..... 1,650
Linda Belle 2d, red show heifer; by Plantagenet—J. H. Spears..... 1,525
6th Duchess of Oakland, red-and-white three-year-old; by Plantagenet—George Gregg, Beechville, Can..... 1,500
7th Duchess of Oakland, red two-year-old; by Plantagenet—James Fullington, Union Co., O..... 1,400
Flora Belle 3d, roan yearling—J. H. Spears..... 1,325
Magenta, red heifer calf; by Plantagenet, dam Clinton Lady—J. H. Spears..... 1,105
Oxford Duchess, red cow—W. M. Baines, Metamora, Ind... 1,075
Fannie Hunt, red three-year-old; dam Anna Hunt, of Mr. Warfield's breeding—A. J. Dunlap..... 1,025
Myrtle, roan twelve-year-old cow; by imp. Starlight (12146)—James Fullington..... 1,005
Anna Clark, red-and-white cow, bred by C. M. Clark—Milton Briggs, Newton, Ia..... 950
Eudora 2d, red heifer; by Plantagenet—B. H. Campbell, Batavia, Ill..... 910
Clinton Lady, red nine-year-old cow—Jesse Hagler, Fayette Co., O..... 850
Louan of Oakland, red cow—Milton Briggs..... 800

* Lyall, who had been consulted by Mr. Murray as to what to buy, and who afterward entered the employ of Mr. Murray, tried to induce him to take the 4th Louan instead of the 6th, as the former was a good one and Louan 6th was slack in her loin and never could make a cow. This advice, however, was not followed. It has been generally believed that Mr. Murray really bought what stock he wanted privately, before the sale, and had it passed through the ring.

Louan 12th, red eleven-year-old cow—R. G. Dun, London, O.	$800
Rosa Bonheur, red-roan three-year-old—James Fullington..	750
Emma 2d, red cow—B. H. Campbell.....	730
Anna Eggleston, red cow—Thomas Kirk, Fayette Co., O....	730
10th Belle Republic, red cow—Milton Briggs.....	700
141st Belle Republic, red cow—Milton Briggs.....	700
8d Louan of Oakland, roan two-year-old—J. W. Armstrong, Deer Park, Ill.....	600
Honey Bud, roan two-year-old—B. H. Campbell.....	300
Oxford Queen, heifer calf; by Plantagenet—J. W. Armstrong.....	560
Vain Lady, red two-year-old; by Gen. Grant—B. H. Campbell.....	525
Minna Watson, roan heifer calf—H. B. Sherman, Toledo, O.	525
May Day, red-and-white cow—B. H. Campbell.....	525
Bride of Greenwood, red-and-white, bred by David Selsor—George Gregg, Canada.....	525
Emma Palmer, red-and-white cow, twelve years old; by imp. Warrior (12287)—Thomas Kirk, Fayette Co., O....	500
Eudora, roan cow—Charles Hook, Xenia, O.....	500
Oneota, cow; by Duke of Airdrie 2743—Jesse Hagler.....	500
4th Belle Republic, roan cow—Milton Briggs.....	500

Of the bulls Royal Oakland, a red two-year-old by Plantagenet out of Mignonette, brought the highest price, $1,300, from James Fullington. This bull had been winner of first prize at the Ohio State Fair of 1868, and stood at the head of the breeders' herd at the same show in 1869. He was resold the next day for $2,000. The rest of the bulls ranged in price from $75 for old Oxford Lad up to $825 for Royal Lad—a yearling by Plantagenet. The entire herd brought $63,980, an average of $864.60. Twenty-four head went to Illinois at $23,625, twenty-five head to Ohio at $13,265, six head to Iowa at $4,350, six head to Kentucky at $11,090 and three to Wisconsin at $8,400.

Col. William S. King.—One of the most interested spectators at the McMillan sale was Col. William S. King of Minneapolis, Minn., who was one of the first to introduce Short-horns into the Northwest and whose lavish investments in show and breeding stock contributed so largely to the development of a taste for Short-horn breeding in the Western States. The controlling motive in the establishment of his Lyndale Herd was the improvement of the cattle stocks of the Northwest. Short-horns were but little known in Minnesota even while Brown, Pickrell, Duncan, McMillan, Spears and their contemporaries were fighting their earlier show-yard battles in Illinois. Col. King was himself without special knowledge of them at that time, and indeed began his work by an unavailing effort to introduce Ayrshires among the farmers of the Northwest. Reared in the stock-growing and dairy region of Northern Central New York his thoughts naturally reverted first to the herds of the Empire State and he has given us an amusing account of how his attention became first diverted from the Ayrshires to the Short-horns and as to how his first purchase was received upon arrival at St. Paul in 1867. In the autumn of that year he visited the J. O. Sheldon herd at Geneva, N. Y., and was captivated by it. One of the Duchesses had just dropped a bull calf—the

5th Duke of Geneva—which he contracted for at $3,000; but before the youngster was shipped Sheldon arranged for an exchange of the 5th Duke to Edwin G. Bedford of Kentucky for the 6th Duke of Geneva.* In 1869 Col. King added by purchase from the Sheldon herd a Bloom, two Gwynnes, a Mazurka, and several other females, including Constance 6th,

*"I took occasion on one of my frequent trips east to visit the New York Mills Herd of Ayrshires, which was then reputed to be the finest of the kind in the United States. It was on that occasion that I first met both Mr. Campbell and Richard Gibson and formed an acquaintance with the latter which led to many later business transactions between us and a friendship which still exists and has been to me a source of much pleasure. But to my story. Telling Mr. Campbell the purpose of my visit the old gentleman left his business office and walked with me to the barn, where, calling for Gibson, he ordered out for review his Scottish pets, which Gibson began to assemble from the various small lots adjoining the barns and yards. While standing on the platform of the barn looking at the Ayrshires there was a great crash near by, and looking in that direction I saw a young Short-horn bull about eighteen months old which had dashed through a partly opened gate to an adjoining yard and with head and tail erect stood before us a living picture of animal beauty. 'What's that?' said I to Mr. Campbell. 'Oh, that's one of Gibson's things, a Short-horn, but I don't think much of them,' was the reply. But a friend who had accompanied me to inspect the herd turned to me and said: 'Colonel, *that's* the kind of stock you want for the West. Your Western people will never be satisfied with these Ayrshire cattle.' Mr. Campbell was evidently nettled at this remark and replied: 'Then the people of the West don't know what is best for them.' Truth compels me to say that I was a little nettled myself. It was Ayrshires that I 'went out to see'; Ayrshires that I had fully decided were to be my instruments in the work of stock and dairy reform in Minnesota, and the result was that before leaving the barn I had picked out a small number of young Ayrshire heifers and a yearling bull and arranged for their shipment. Before I left, however, Gibson found an opportunity to whisper in my ear: 'You will make no mistake if you take the advice of your friend and take along a few Short-horns.' So just as we were about leaving I turned to Mr. Campbell and asked: 'What will you price me that young bull for?' 'Oh, if you want him you may have him for $100,' was the reply. 'Why, Mr. Campbell,' spoke up Gibson quickly, 'Mr Sheldon would never sell such a bull as that for a cent less than $400' 'No matter,' said Mr. Campbell, 'if Mr. King wants him for $100 he can have him.' 'Take him,' said my friend decidedly; 'he will be worth more to you than all the Ayrshires on this farm.' I took the bull, and with him two or three young heifers of the same strain of blood, all, I think, by Weehawken

which latter proved to be the most profitable cow ever owned at Lyndale. Such was the foundation. These Sheldon cattle were shown at the Minnesota State Fair of 1869 and attracted much favorable notice although not in high condition. Meantime the proprietor had been a visitor at some of the important shows elsewhere, and realizing that his stock could not hope to cope successfully with the great show herds of Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky he determined to bring all the resources of large

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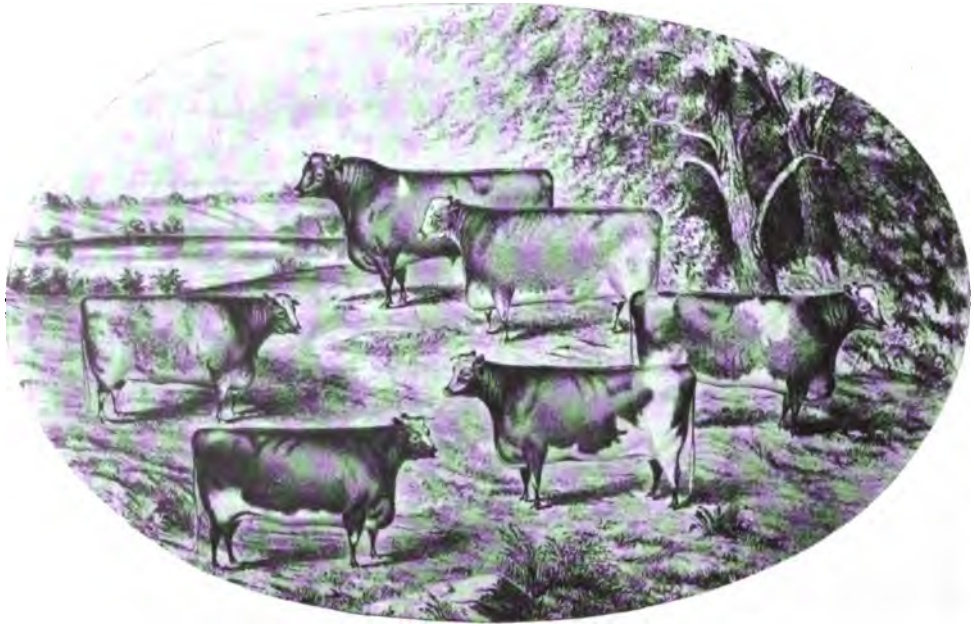
from dams of the Rosamond, or Mason blood. And thus began my Short-horn purchases. Whether Gibson put up a job to have that Short-horn bull appear on the stage at that particular moment I do not venture to assert, but that his appearance at that time had much to do in shaping my future course as a breeder is a solid fact.

"When advised by telegraph that the boat on which the stock was shipped from La Crosse would reach St. Paul at a given hour I was on hand to receive them. When the passengers had disembarked the cattle were led off, the Ayrshires first being unloaded. Among the crowd of levee loungers who were 'watching out' to see what was going on was one tall, lank, uncouth-looking chap who eyed my little Ayrshires with great apparent curiosity, and finally addressing me he broke out: 'I say, Mister, what do you call them are critters there?' 'Young Ayrshires,' was the short reply. 'Young wharf rats,' he rejoined, and added: 'I say, Mister, you'll have to look out or them little critters will crawl through the cracks of your barn floor and you'll lose 'em.' Too indignant to reply to this gross insult put upon my beautiful young Ayrshires I turned away from the fellow just as the young Short-horn bull was being led off the boat, when my tormentor, espying him, broke out again: 'I say, Mister, there comes a critter something like what a critter should be. I know that kind myself.' 'What kind of a critter do you call that?' some one standing by inquired. 'Why,' said this expert judge of live stock, 'that's a Devon. I've seen hundreds of them cattle down in Maine 'fore I ever came West.' Offended pride and patience could stand no more, and sharply turning upon this critic I said to him: 'Young man, that bull don't come anywhere as near being a Devon as you do to being a natural-born jackass.' The fellow turned a half-pitying, half-offended look upon me as though debating in his own mind whether I was really as big a fool as he evidently rated me, or whether it was his duty to resent in some effective way my ill manners in thus characterizing his pedigree, but finally strolled off into the crowd while I headed my young bovine pilgrims for Minneapolis, where I soon had them safely and comfortably housed in their humble quarters."



COL. WM. S. KING'S LYNDALE PRIZE HERD AT ST. LOUIS, 1870.

Booth's Lancaster, Queen of Diamonds, Old Sam 10551, Rosedale, Maid of Atha, and Countess of Yarborough.

means to bear upon the acquisition of animals of such character as would enable him to break a lance with the leading showmen of the day. He had heard of Baron Booth of Lancaster and of Rosedale, and following Mr. Pickrell's example visited Mr. Cochrane's.

The Lyndale show herd.—At Hillhurst he saw and bought the great Rosedale, imp. Queen of Diamonds and Maid of Atha, of William Miller's breeding. This was a grand foundation for a show herd, but no bull of the requisite character could be found, and a two-year-old heifer and yearling were also needed. The Colonel's ambition was now thoroughly aroused, and with characteristic enterprise and liberality he gave Mr. Cochrane and Simon Beattie *carte blanche* to select and bring out from Great Britain the best animals money could buy in the United Kingdom to fill out the herd. About this same time Mr. John Gibson (brother to Richard, then at New York Mills) was engaged to take general charge of the Lyndale Herd. The McMillan dispersion occurred while Col. King's agents were looking for show cattle abroad. This was the first auction sale of cattle he had ever attended, and like all others who were present upon that occasion he was fairly carried away by the excitement and enthusiasm of the day. It was here that he met Lyall, McMillan's herdsman, and engaged him

to undertake the detailed training of the show herd then in progress of formation.

Beattie arrived Aug. 2, 1870, with the imported cattle. He had brought out forty head altogether, including the bulls Scotsman 10951 and Old Sam 10551, both two years old, and a pair of roan two-year-old show heifers—Booth's Lancaster and Countess of Yarborough—for Col. King's examination. The bulls were both good; in fact so evenly balanced that it seemed impossible to make choice between them. After extended deliberation, however, in which Messrs. Beattie, Cochrane, King and Gibson all participated, they decided to make their stand with Scotsman. He was a roan, bred by the Duke of Buccleuch and sired by Royal Errant 22780 (the sire of the dam of the afterward celebrated imp. Duke of Richmond) out of Comet by Lord Stanley (18275). Even more difficulty was experienced in trying to choose between the two heifers. They were both grand thick-fleshed specimens and in beautiful bloom. Booth's Lancaster was a great "chunk"—full sister in blood to Baron Booth of Lancaster—being by same sire out of one of the celebrated triplet daughters of Lord Raglan from the cow Lancaster 25th, bred by Mr. Cruickshank. The Countess was bred by Dudding from Baron Rosedale (21239), a bull out of the dam of Rosedale. The Lyndale people were afraid that if

they left either of these at Hillhurst there would be grave danger of meeting the other later on in hostile hands at the Western shows. There was but one safe thing to do; buy them both. No yearling had been bought, but hearing of Rosedale's last calf, Rosedale Duchess, her purchase was decided upon without the formality of an examination; the price being $5,500. She proved a disappointment. In Col. King's expressive language, "richly worth about 5 per cent of the price paid."

En route to Minnesota Scotsman developed a case of foot-and-mouth disease, which necessitated his being quarantined at Lyndale, and in spite of the most careful treatment he was in no condition to head the herd as the fall shows drew near. The Illinois State Fair was being held the week before "the Great St. Louis' Show, which was in those days the "Royal" of America, and after loading the cattle (and some imported Cotswold sheep) on board a river steamer at St. Paul for St. Louis Gibson was started post haste for Decatur, with instructions to buy a show bull, if there was one on the Illinois State Fair Grounds, at any cost. On Saturday before the opening the Lyndale cattle were in their stalls at St. Louis, minus a bull, but that same day Gibson wired that he was starting with Scotsman's ocean companion Old Sam. Mr. Cochrane had not sold the bull

during the summer, and had shipped him out to the Illinois State Fair in the expectation of finding a purchaser. James N. Brown's Sons had Tycoon 7339 at Decatur that year as a three-year-old, and Mr. Gibson offered $2,500 for him without effecting his purchase. As this was one of the most noted of the home-bred show bulls of that time a brief statement concerning him will be of interest at this point.

Tycoon 7339.—This noted roan must be credited primarily to Kentucky, as he was sired by Mr. Warfield's famous Muscatoon 7057 out of Nannie by Derby 4689, he a son of Renick 903; second dam Maria Hunt by imp. Young Chilton, tracing in the maternal line to imp. Illustrious by Emperor (1974). He was dropped on Capt. James N. Brown's farm in Sangamon County March 27, 1867. While his sire and dam were both bred at Grasmere the credit for his development into one of the most noted show bulls of his day rests with Capt. Brown and his sons, who had by this time become associated with their father in the management of the herd at Grove Park.* At three years of age he attained a weight of 2,360 lbs. His head was neat, horns slightly drooping, and of masculine character. He was well filled behind the shoulders, good at the chine; level in his top and bottom lines;

*Capt. James N. Brown died Nov. 16, 1868. His sons still carry on the farm, although doing little now in pedigreed cattle.

square and well finished about the rumps, with thighs carried well down to straight and well-filled legs. He was rated by good judges as one of the best bulls of his time in the West, and his victories in the show-yard at the Illinois State Fair, at St. Louis and other leading exhibitions gained for him much reputation.

Tycoon was a uniformly good breeder and many of his heifers were fitted for show with great success. Prominent among his get may be mentioned the $1,000 show heifer Maud Muller, Illustrious 5th and the famous Young Marys, Grace Youngs 4th, 5th and 6th. He was sold at auction in 1871 to Mr. S. C. Duncan of Missouri and died in 1873. His sister, Illustrious 3d, was also a great winner in the herd of Messrs. Brown.

King's victory at St. Louis.—When the great St. Louis show of 1870 opened its gates Old Sam was found at the head of the Lyndale Herd. He was a red, bred by R. H. Crabb of Chelmsford, Essex, Eng., and was got by the Bell-Bates Duchess Nancy bull Duke of Grafton (21594), a son of exported Duke of Geneva (19614), and similar in his breeding to the celebrated Grand Duke of Oxford (28763), sire of Rev. B. B. Kennard's great English-bred prize cow Queen Mary. Old Sam's dam was the mixed-bred cow Roma, by Baron Roxwell

(21240). He gained first prize in the aged bull class over Baron Booth of Lancaster, but the latter was awarded by another committee the male championship of the class. Rosedale* was an easy winner among the aged cows; Queen of Diamonds carried the three-year-old ribbon, Booth's Lancaster the first for two-year-old heifer and Countess of Yarborough second. In yearlings the $5,500 Rosedale's Duchess was not noticed, but in heifer calves the sweet-faced, heavy-coated Constance of Lyndale, by 5th Duke of Geneva, headed the list.† The herd prize fell to Lyndale after one of the most exciting contests ever known in American show-yards Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky were defeated, but Great Britain and Canada had been ran-

*John Gibson describes Rosedale as follows: "Rosedale was one of the best cows I ever saw. She was laid out on a much larger scale than the cows now shown. She had an extraordinary front that was well carried back to her hips. She was long, wide and deep, with great thickness of flesh, evenly laid. She was just a little plain from her hips back, which was about her only fault. With all her size and wealth of flesh she had no coarseness or roughness, showing a fine feminine head, well carried. Queen of Diamonds tied her for sweepstakes at St. Louis, but the old cow rightly got it. One of the best things we showed at St. Louis in 1870 was the Constance heifer. One gentleman who saw her before the show remarked what a good one she was and said: 'You have trained wrong; kept too much hair on. That is all right for the Royal, but will not do for the States. I replied that I never saw a Short-horn with too much hair of the righ quality, and the St. Louis judges seemed to think the same."

†Constance was shown here in the wrong class, as was afterward acknowledged. There was always considerable contention between Edwin Bedford and George Bedford. Mr. Edwin Bedford had bought the 5th Duke of Geneva, and when this heifer made the rounds, really a yearling and shown as a calf, she was awarded great honors and, of course, Edwin was very proud of her. Mr. George Bedford said he need not be, because she could not be a daughter of 5th Duke of Geneva, as she was too young. Then, of course, Col. King either had to deny her sire or acknowledge - as, upon investigation, he subsequently did—that she was shown in the wrong ring.

sacked with a blank check-book to do the trick.

History tells of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," where the kings of France and England met in the midst of such luxurious surroundings as to make the conference memorable mainly for its extravagant splendor. The tent which flew the flag of Lyndale and from whence Col. King dispensed hospitality to the fraternity of Short-horn breeders at this show was not carpeted with gold exactly, but it lacked little that money could supply that would minister to the tastes or appetites of the most fastidious among the congenial spirits congregated to do honor to that princely entertainer upon this gala occasion. It was a famous victory; a magnificent herd and a royal celebration; an event which will be recalled as long as show-yard battles retain their interest as probably the most remarkable event, in some of its features at least, in the annals of cattle competitions in America.

W. R. Duncan's sale.—The McMillan sale, it is needless to say, gave a great impetus to Short-horn breeding in the West, and trade at once grew active, both at public sale and private treaty, at high prices. At an auction held by W. R. Duncan at Towanda, Ill., Aug. 24, 1870, the show bull Minister 6363 was sold to Andrew Wilson of Topeka, Kan., at $1,760.

Oxford Wiley 8753 fetched $705 and several other bulls brought from $400 to $500 each. The seven-year-old Young Mary cow Red Rose 3d, a red-roan of Ben F. Van Meter's breeding, went to George Otley of Neponset, Ill., at $1,500. The red cow Gem 3d, also of Van Meter's breeding, fetched $1,150, going to Ed Iles, Springfield, Ill. The cow Oxford Belle, bred at Woodburn, made $1,000 to Robert Otley, Neponset, Ill. Others were sold at from $400 to $750.

The beginning of live-stock journalism. —It may be of interest at this point to note that from the month of May, 1869, may be dated the beginning of live-stock journalism as a special feature of agricultural newspaper work. Upon that date Mr. J. H. Sanders, founder of the *Breeder's Gazette,* began the publication of a sixteen-page monthly called the *Western Stock Journal,* issued at Sigourney, Ia., the initial number presenting a portrait of Mr. McMillan's celebrated Louan 21st. Mr. Sanders was at that time interested in stock-breeding himself, and feeling the need personally of information bearing upon the business took advantage of his ownership of a small country printing-office to undertake on his own account the first venture of this kind of which we have record. The publication acquired immediate popularity and its success

attracted the attention of Mr. George W. Rust, at that date engaged in newspaper work upon the *Chicago Times*, who in connection with the Hon. John P. Reynolds established at Chicago in September, 1871, a more pretentious magazine, which was christened the *National Live-Stock Journal*. The immediate object of Mr. Sanders having thus been accomplished he accepted a proposition for the consolidation of his own paper with that of Mr. Rust, assuming at the same time a position as associate editor of the Chicago periodical.

Mr. Rust was a ready and forcible writer, and at once made a special study of the Short-horn trade. His paper soon attained National circulation and influence and afforded stock-breeders in general and the Short-horn fraternity in particular a needed medium of communication. The *National Live-Stock Journal*, with which Messrs. Charles P. Willard and William Hallowell also became identified, was soon recognized as a powerful influence in the development of the American interest in pedigreed-stock breeding.* In the course of time the *Journal* gave way to the weekly *Breeder's Gazette*, which was established in 1881.

* The author may perhaps be pardoned for stating that it was in the work of compiling Short-horn catalogues in the office of the monthly magazine mentioned that he acquired, some twenty years ago, his first acquaintance with the intricacies of the Short-horn Herd Books of Great Britain and America.

CHAPTER XIV.

AN ERA OF EXPANSION.

Important events now followed thick and fast. Hundreds of herds were in process of formation all the way from New England to the Pacific Coast. The fame of the Short-horn had become co-extensive with North American agriculture and the demand greater than at any previous period. To mention, therefore, in detail all those who took a prominent part in this broad expansion of Short-horn interests would be to transcribe to these pages volumes of facts and pedigrees that may best be gathered from the herd-book records of the period. We can therefore touch only upon matters that fairly possessed National or international interest.

Hillhurst and Lyndale operations.—Three importations were made to Hillhurst in 1870, aggregating some sixty-five head of cattle representing the leading Bates and Booth strains. In the first lot were the show cattle sold to Col. King, as already mentioned. Along with these Mr. Cochrane brought out from Col. Gunter's Duchesses 101st and 103d—

at the extraordinary price of $5,000 and $7,500 respectively—both sired by exp. 4th Duke of Thorndale, and in the fall of that year these Duchesses dropped heifer calves by 8th Duke of York (28480). In this same shipment was the roan show cow Jessie Hopewell, of Aylmer's breeding, that was sold to Ed Iles of Springfield, Ill. In the second shipment were several heifers from Warlaby and Killerby and three Booth bulls, one of which, Royal Richard 15415, was sold to A. Van Meter of Kentucky. Mr. Cochrane continued his operations in 1871, bringing over a large number of well-bred and individually excellent animals, including the roan heifer Royal Duchess 2d, sold to Mr. Iles; the red Portulacca, that became the property of C. E. Coffin of Muirkirk, Md.; the red bull The Doctor 13021 and Cherub 11505, both subsequently famous in the West; the roan Breadalbane 11429, of Torr's breeding, sold to S. R. Streator of Cleveland, O., etc.

Richard Gibson selected for importation by Col. King in 1871 a lot that included such noted animals as Baron Hubback 2d 13199, of Col. Towneley's breeding; Countess of Oxford, from Messrs. Hosken of Cornwall; Lady Brough, largely of Booth blood, etc. Meantime Mr. Cochrane had sold Duchess 97th to Col. King at the enormous price of $12,000, but shrewdly foreseeing the result of the

manipulations going on at New York Mills the proprietor of Hillhurst repurchased this heifer, and along with her the 6th Duke of Geneva.

Exportations to England.—In April, 1871, Mr. Cochrane sold through Mr. Thornton to Col. Kingscote for $4,000 the. red yearling bull Duke of Hillhurst 9862, by 14th Duke of Thorndale out of Duchess 97th, that afterward sired the highest-priced bull of any breed ever sold in the world, to-wit.: Duke of Connaught (33604), for which Lord Fitzhardinge gave $22,500. Along with Duke of Hillhurst Mr. Cochrane shipped the roan heifer 11th Lady of Oxford to the Earl of Dunmore, Stirling, Scotland, at $3,750.

In October, 1871, Walcott & Campbell shipped three Oxford heifers, the 9th Maid and 10th and 13th Ladys of Oxford, together with the yearling Oxford bull 5th Lord Oxford 10382 and the 1st Duke of Oneida 9925, all sold to E. H. Cheney. For the 1st Duke $4,250 was received. He was afterward resold to Lord Skelmersdale. The 9th Maid of Oxford was a particularly valuable heifer, having been successfully exhibited before exportation at the New York State Fair. Unfortunately she died soon after landing abroad.

In November, 1871, Mr. Cochrane made another sale to Dunmore, consisting of the white

Duchess 107th and the roan Duchess 108th, the 8th Maid of Oxford, Marchioness of Oxford, and four Kentucky-bred Rose of Sharons. For the Duchess heifers the enormous price of $12,500 was paid. The two Rose of Sharon cows Red Rose, of Mr. Renick's breeding, by Airdrie 2478, and Red Rose 2d, of William Warfield's breeding, by Duke Frederick, were taken, together with their heifer calves, at $2,500.

Clark Co. (Ky.) Importing Co.—The importing trade into Kentucky, which had languished for many years, was now revived. An organization made up mainly of Clark County breeders sent Lewis Hampton and W. C. Vanmeter to England early in 1871 to make a selection of cattle for immediate importation. The stock landed in New York April 11 and was disposed of on the fair grounds near Winchester on Aug. 26. Twenty-three head brought $19,685, an average of $855.87, the highest price realized being $1,300 for the red heifer Cowslip 2d, bought by Lewis Hampton. The red cow Pride of the West, bred by Mr. G. Garne and sired by exp. 6th Duke of Airdrie (19602), went to W. H. Nelson of Montgomery County at $1,250. The same buyer took the red yearling heifer Lady Spencer 2d, by Baron Oxford (23375), at $1,220. For Rarity, of the Charmer tribe, Asa Bean gave $1,080. The roan bull Peabody (29535) went to W. C. Vanmeter at $900, Duke of Ba-

braham (25934) to W. L. Sudduth at $790, and the Pawlett-Booth bull calf Pioneer 12593 to same buyer at $400. At this same sale a draft of home-bred cattle was offered, the highest-priced animal contributed by local breeders being the Young Mary cow Beck Taylor, by Dick Taylor, taken by Mr. J. E. Sudduth at $600. The Young Phyllis yearling heifer Queen of Hearts, sired by the show bull Burnside 4618, brought $550.

High prices in Illinois.—Edward Iles sold twenty-nine head at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 15, 1871, for $14,940, an average of $515.17. The show cow Jessie Hopewell, by a Booth bull on a mixed English foundation, was included in this sale and was taken by J. H. Kissinger of Clarksville, Mo., at $2,500. J. G. Taylor of Decatur, Ill., bought Oxford Duchess, a two-year-old Bates-topped heifer (imported by Hon. M. H. Cochrane), for $2,100. The yearling show heifer Nelly Bly of Forest Hill, by Gen. Grant 4825, commanded $1,800 from Mr. Spears. Mr. Sodowsky of Indianola, Ill., gave $1,800 for the red cow Potentilla, of mixed English breeding, also imported by Mr. Cochrane. J. H. Pickrell took the imported roan cow Statesman's Daughter 2d at $700, and other parties, afterward well known and active in the trade, such as C. E. Lippincott, Messrs. Parks, A. R. Babbage, William Stewart, Samuel Dysart, William Smith,

Jeff Bridgford (Missouri), *et al.*, were buyers of cows and heifers. The ten-year-old 7th Duke of Airdrie was bought by W. B. Dodge, Waukegan, Ill., at $500, and the roan bull calf Chief Napier—a "J" Princess by imp. Gen. Napier—was taken by E. W. Mills, Sullivan, Ill., at $800.

The great trade of 1872.—During the year 1872 exportations at high prices to Great Britain were renewed on a still more extensive scale, and the domestic trade was vastly in excess of anything previously recorded, no less than 1,014 head of Short-horns being sold at auction in the United States during the year for $317,256, an average of $313 each. This, of course, does not include the great list of transfers at private sale.

Richard Gibson, who was now located at London, Ont., went to Woodburn in April and bought the 8th, 13th and 14th Duchesses of Airdrie for export to Cheney of Gaddesby Hall. Along with the Duchesses he sent the Princess cows Primula (bred by A. B. Conger), Lady Wellington and Lady Sale of Putney (both bred by Messrs. Winslow of Vermont), the Gwynne cow Lady Susan 3d and heifer calf (bred by Mr. White of Framingham, Mass.), and the Constance heifer Rosina, bred by Cowan of Canada.

Lord Dunmore again drew upon America, ordering from Hillhurst the Booth-bred bulls

Royal Blithe and Breakspear and the red yearling 3d Duke of Hillhurst. Mr. Cochrane had now acquired possession of the Booth stock imported for New York Mills. Royal Blithe was a son of the Warlaby-bred Merry Peal, but died on shipboard. A stormy passage was encountered and the other two bulls arrived at Liverpool in December much reduced in flesh.

This year is memorable in the annals of Kentucky Short-horn breeding especially for the sale to Earl Dunmore by Abram Renick of the Rose of Sharon heifers Red Rose of the Isles, Red Rose of Thorndale and Red Rose of Rannoch, the first a daughter of old Airdrie, the second by 8th Duke of Thorndale and the third by Joe Johnson. All were in calf to the 4th Duke of Geneva. Dunmore had been attached to the staffs of various Confederate commanders during the American Civil War in quest of military experience. He was with Lee, Wade Hampton and Kirby Smith, and when the latter made his dash into Kentucky the Scottish Earl improved the opportunity to have a look *incognito* at some of the Short-horn herds of the blue-grass country. Out of this visit grew his subsequent orders for cattle of the Rose of Sharon tribe.

Col. L. G. Morris of New York brought out in August, 1872, five heifers and two bulls of Bates blood, including the bull Oxford Beau

2d, of Kingscote breeding. Australia was also buying freely in the mother country about this period, paying the Duke of Devonshire $5,000 for 24th Duke of Oxford (31002).

The first public sale of cattle ever held at Dexter Park, Chicago, occurred this year, the herd of Mr. E. P. Brockway of Wisconsin, that acquired considerable reputation in the show-ring, going under the hammer at an average price of $693 per head. Col. William S. King sold twenty-eight females at auction at an average of $452, the show heifer Booth's Lancaster bringing $1,700 from Messrs. Parks of Glen Flora Farm, Waukegan, Ill., and the imported cows Henrietta and Countess Oxford going to the same noted herd at $1,500 and $1,000 respectively. Booth's Lancaster was resold later to S. R. Streator of Cleveland, O., for $2,000.

It was during this year also that J. H. Pickrell sold imp. British Flag 13211,* bred by Messrs. Dudding, for $1,800, and Baron Lewis, a Phyllis

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*British Flag was one of an importation made in 1871 by a Capt. Pratt, that passed into the possession of Mr. Pickrell. Baron Lewis was the first Short-horn bred and reared in Illinois to bring so great a price. At this sale a very persistent stranger bid for Baron Lewis against Mr. Sodowsky, and when the $2,500 notch was reached the excitement was intense. Turning to his opponent Mr. S. said: "Well, stranger, you must have lots of money." The only reply was an advance of the bid. The belligerent Vermilion County breeder, however, had some "sand," as well as means, himself, and forced his rival out at $3,000. The stranger did have money sure enough, or at least he represented it, for he was the agent of the Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago. "Long John," as he was familiarly called, was fond of sending "unknowns" out after valuable cattle offered at public sale, and in this instance only repeated his tactics as already noticed in his purchase of the 15th Duke of Airdrie some years previous.

bull by Baron Booth of Lancaster, to "Uncle Harvey" Sodowsky of Indianola, Ill., for $3,000 at a public sale that averaged $603.

Many important transactions were consummated this season at private treaty. George Murray, a Scotchman in the lumber trade at Racine, Wis., who had been a heavy buyer at the McMillan sale, now acquired from Mr. Alexander the afterward celebrated 10th Duchess of Airdrie. He was using at this time at the head of his Slausondale Herd the 17th Duke of Airdrie, and had paid $1,210 for Mazurka 26th. J. H. Kissinger of Missouri received during this season's trade $1,800 for his Caroline Airdrie heifer by Mr. Pickrell's Sweepstakes 6230 to go to California.

While all this was going on in America prices were "booming" abroad. At Earl Dunmore's sale Sept. 5, 1872, the English sale record was broken when Mr. Thornton disposed of forty-eight cows and heifers for over $60,000, an average of some $1,250. At this sale Baron Oxford 5th brought $2,000. The highest price for a female was $6,000 for a yearling Oxford heifer, another of the same family bringing $5,050. The part of the Earl's herd not offered upon this occasion comprised his American importations, one or two favorite old cows, and a tribe known as the Revelrys—twenty-two head in all—for which $75,000 in a lump

sum was said to have been refused. After this sale two of the Red Roses (Renick Rose of Sharon) were parted with privately at $10,000. On Nov. 30 following Mr. Simon Beattie shipped for Lord Dunmore from America five heifers, all descended from imp. Rose of Sharon, by Belvedere (1706). Three of these were bred by Abram Renick—Minnie 4th, by old Airdrie (30365); Duchess 10th, by Joe Johnson, and Rose of Thorndale, by 8th Duke of Thorndale. The other two were of the Ohio branch of the tribe, tracing through Lady of the Lake, and were bred by Mr. Chauncey Hills of Delaware; one of them got by Mr. Hills' Imperial Starlight 8270 and the other by Judge Jones' Mazurka Duke of Airdrie 10478. Remarkable as was the Dunmore sale of Sept. 5 a still more sensational one was soon to follow. Messrs. Harward & Downing sold on Sept. 18 sixty-one head for £15,458, an average of £253, the three-year-old bull 8th Duke of Geneva going to Mr. Leney at £1,650, or fully $8,250 in gold, the highest price paid at auction for any animal of the breed up to that date. Mr. Downing had paid Mr. Sheldon of New York $4,000 for the bull in 1869. Col. L. G. Morris of Fordham, N. Y., was a buyer at this sale. The highest-priced female was 5th Maid of Oxford at $4,500.

Oakland Favorite 10546 and Loudon Duke 6th 10399.—In 1870 Mr. Charles E. Leonard of

Ravenswood Farm, Mo., had purchased from D. McMillan of Ohio the eight-months bull calf Oakland Favorite 10546, sired by Loyal Duke of Oakland 6977 out of Mignonette by Gen. Grant 4825; second dam Jessie—the dam of Gen. Grant—by Starlight 2d 2259. He sustained the good reputation of the McMillan stock, proving an extra show bull and winning for Mr. Leonard many first and championship prizes west of the Mississippi River.

In 1872 Mr. John G. Cowan of Holt Co., Mo., purchased the celebrated Loudon Duke 6th 10399, bred by Mr. Warfield and sired by Muscatoon 7057 out of the great show cow Loudon Duchess 2d by Duncan's Duke of Airdrie 2743. We believe this bull was once defeated at Kansas City by Mr. Leonard's Oakland Favorite, but his career in the Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska show-yards represented an almost unbroken line of victories. He was a red with straight top and bottom lines; a broad, deep chest; good on the fore ribs and through the heart; possessing smooth, well-laid shoulders, deep ribs, low flanks, faultless hind quarters and the traditional Duke of Airdrie neatness. He had been shown by Mr. Warfield with great success in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, where he had only been beaten once as as a yearling. Mr. Cowan paid $3,000 for him as a two-year-old, and his exhibition at the

Western fairs served to spread the reputation of the Short-horns well beyond the Missouri River. Shown with his get he never met defeat. In fact as a breeding bull he had no equal in the Western country in his day. His descendants in the Cowan herd were distinguished show and breeding animals for many years, and one of his sons contributed much to the success of the late Hon. D. M. Moninger in his great steer-breeding operations in Iowa. In the hands of Mr. Richard Daniels, one of Nebraska's pioneer breeders,* bulls by Loudon Duke 6th rendered capital service, and one of his daughters, Loudon's Minnie, was a feature of the Short-horn exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial.

First National convention.—On Nov. 27, 1872, the first National convention of breeders of Short-horns ever held in America met at Indianapolis, Ind., the chairman of the commit-

*Mr. Ralph Anderson of Falls City was possibly the first breeder of Short-horns in Nebraska, but Mr. Daniels shipped, in 1867, the first specimens of the breed ever taken to the State by rail, paying $300 per car from Chicago. A chute for unloading had to be specially built at Council Bluffs. Mr. Daniels' initial purchases, like those of most of the other Western breeders, were largely of "Seventeen" blood, and concerning these he says: "I think they were as good beef cattle as I ever saw." He also brought with this lot a two-year-old steer for which he paid $100 in Michigan, keeping him until he was six years old, when he was sold to Shirley Bros. of Omaha for Christmas beef at a high price. Mr. Daniels bought from Mr. Cowan the breeding bull Knight of St. George 8473, that had been bred by W. R. Duncan of Illinois. He was a Phyllis, sired by Minister 6363, and cost Mr. Daniels $1,000. Then for many years he bred from sons of Loudon Duke 6th. Speaking of his experience with Short-horns "Uncle Dick," as this veteran Nebraska breeder is familiarly called, says: "If I had to begin life over again I would breed Short-horns. They always paid me."

tee that issued the call for this important meeting having been the late Hon. Claude Matthews of Indiana. This great mass meeting grew out of a desire on the part of those who were the recognized leaders in the trade at this date to have a higher standard of registry established for the herd book, which was at that time the private property of Mr. Lewis F. Allen. Those who had been paying long prices for stock of comparatively recent importation, or immediate descendants thereof, sought to cast discredit upon cattle bred from many of the earlier importations, and it was argued that inasmuch as some of the foundation stock in the herd book had no pedigree, and as others registered in the early days boasted pedigrees known to be of questionable character, it was necessary to practically treat the descendants of such cattle as "grades." Indeed the question of demanding a more rigid standard of admission to the herd book was the prime factor in the calling of this convention. George W. Rust, through the *Live-Stock Journal*, had published scathing denunciations of what he characterized as the inexcusable laxity of the Allen rules, and the fact that the "purists" had already gone so far as to establish in Kentucky (under the powerful patronage of Mr. A. J. Alexander and under the immediate direction of Maj. Humphrey Evans) a rival pedigree regis-

ter known as the "American Short-horn Record" indicated the extent and depth of the feeling existing in respect to this matter.

After extended debate the following resolutions bearing upon this and another mooted question were adopted:

Resolved, That the ancestry of the animals should be traced on both sides to imported animals, or to those heretofore recorded in the American Herd Book, with pedigrees not false or spurious, before they can be entitled to registry.

Resolved, That the person under whose direction the animals are coupled should be recognized as the breeder of the produce.

Mr. Allen accepted these and the other recommendations of the convention and agreed to be governed by them in the conduct of the herd book.

Opposition to prevailing "fashions" developed. — The era of speculation was now in full swing. Bell's history of Bates cattle and Carr's history of the Booth herds had appeared in England, and were widely read in America. Controversies were waged through the public press and at every gathering of breeders over the pedigrees and character of the great rival types. Prominent among those who took part in this in the States were Hon. T. C. Jones of Delaware, O., and A. S. Matthews of Wytheville, Va., both of whom ridiculed many of the claims made by the partisans of the Bates Short-horns. Judge Jones was a man of strong intellect, deeply versed in Short-

horn lore, and as fond of a controversy as any native of Erin. He was an experienced breeder, and for a period of nearly twenty years was one of the leading American writers on Short-horn cattle. His ability, honesty of purpose, and virile character commanded the respect even of those who differed with him in relation to the various controverted tenets of the Short-horn faith. There was a sharp tilt in England between Lord Dunmore and Mr. J. B. Booth, in the course of which the latter challenged the Earl to show twenty head of the Killerby Hecubas against a like number of any one tribe at Dunmore for $5,000 a side, to which His Lordship responded that he did not have that number of any one tribe in his pastures. It is of interest at this juncture, as reflecting a feeling that was becoming very prevalent at this stage of the proceedings, to note that the *National Live-Stock Journal* in commenting upon the Booth-Dunmore controversy in its issue of January, 1873, used the following significant language:

"The Booth and Bates men usually profit by these discussions; they no doubt intended that this controversy should tend, as previous ones have, to attract public attention to those rival strains, until purchasers should be persuaded that the only question for them to decide was which of the 'breeds,' to use the language of Mr. Bates, should be selected. Hearing this perpetual controversy it is not strange that amateurs should be willing to pay long prices for a Booth or Bates pedigree, without regard to the excellence of the animal. But that practical men, who have had experience in breeding, and especially that managers of publications

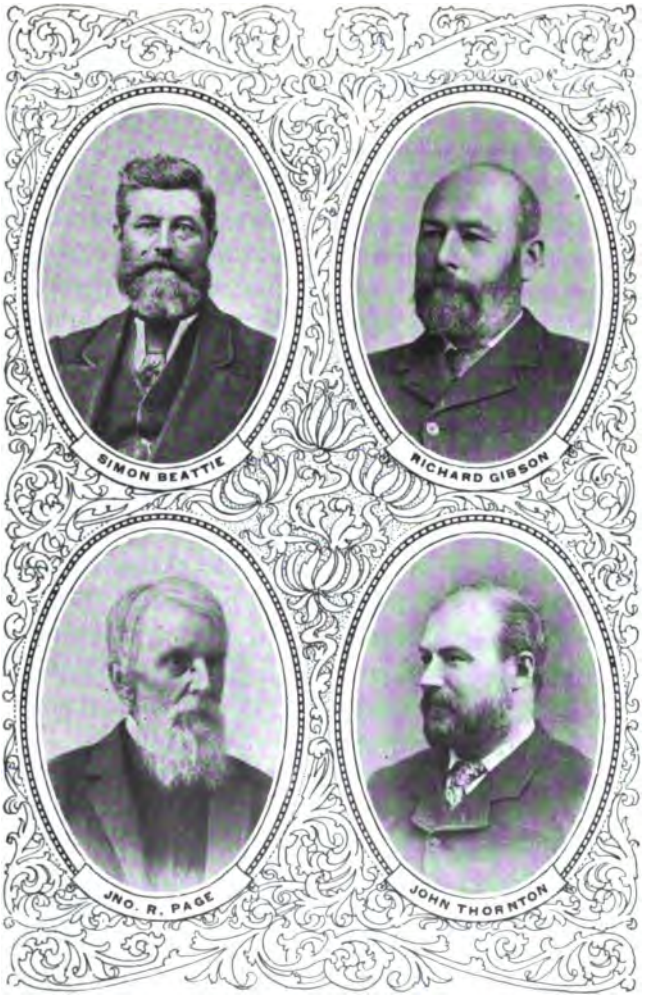
supported by the owners of Short-horns of all strains, should aid in keeping up this mania is a matter we cannot comprehend. For our own part we mean in the future, as in the past, to keep clear of this mania. While admitting, as we always have, the high excellence of these rival stocks we shall insist that they are not superior in blood or in valuable characteristics to the cattle of other good breeders, and that those, therefore, who claim for them this pre-eminent superiority are misleading the public and unjustly depreciating the value of other Short-horns."

This is the first time we find any public editorial condemnation of the tendency of the times in Short-horn breeding circles, a fact which indicates clearly that the rank and file of American Short-horn breeders were beginning to grow restive under the constant and usually arrogant assumptions of superiority indulged in by the dealers in the "fashionable" strains of that day.

CHAPTER XV.

THE SENSATION OF SEVENTY-THREE.

The year 1873 dawned with the breed basking in the sunshine of a popularity such as no other variety of improved live stock has ever enjoyed. The wealth of the cattle-breeding world was now ready to be poured at the feet of the Short-horn. Notwithstanding the internal dissensions noted in the preceding chapter, agricultural history has no parallel to the enthusiasm and boundless devotion displayed by the followers of the "red, white and roan" during this and the years immediately succeeding. The beauty and practical utility of the breed had captivated the great landed proprietors of both hemispheres, as well as the farmers and feeders of both continents; and under the stimulus of a demand almost world-wide in its character those who had the means to gratify their taste for rare specimens of the breed were forced to measure values not so much by the mere intrinsic worth of individual animals for the feed-lot or the dairy as by the degree of personal satisfaction flowing


SIMON BEATTIE
RICHARD GIBSON
JNO. R. PAGE
JOHN THORNTON

from the ownership of Short-horns of illustrious lineage or bearing the badge of show-yard superiority.

It is true there were certain parties identified with the trade who were engaged in promoting public interest from purely mercenary motives. Such individuals did what they could, of course, to add fuel to the fire, but it goes without saying that their utmost efforts would have been wholly unavailing but for the existence of an abiding appreciation of the breed upon both sides the Atlantic, which was as profound as it was widespread and persistent. It therefore came to pass at this period that those who sought what they regarded as the most desirable cattle of the breed were compelled to pay exorbitant and finally fabulous prices; but the mere fact that breeders and fanciers were willing to follow their favorites to the amazing figures quoted in the following pages is in itself a tribute to the fascinating character of the Short-horn such as no other race of domestic animals has ever yet received.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." While it was not until the autumn of 1873 that the pent-up enthusiasm for the Duchess blood was at length unchained, transactions both at auction and at private treaty forecasted portentous events early in the year. Trade opened up briskly in the West.

Spring sales 1873.—At the Parks* and Murray sales, in April, Col. James W. Judy as auctioneer disposed of twenty-four females for the former at an average of $783, and thirty-two for Mr. Murray at an average of $848. Of the Glen Flora (Parks) lot Messrs. Sodowsky took the two imported cows Countess of Oxford and Henrietta at $2,000 each. D. M. Flynn of Des Moines, Ia., bought Moss Rose at $1,610, and A. H. & I. B. Day of Utica, Ia., took imp. Lady Brough at $1,680. Elliott & Kent of Des

*Messrs. C. C. & R. H. Parks were Wall street brokers, and had formerly resided at Waukegan. After acquiring possession of the Glen Flora Farm they soon decided upon stocking it with pedigreed cattle, horses and sheep. Their attention was drawn to Short-horns through the herd that Mr. W. B. Dodge had established at Waukegan. Their first investment was in 1869, when they bought five heifers, by Minister 6353, of W. R. Duncan for $2,000. They bought Lady of Racine, a daughter of Lady of Clark, famous in Ohio Short-horn history, from Mr. Dodge and sold her to George Murray for $4,000. This transaction, we believe, occurred while the parties were tain tendance at the McMillan sale. Messrs. Parks hired the late Mr. John Hope as herdsman in the spring of 1870, and bought the Torr bull imp. Gen. Napier from Col. King with a view toward showing at the Wisconsin State Fair and various local shows, where they met George Murray, Messrs. Brockway and others. Gen. Napier was a very low, thick, mellow-fleshed bull, and one of the very first of his get was the famous Jubilee Napier, sold to Mr. Pickrell. Other good ones were Miss Leslie Napier, that went to C. A. DeGraff at a high price, and Gem of Eryholme, sold to S. W. Jacobs of Iowa. All of these made great reputations and were grand individual cattle. Gen. Napier was afterward sold to Stephen Dunlap, but realizing their mistake Messrs. Parks bought him back. They purchased the entire herd of C. K. Ward of New York, besides a number of cattle from Messrs. Lusk, Wadsworth, Pratt and other prominent Eastern breeders, and were for several years among the most active in the American Short-horn trade.

The Glen Flora Herd that was shown in the fall of 1872 won something over $2,000 in prizes at Michigan and Wisconsin State Fairs and the district fairs held at Aurora and Dixon, Ill. It included the bulls imp. Gen. Napier, imp Scotsman, imp. Baron Hubback 2d, and among the females were the champion cow imp. Henrietta, imp. Ruberta, imp. Lady Brough, shown as a two-year-old; Miss Leslie, Pattie Moore, Miss Leslie Napier, and the calf 3d Gem of Eryholme. This was a strong lot, admirably fitted.

Moines secured imp. Frill at $1,050. Sodowsky bought imp. Scotsman 10951, of Lyndale fame, at $1,000. Scotsman was a roan of the Duke of Buccleuch's breeding, and it is of interest to note in passing that he was a half-brother to the dam of the afterward famous Duke of Richmond, so celebrated in the herd of J. H. Potts & Son. At the Murray sale A. B. Conger of New York bought the 17th Duke of Airdrie for $2,300, and S. W. Jacobs of West Liberty, Ia., the cow Forest Queen at $1,280. Gen. Sol Meredith of Indiana gave $1,325 for Valeria; S. W. Jacobs $1,350 for 3d Louan of Slausondale; William Stewart of Taylor, Ill., $1,700 for 2d Lady of Racine and $1,400 for Mazurka 20th, and G. W. Gaines of Ridge Farm $1,775 for Mazurka 23d. W. B. Dodge of Waukegan sold a lot at the same time at high prices, G. J. Hagerty of Ohio paying $1,010 for Elsie, and Elliott & Kent $1,000 for Mazurka of Woodlawn.

In May of this year Col. King sold ten head to William S. Chapman and J. D. Carr of California for $10,000, including the prize bull Old Sam 10551.

Dunmore's big deal.—Meantime Lord Dunmore closed a trade with the Hon. M. H. Cochrane for ten head of Bates-bred cattle for $50,000. This lot included 6th Duke of Geneva, Duchesses 97th, 101st and 103d, one Waterloo

and five Wild Eyes. Duchess 97th at the time of this sale to Dunmore was at Walcott & Campbell's, being bred to the 2d Duke of Oneida. Duchess 103d died at Hillhurst before the order was filled.

Summer sales.—In July Edward Iles sold imp. Cherub 11505 at auction at Springfield for $6,000 to J. H. Spears of Tallula, Ill.,* and at the same sale Gen. Meredith paid $2,000 for Joan of Arc, $1,650 for Royal Duchess 2d, $1,200 for Royal Duchess 3d and $2,200 for two Louans; Henry Clark of Missouri $1,000 for Anna Boleyn; S. C. Duncan of same State $1,100 for Florence; J. H. Kissinger $1,000 for Prairie Blossom, and W. R. Duncan $1,000 for Baroness Bates 3d. About the same time William Stewart of Franklin Grove, Ill., sold a lot at an average of $540, chiefly notable now from the fact that it contained the first specimen of the breeding of Mr. Amos Cruickshank of Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to pass through the sale-ring in the West since the Illinois Importing Co.'s sale of 1857, viz.: the show cow Violet's Forth, bought by J. H. Spears for $1,525. George Otley gave $1,000 at this sale for Dove 6th. On June 25 J. H. Kissinger held a sale that averaged $540 on the females, the "top" of

*Cherub was bred by Lord Sudeley of Gloucestershire, Eng., and was got by Baron Booth (21212), sire of imp. Baron Booth of Lancaster, out of Seraphina 13th by John o' Gaunt (16322). He was imported by Cochrane, who sold him to Iles.

which was Illustrious 3d at $2,050 to T. W. Garrard of Missouri. This was one of the best cows of her time—a red-roan, bred by James N. Brown's Sons and sired by the Roan Duchess bull Gallant Duke 6749 from a cow descending from imp. Illustrious by Emperor. She was five years old at the time of this sale. J. H. Spears bought the Pomona show cow Phœbe Taylor for $1,500 and Mr. Pickrell the red Beauty by De Vaux cow Farina 2d, also a noted prize-taker, at the same figure. The Daisy (by Wild) show bull Duke of Airdrie 9800 went to H. Clark of Missouri at $1,000. At Dr. A. C. Stevenson's sale at Greencastle, Ind., Aug. 13, $1,000 was paid by J. Bridges, Bainbridge, Ind., for Stevenson's 28th and $1,100 by same party for Stevenson's 37th. At R. R. Seymour's sale at Chillicothe, O., a half-interest in 3d Duke of Oneida sold for $3,300 to John Montgomery, Licking, O. At R. H. Prewitt's sale at Pine Grove, Ky., July 31, Gen. Meredith gave $2,800 for the Booth bull imp. Forest Napier 11973. At Winchester, Ky., Aug. 1, at a sale conducted by Capt. P. C. Kidd for the estate of Lewis Hampton, $3,300 was paid by B. B. Groom for Mazurka Belle and $3,150 by same party for Lady Pawlett. At the same sale Geneva Lad 10129 went to A. H. Hampton at $1,850, the cow Mazurka Belle 2d to Hon. T. J. Megibben at $2,050,

Annie Laura to S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind., for $1,000, the bull Mazurka Lad 15928 to J. V. Grigsby at $1,400, and the bull Mazurka Duke 2d 15927 to Mr. W. Voorhies of Illinois at $1,225. Abram Van Meter sold at Winchester, Ky., Aug. 2 and received $2,000 from R. H. Prewitt for Forest Queen, $1,010 from John Grigsby for Forest Beauty and $1,000 from the same buyer for May Cadenza. On. Aug. 5 George M. Bedford made an average of $849 on twenty-seven females, receiving for 5th Duchess Louan $3,575, for 23d Duchess of Goodness $2,950, for 22d of same name $1,000, for the 21st $1,025—all to local buyers—and for 9th Duke of Goodness 11736 $4,500 from Strawn & Lewis of Ottawa, Ill. At James Hall's sale at Paris, Ky., Aug. 6, S. F. Lockridge gave $1,060 for Sarah Rice 5th. At Silver Lake, Kan., on Aug. 20 the State Agricultural College paid Andrew Wilson $1,050 and $900 respectively for a pair of Young Marys—Grace Youngs 4th and 5th.

While these sales serve to indicate the prevailing furor as evidenced around the auction block, leading breeders were making important private transfers. Leney took to England from New York Mills 10th Maid of Oxford and 6th Duke of Oneida. A. J. Alexander sold 15th Duchess of Airdrie for export to Cheney at $10,000! J. H. Pickrell while attending the

Kentucky sales bought the famous Booth bull Breastplate 11195 from Prewitt for $6,250. George Murray bought 11th Duke of Geneva 9843 from George M. Bedford at a reported price of $10,000. The bull had been bought by Mr. Bedford at Hughes & Richardson's sale of 1872 for $6,000. Richard Gibson exported a half-dozen females of the Frantic or Fletcher Bell-Bates sort, a Kirklevington cow and two Princesses, and sent word back from England that at Cheney's sale the 9th Duke of Geneva's heifers averaged over $2,000 each! The pot was boiling furiously on both sides the Atlantic and—then came the deluge.

New York Mills dispersion.—Hon. Samuel Campbell, after acquiring the interest of his partner (Mr. Walcott) in the Duchesses and other Short-horns at New York Mills, was now ready for the *coup* toward which the events detailed in the foregoing pages had all been tending, to-wit.: the closing-out of the entire herd at auction. The 10th of September, 1873, was the day set for the event. John R. Page, Sennett, N. Y., was engaged as auctioneer and Mr. Carr of England was asked to write up the herd on the other side the water for a consideration of 1½ per cent of the gross receipts. H. Strafford, the celebrated English auctioneer and editor of the English Herd Book, was corresponded with. He was to sell the Duchesses

for a fee of 1,000 guineas! He published a sale catalogue of the Duchesses and Oxfords. Page announced: "I have the sale and shall be pleased to see Mr. Strafford and have his assistance, but he will sell what I choose to assign him. I am the auctioneer." The Carr episode led to a long and heated newspaper controversy, in the course of which *Bell's Messenger* of London said: "The words quoted by Mr. Carr mean that when he offered to Mr. Campbell as a salable commodity his influence with British Short-horn buyers and Mr. Campbell agreed to accept it at a price both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Carr (on their own showing) were guilty of disgraceful traffic in public confidence." All of which served as capital advertising.

There were now no Duchesses living on either side the Atlantic descended direct from Mr. Bates' herd, without admixture of blood from other sources, save those at New York Mills, and they were all derived from Duchess 66th.* Just why this should have made the Mills cattle so much more precious than their

*The leading outcrosses on the Duchesses came through 2d Duke of Athol (11376) into the Duchesses of Airdrie, through Usurer (9763) into the English Duchesses, through Imperial Oxford 4905, Prince Imperial (15095) and 2d Duke of Bolton (12739) into the Grand Duchesses, and through Grand Turk (12969) into some of the Dukes of Thorndale. Outcrosses put upon the Oxfords included Romeo (13619) and his sons Oxford Lad 4220 and Imperial Oxford 4905; Marquis of Carrabas (11789), bred by Fawkes, and Lamartine (11662), bred by J. M. Sherwood. Imperial Duke (18063), that was half-Duchess and half-Knightley, had also been introduced into some of the Duchess and Oxford pedigrees.

distinguished relatives is not apparent at this time, especially in view of the freedom with which Mr. Bates had outcrossed the family during his lifetime, except upon the hypothesis that all skill and judgment in mating cattle perished with the founder of the tribe. As a matter of fact evidence was not wanting that this very element of "purity" carried with it the seeds of danger. At the time Gibson severed his connection with the herd* it was of high average merit, but it had been culled freely and handled with consummate judg-

*Richard Gibson, speaking of the sale, says: "The question of the hour was not what the average would be but what would a Duchess bring? Some were sanguine enough to place the figure at $20,000. In the morning the tension was something terrific, and as the time to commence drew near little coteries were beginning to bunch together, Kentucky's tall sons to the northwest of the ring, the English visitors on the southwest, while the others were promiscuously seated in the stand. Kello, the incomprehensible, was alone away from all the rest, fearful to mix with these dreaded Yankees lest they should steal not his purse but his thoughts and intentions. During the forenoon W. R. Duncan had approached Mr. Campbell, saying: 'I apprehend, sir, you are aware that Mr. Page can't sell this bunch of cattle in one day.'

"Mr. Campbell posted off to Page and said: 'I hope you will not attempt to sell all these cattle in one day.' 'I shall,' replied Page. 'Then, sir, I shall consider that you are sacrificing my property,' was Campbell's rejoinder. 'May I take the bids as fast as they come?' asked the auctioneer.

"On a watering trough in the center of a ring Mr. Page took his stand. The proverbial pin could have been heard to drop. The excitement at this moment was intense; not noisy or boisterous, but for two or three days the tension had gradually been increasing. There was the keenest anxiety as to what the Englishmen were after, and a determination to prevent them from taking all the best. Mr. Page gauged the feeling of his company. They had not come, some of them over three thousand miles, to hear a lot of Cheap John spread-eagleism, but for business. He said: 'Gentlemen, please give me your attention and I will read the conditions of this sale.' The 2d Duke of Oneida was brought into the ring while he was reading them. 'Will anyone make me an offer on the bull?' were the opening words. 'Ten thousand dollars,' came the answer from the Kentuckians, and so the sale began."

ment. The desire to possess the "pure" blood, regardless of all other considerations, had taken firm hold upon those who considered that the Duchesses as Bates had left them constituted the *creme de la creme* of the Short-horn breed. The National pride of the English breeders was appealed to with success. America had taken from the mother-land what many of the Britons esteemed as the highest single source of Short-horn excellence. Hence they came to New York Mills prepared to heap their golden guineas high against American dollars. History has long since characterized this as a day of monumental folly, but as the event stands out in bold relief as the crowning sensation of the century in the realm of stock-breeding it therefore demands adequate record in these pages. Some idea of the nature of the scene may be gleaned from the following notes made by an eye witness—the late George W. Rust, whose library and manuscripts were acquired by purchase by the author many years ago:

The Duchesses of course formed the attractive feature of this sale; and in the lobbies at the hotels, which were thronged with breeders from all parts of this country, and a liberal representation of English breeders, speculation was rife as to the prices which would be realized. It was rumored that the Englishmen (with the exception of Mr. Kello, who represented Mr. R. Pavin Davies, with whom the other English gentlemen refused to enter into any arrangement) had a private understanding as to which animal each person would bid upon, the others agreeing not to compete with their countrymen in these cases, and that Earl Bective's representative had brought £13,000 (about $70,000) with

him, and it began to be whispered that some of the females would bring as high as $15,000 each. This seemed like a fabulous price, however; and as every one took great pains to conceal his own intentions there were many persons loth to believe that this much was to be paid, and the probability of $15,000 being paid for a single animal on the morrow was the staple subject of discussion as long as the lobbies contained any people. Gradually they thinned out, and soon after midnight they were entirely deserted and Short-horns and Duchesses passed out of mind, save as the anxious ones painted and pictured them in their dreams. With the earliest streak of dawn the hotel lobbies began to fill, and the probable events of the day engaged the attention of all. Before the breakfast hour had passed it was evident something new and startling had been discovered; and soon it was whispered that a delegation from Clark Co., Ky., was present with $60,000, which had been raised for the purchase of three females, and the probability of $20,000 being paid formed the subject of eager discussion. The sum seemed so enormous, however, that few believed it, although the minds of all were in a measure prepared for such an event.

By 10 o'clock the hotels were deserted and the crowds had transferred themselves to the Mills, where they thronged the stables or gathered in excited groups about the ample grounds. At 1 o'clock Mr. Page announced the sale. Those in attendance had gathered upon the stand with the seats ranged one above another, and the reporters and clerks sharpened their pencils at the tables. The first animal led into the ring was the

2d Duke of Oneida, a deep red, calved Aug. 3, 1870, got by 4th Duke of Geneva 7981 out of 13th Duchess of Thorndale by 10th Duke of Thorndale (28458). Mr. Alexander of Kentucky wanted him, as did Mr. T. J. Megibben of the same State, and negotiations had been pending between them all the morning looking to the transfer to Mr. Megibben of Mr. Alexander's Duke of Airdrie, which, if they had proved successful, would have taken Mr. Megibben out of the competition and brought Mr. Alexander in. These negotiations, however, were not successful, in consequence of the price demanded by Mr. Alexander; and making a final unsuccessful effort to reconcile their differences, while the auctioneer was making his preliminary remarks, Mr. Megibben started the bull at $10,000. The English gentlemen were gathered in a little knot at the left of the auctioneer and wanted the bull also, and the opening bid fell among them like a bomb-shell and gave them the first intimation of the character and

nerve of the gentlemen who were to contest with them the honors of the day. "Eleven thousand dollars" was said by one of them in an agitated voice, so uncertain and tremulous that Mr. Page for the moment was uncertain whether the bidder meant it or not, and then their heads were laid together in anxious consultation. A number of Kentuckians also gathered around Mr. Megibben, and on both sides of the ring there was a group of anxious faces. With those around him Mr. Megibben made a private arrangement for the service of the bull in case he fell to him, and to carry him (as we afterward learned) past $17,000 before surrendering him. As the group of Kentuckians separated Mr. Megibben raised the bid to $12,000, and still the Englishmen consulted. It was evident they wanted the bull; but the females were more valuable, and they were of the opinion that if they advanced the price of him to the point to which the Kentuckians were prepared to go the price of the females might be correspondingly advanced, and perhaps put altogether beyond their reach. Their minds were quickly made up on this point, and the 2d Duke of Oneida was knocked off to Mr. Megibben at $12,000, the highest price ever paid to that moment for a Short-horn. Then the cheers rose, peal on peal, and the more distant seats of the stand were deserted and their occupants gathered closer to the scene and clustered like bees around the auctioneer.

1st Duchess of Oneida was then led in. She was a red-and-white, calved Jan. 24, 1870, got by 10th Duke of Thorndale (28458) out of 8th Duchess of Geneva by 3d Lord of Oxford (22200), and in calf since Dec. 10 to 2d Duke of Oneida. The Clark Co. (Ky.) combination started her at once at $15,000, which Lord Skelmersdale of England raised at once to $30,000, shutting out a bid of $25,000 proffered by Mr. George Murray of Racine, Wis. His Lordship was evidently informed that the Clark County gentlemen had brought $60,000 for the purpose of buying three, and his bid called upon them to place the half of it on the head of a single animal. This took them by surprise, and to gain a moment's time for reflection they interposed an additional bid of $100, upon which his Lordship promptly placed another $100. The Kentuckians concluded to follow her no further, and then Mr. Kello, the representative of Mr. Davies of England, advanced the $200 bid to $300, which Lord S. promptly made $400. Mr. Kello and Mr. Brodhead (the representative of Mr. Alexander), who was quietly smoking in the rear of the English party, which by this time had gathered inside the fence, bid $500 simultaneously, and $30,600 was his Lordship's response. All were now done and she was quickly knocked

off to him on this bid. Considering her age and that she is almost at the calving she was one of the best bargains of all the Duchesses. Thirty thousand dollars! it seemed incredible, and for a few moments none could realize it; but in a short time it seemed to break upon the minds of all and such a scene of excitement was never witnessed before. Men shouted themselves hoarse and hats were waved and flung wildly into the air on all sides, and several minutes elapsed before order could be restored and the ring cleared for the entrance of her calf, the

7th Duchess of Oneida, a red-and-white, calved Aug. 1, 1872, by 2d Duke of Oneida 9926 out of 1st Duchess of Oneida by 10th Duke of Thorndale (28458). The audience began to feel the reaction which follows every unusual excitement and to repent of such extreme figures. She was led around the ring and not a bid; the contestants eyeing each other from all sides, as if striving to master each other's intentions. Finally Col. King started her at $5,000 and the ball opened—$7,000, $8,000 by two, $10,000 by two, $11,000 by two, $12,000 by two, followed in such rapid succession that it was impossible to see from whom the bids came. "Twelve thousand five hundred makes it my bid," came from Mr. Brodhead, which the Englishmen in his front promptly raised to $13,000. From the further side of the ring Mr. E. G. Bedford of Kentucky interposed another $500, which the Englishmen made $14,000, only to elicit an additional $500 when it came to Mr. Brodhead's turn. Mr. Bedford, who had crowded to the front, now saw between whom the competition lay and shook his head, as a token that he would not interfere, and $500 bids followed until the calf was declared the property of Mr. Alexander at $19,000. The audience, who began to fear from the sale of the dam that the English gentlemen were determined to have them all, greeted Mr. Brodhead's victory with the most rapturous applause. The next animal to come under Mr. Page's hammer was the

10th Duchess of Geneva, a roan, calved May 15, 1867, got by 2d Duke of Geneva (23752) out of 5th Duchess of Geneva by Grand Duke of Oxford (16184), in calf since March 80 by 2d Duke of Oneida. Col. Morris of New York led off with $5,000, which Col. King of Minnesota raised to $10,000. Mr. Kello advanced the figure to $15,000 for Mr. Davies, and Mr. Berwick for Earl Bective made it $20,000, when it was very evident there was to be such a trial of nerve as had not before been witnessed. One of the Kentuckians bid $25.000, and Col. King added another $1,000, which Mr. Berwick lost no time in advancing to $80,000. This bid Mr. Brodhead advanced $100, when Mr. Berwick declared, "I am

done," and started to leave the ring. His English friends, however, rallied him, and he exclaimed in an excited manner, "Thirty thousand dollars! how much is that in sterling?" One of them pushed him again to the front, exclaiming, "*Buy her*, and count it afterward!" but not until Mr. Kello had taken advantage of his excitement to raise the price to $30,500. Mr. Berwick returned with $31,000, Mr Kello with $100, which Mr. Berwick raised to $500. with no other effect than to bring from his opponent a bid of $32,000. Mr. Berwick seemed to be nettled by Mr. Kello's undisturbed manner and added another $1,000, making $33,000; and Mr. Kello, not at all dashed, added $500 more without delay, and then Mr. Berwick advanced it to $34,000; "and $500," was Mr. Kello's response. Mr. Berwick put on enough to make $35,000, and Mr. Kello's flag and the auctioneer's hammer came down. The Americans, who had not made a bid after the $26,000 and were aware that Mr. Kello had not been permitted to become a member of the English party, watched this contest between the two English interests with no little concern; and his opponents, although evidently feeling they had paid dear for the victory, were in high glee that they had won it. Of course the price, $35,000, would never be equaled again, and the audience gave itself up once more to various expressions of astonishment. The entrance to the ring of the

8th Duchess of Oneida served to restore order. Another roan she proved to be, calved Nov. 18, 1872, got by the 4th Duke of Geneva 7931 out of 10th Duchess of Geneva by 2d Duke of Geneva (28752). She was started at $5,000 and advanced rapidly to $14,000. Between this and $15,000 the bids were quick but small, but she finally passed this point, and was sold to Mr. Berwick for Earl Bective at $15,300. Then came the

13th Duchess of Thorndale, red, calved Feb. 25, 1867, got by 10th Duke of Thorndale (28458) out of 10th Duchess of Thorndale by 2d Grand Duke (12961), served July 8 by 4th Duke of Oneida. She, too, was started at $5,000 by Col. Morris, which was doubled by Col. King. Mr A. B. Conger of New York added another $1,000, and $1,000 bids followed quickly until she was declared to be the property of Mr. Conger at $15,000. Then came the

4th Duchess of Oneida, red, calved Jan. 17, 1872, got by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931 out of 13th Duchess of Thorndale by 10th Duke of Thorndale (28458). She was started by the English party and ran up in two or three bids to $10,000, and a few $500 bids sent her up to $13,000, which several gentlemen raised to $13,500, and Mr. George Murray made it $14,000 to prevent dispute. Mr. Brod-

head then signified his willingness to contend for her by advancing her $500 more, and Mr. E. G. Bedford advanced the figure to $15,000; and here it seemed as if the battle was over, for Mr. Brodhead came back with only $100. Mr. Bedford responded with another $100, Mr. Brodhead made it $800. At this point Mr. Holford of England, considering the Americans had about got through, entered the lists with a $200 bid, and she stood at $15,500. Mr. Brodhead greeted his new competitor with an additional $500 bid, to which the Englishman responded with a $1,000, making it $17,000. Mr. Brodhead promptly interposed another $100, and the Englishman, adopting the same tactics, bid $100 more, and she climbed up slowly, $100 at a time, until Mr. Brodhead had bid $17,600, when Mr. Holford, as if hoping to shake off the Kentuckian, bid sharply $18,000. And to show that he could not be bluffed by that game Mr. Brodhead added promptly another $1,000. From $19,000 to $21,000 the bids were $100 each in most cases, and when that point was reached Mr. Holford, seeing the Kentuckian was in no measure disturbed, dropped out of the contest, and Mr. E. G. Bedford came forward, just as she was about to be knocked off, with a $500 bid, Mr. Brodhead responding with a similar amount, and $500 more was bid by Mr. Megibben, the gentleman who had purchased the bull, and Mr. Brodhead made it $23,000, and, with $500 jumps, she advanced to $25,000, as Mr. Bedford's bid. Mr. Brodhead then discovering that it was one of his Kentucky neighbors who was bidding against him declined to go farther, and she was knocked off at $25,000 to Messrs. E. G. Bedford and T. J. Megibben of Kentucky. The announcement that she was to remain in this country again made the audience extremely demonstrative, but when the

8th Duchess of Geneva was led into the ring a tolerable degree of silence and order was restored. She proved to be a red-and-white, calved July 28, 1866; got by the 3d Lord of Oxford (22200) out of the 1st Duchess of Geneva by 2d Grand Duke (12961); served June 1 by 2d Duke of Oneida. Being seven years old and over, and having produced nearly the full complement of calves which this family of cows produce in this country, it was not expected that she would sell so well as some of the others, and Mr. Kello doubtless expected to get her on the first bid, when he placed $10,000 on her head. But the other English gentlemen had agreed among themselves that Mr. Kello should not have a Duchess, and they raised him at one jump to $15,000 and the audience were at once overcome by the excitement. $16,000 and $17,000 were bid from the stand, and then $20,000 by two, one of them

being Mr. Kello, and some one of the English party made it $35,000. Mr. Kello made it $36,000, and his opponents $30,000. Mr. Kello added $1,000 more, and his bid was promptly raised to $32,000. Then $33,000 came from the stand (from either Col. King, Col. Morris, Mr. Murray, or G. M. Bedford), and was the highest American bid, and Mr. Kello raised that to $34,000, when the other Englishmen made it $36,000. Mr. Kello hesitated, but remembering his unsuccessful contest for the 10th Duchess of Geneva, and that his countrymen had combined to rule him out altogether from this much-coveted family, he determined to take Lord Skelmersdale's advice to Mr. Berwick and "*buy her*," and added $500, which brought $37,000 from his opponents. "*Thirty-eight thousand*," said Mr. Kello. Evidently thinking that one more bold push would crowd Kello from the course one of them bid *forty thousand dollars!* For a moment Mr. Kello faltered, but finally added $100. Here she seemed likely to go, but Mr. Berwick added $100 more. "*Forty thousand three hundred dollars*, just in time, from Mr. Kello." The excitement was now so intense that every individual in that vast throng seemed to hold his breath; the silence was absolutely *oppressive*, and broken only by the words of the auctioneer as he slowly repeated: "Forty—thousand—three—hundred—dollars—Are—you—all—done—gentlemen?" *Softly* Simon Beattie, with an English order in his pocket and Mr. Cochrane at his back, ventured another $100. "*Forty thousand four hundred;* are you all done gentlemen?" were the measured words which alone broke the deathly silence. Reluctant to go farther, still more reluctant to yield, Mr. Kello stood like a statue, while every eye was resting upon him, and finally added $50 more. "*Five hundred*," said Berwick, in a sharp, impatient tone, as if anxious to end in some way the terrible suspense. "*Forty thousand five hundred dollars;* are you all done? Once! Twice! *Six hundred*, and in time," and she was knocked off to Mr. Kello for R. Pavin Davies of England. One long breath, and then the cheers went up, and the thousands there seemed fairly beside themselves, and the extravagant things which were said and done would fill a volume. A few minutes were given to allow people to recover their senses, and then the

10th Duchess of Oneida was led in—a last spring's calf (dropped in April), red-and-white, by the 2d Duke of Oneida out of 8th Duchess of Geneva by 3d Lord Oxford (22200). Before order was restored Col. Morris of New York started her at $5,000. Col. King of Minnesota, who sat beside him, made it $10,000; $11,000 and $12,000 were bid, when George M. Bedford of Kentucky from the seat

behind put her at $15,000. Mr. Richard Gibson, who had hurried home from England to attend this sale with an order in his pocket, added $2,000 more, and then Mr. Brodhead, who desired her to grace the blue grass at Woodburn, placed her at $18,000, and Mr. Gibson put her at once to $20,000. But this was a game at which two could play, and Mr. Brodhead advanced the figure to $22,000, and Mr. Gibson went $2,000 better still. Twenty-five thousand, even money, seemed a point hard to pass, and Mr. Brodhead, evidently thinking Mr. Gibson would not get over that limit, made the bid. Mr. Gibson, however, had another thousand, and Mr. Brodhead was compelled to pay $27,000 before he secured her. The contest was a short one, and the announcement that the Englishmen had again failed to capture a Duchess provoked the wildest enthusiasm. The

9th Duchess of Oneida, another calf of the present year (dropped March 2), was next led in. She proved to be a roan by 2d Duke of Oneida 9926 out of 12th Duchess of Thorndale by 6th Duke of Thorndale (28794). She had two outcrosses in her pedigree, the Romeo through the 6th Duke of Thorndale, and the Imperial Duke through her second dam, and for that reason perhaps, and because of the natural reaction from the previous excitement, did not attract so much attention. She was started at $5,000 by Col. King of Minnesota and knocked off to Mr. Berwick for Earl Bective on the next bid—$10,000. She was followed by the

12th Duchess of Thorndale, roan, calved Oct. 13, 1865, by 6th Duke of Thorndale (28794) out of 5th Duchess of Thorndale by Imperial Duke (18083), in calf since April 17 by 2d Duke of Oneida. She had the Romeo and Imperial Duke crosses in her pedigree, and besides was eight years old and her prime as a breeder about passed, and for this reason the first bid was but $500. This was too cheap, however, and there was considerable competition for her developed, and finally at $5,700 she was knocked off to A. B. Conger of New York. As she was led out there was led in the

3d Duchess of Oneida, roan, calved March 19, 1871, by 4th Duke of Geneva 7981 out of 8th Duchess of Thorndale by 3d Duke of Airdrie (28717), through which she gets the Lord George outcross, served July 3d by 4th Duke of Oneida. She was started at $5,000 by Mr. Duncan of Illinois, which was promptly doubled by Col. Morris of New York. Mr. Duncan added $2,000, Col. King $1,000, G. M. Bedford $500, and Mr. Murray of Racine bid $14,000. Then Mr. Berwick of England bid $15,000, to which Mr. Brodhead added $100. Mr. Holford of England then appeared as a competitor, and finally secured her at $15,600.

SUMMARY OF HIGHEST PRICES AND AVERAGES.

8th Duchess of Geneva—R. Pavin Davies, England.....$40,600
10th Duchess of Geneva—Earl Bective, England 35,000
1st Duchess of Oneida—Lord Skelmersdale, England..... 30,600
10th Duchess of Oneida—A. J. Alexander, Kentucky 27,000
4th Duchess of Oneida—E. G. Bedford and T. J. Megibben, Kentucky..... 25,000
7th Duchess of Oneida—A. J. Alexander..... 19,000
3d Duchess of Oneida—T. Holford, England 15,600
8th Duchess of Oneida—Earl Bective..... 15,300
13th Duchess of Thorndale—A. B. Conger, New York 15,000
9th Duchess of Oneida—Earl Bective..... 10,000
12th Duchess of Thorndale—A. B. Conger 5,700

2d Duke of Oneida—T. J. Megibben, Kentucky 12,000
4th Duke of Oneida—Ezra Cornell, New York..... 7,600
7th Duke of Oneida—A. W. Griswold, Vermont 4,000

11 females* sold for.....$238,800; an average of $21,709
3 bulls sold for..... 23,600; an average of 7,866
14 Duchesses sold for .... 262,400; an average of 18,742

Countess of Oxford—A. B. Conger..... $9,100
12th Lady of Oxford—T. Holford..... 7,000
2d Maid of Oxford—A. W. Griswold 6,000
12th Maid of Oxford—Col. L. G. Morris, New York 6,000
10th Earl of Oxford—A. B. Cornell, New York..... 2,500
2d Countess of Oxford—A. W. Griswold 2,100
6th Lord of Oxford—Simon Beattie..... 1,300
3d Maid of Oxford—Warnock & Megibben..... 1,000

6 females† sold for.....$31,200; an average of $5,200
2 bulls sold for ..... 3,800; an average of 1,900
8 Oxfords sold for..... 35,000; an average of 4,375

Lady Knightley 3d—Col. L. G. Morris..... $5,000
Lady Knightley 4th—A. W. Griswold..... 4,000
Lady Knightley 2d—E. K. Thomas, Kentucky..... 3,100
Lady Bates 4th—E. G. Bedford..... 3,250
Lady Bates 6th—George M. Bedford..... 2,300
Lady Bates 7th—A. B. Cornell..... 1,600
Lady Worcester 5th (Wild Eyes)—T. Holford..... 3,100

*This is exclusive of the 8th Duchess of Thorndale, that was sold as barren to C. F. Wadsworth of New York at $150.

†Exclusive of 7th Lady of Oxford, sold as doubtful breeder to Ezra Cornell at $400

Lady Worcester 4th (Wild Eyes)--T. Holford	3,000
Atlantic Gwynne—Lord Skelmersdale	2,000
Miss Gwynne—Col. William S. King	1,700
Brenda (Bloom)—Col. L. G. Morris	2,500
Berlinda (Bloom)—Col. L. G. Morris	2,300
Bloom 4th (Bloom)—A. B. Cornell	1,000
Beauty's Pride (Foggathorpe)—A. W. Griswold	1,725
Baron Oxford's Beauty (Foggathorpe)—Bush & Hampton, Kentucky	1,500
Cherry Constance 2d—T. J. Megibben	1,725
Cherry Constance—Col. King	1,100
Peri 4th—Col. King	1,700
Peri 5th—Col. King	1,300
Moselle (Mazurka)—A. W. Griswold	1,425
Rosamond 10th—W. R. Duncan, Illinois	2,050
Victoria 7th—A. W. Griswold	1,525
Water Lily—Bush & Hampton	1,125
Roan Duchess 3d—George M. Bedford	1,025
92 females sold for $350,775; an average of	$3,813
17 bulls sold for 31,215; an average of	1,836
109 animals sold for 381,990; an average of	3,504

Kello's mistake.—After the sale it developed that the agent of Mr. Davies had made an error in estimating American currency while bidding the 8th Duchess of Geneva up to $40,600. Davies, while not disavowing his agent's act, cabled Mr. Campbell to resell the cow and he would adjust the difference between such price as might be received and the price bid by Kello. Campbell wrote to Col. L. G. Morris stating the facts and asked him to make an offer on the cow. Morris replied that he was willing to take her at the price made by her daughter at the sale, viz.: $30,600, and the offer was accepted. Meantime Davies was forming a syndicate in England to take the cow at the $40,-

600 bid, and finally cabled: "Don't sell the cow. Have arranged to take her." This arrived too late, however, as the trade with Col. Morris had been closed. The cow, being forward in calf, was left at Mr. Campbell's farm until parturition should take place. A few days before her time she dropped a fully-developed dead heifer calf, and soon thereafter the cow herself died, all efforts to save her proving fruitless.* Mr. Davies then sent a bill of exchange for $5,000 to Mr. Campbell, which was handed over to Col. Morris, thus alleviating to that extent his lamentable loss. Morris had no thought of buying a Duchess before the sale, but as the bidding progressed and the "plums" seemed falling steadily to the English party, Samuel Thorne remarked to Col. Morris: "It is a pity there is no American Gunter here." This was an allusion to the first contest for the possession of the Duchesses at the Tortworth sale in England in 1853, as noted on page 242. Upon that occasion Gunter had driven out to Earl Ducie's without the slightest idea of becoming a bidder, but in response to an appeal to the "patriotism" of the large crowd of Englishmen present to prevent the capture of the tribe bodily by the Americans he entered the lists.

*It has been said by those familiar with the facts that the 8th Duchess was literally done to her death by an ignorant Irish employe of Mr. Campbell's. She developed at parturition a case of false presentation, with which she wrestled for thirty-six hours, while the poor beast was driven

Sources of deterioration. — England was more fortunate than America in her Duchess investments; or it may be nearer the truth to say that in the hands of English herdsmen the cattle were handled with better judgment. The English purchases were shipped late in the autumn of 1873. Along with the Campbell cattle went five Princesses, bought for account of E. H. Cheney. The $35,000 10th Duchess of Geneva produced in the hands of Earl Bective the bull Duke of Underley (33745), that became a sire of great renown. The Duchesses that remained in America failed to meet the expectations of their buyers, and through deaths and failures to breed the line became extinct on this side the Atlantic within ten years. That incestuous or long-continued close breeding tends to impairment of vigor and infertility does not admit of doubt. The Sheldon Duchesses certainly had not proved, as a rule, either fruitful or long-lived in Mr. Campbell's hands. That fact is shown by the comparatively small number of females in the herd at the time of the dispersion. Six of the twelve bought in 1869 and 1870 had disappeared be-

up and down the road during her distress "to make her calve aisy!" It is also related that one of Mr. Alexander's purchases was driven to A. Renick's by a colored hand on horseback, to be bred to the 4th Duke of Geneva. At New York Mills the Duchess would have ridden and her attendant walked. This cow arrived at Renick's overcome by the heat, was turned out in pasture, and a thunder-shower at night completed the job. Commenting upon this incident and contrasting it with the treatment given to his pets at their York State home Gibson remarks: "The nigger lived."

fore the sale of 1873, leaving no offspring in the herd. It has been commonly claimed that tuberculosis was the cause of this and the subsequent mortality and lack of fecundity, but it has, perhaps, not been generally known that every cow and calf at New York Mills had contracted from the English importation of 1870 one of the most aggravating of all bovine plagues, foot-and-mouth disease, which scourge during the years 1867 and 1868 had so sorely tried the courage of Mr. Booth and others in Great Britain. The only two beasts upon the farm that escaped attack were the bulls 4th Duke of Geneva and Royal Briton. A frame that had been used for shoeing oxen was procured from a blacksmith away in the woods of Oneida County and each animal had its feet dressed daily; even the cows that were heavy in calf being subjected to this treatment. Aside from the Hillhurst people, who were going through the same ordeal, no one knew at the time of this difficulty. Linseed-meal gruel was provided, and as a result of careful nursing no deaths occurred. Like *la grippe* in the human subject, foot-and-mouth disease in cattle is chiefly to be dreaded for its after effects. It will be recalled that during one season (probably 1870) after the disease had been prevalent at Warlaby Mr. Booth raised but one heifer calf. To this cause, therefore,

Mr. Gibson attributes most of the troubles of the New York Mills Duchesses after his connection with the herd ceased.*

4th Duke of Geneva.—As the chief stock bull in service at New York Mills this bull occupied a commanding position in the minds of those who were following the Bates colors. Through the instrumentality of Ben F. Vanmeter of Clark Co., Ky., he was bought in the spring of 1873 for the joint account of himself and Abram Renick at $6,000. He weighed at that time about 2,000 lbs. Mr. Wright, herdsman for Mr. Alexander, had looked at him as a yearling with a view toward securing him for Woodburn, but left him on account of his showing at that time a defect behind the shoulder. He improved in that respect, however, and is generally credited with having proved a great success in Kentucky, to which

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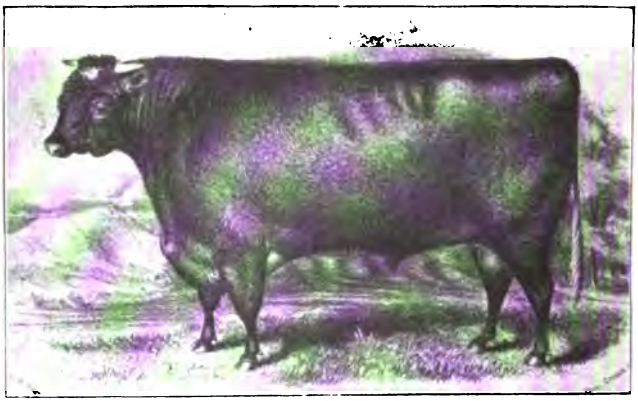
*The history of this herd reads like a romance. The fight against fate at first, the importation of the Booths, the first purchase of half the Geneva herd, the compulsory acquirement of the second and the final dispersion were all the outcome of peculiar circumstances. The climax was a success, but that success was not commanded by superior knowledge nor sagacity, but simply caused by a fortuitous sequence of favorable events—all having a bearing. Old Weehawken, the success as sires of American Duchess bulls in England, the extinction of the pure Duchess line there, the constant refusal to price one, England's competition in the sale-ring, and a favorable time, all conspired to bring about the astounding result. Two months later we were in the throes of financial trouble. The gratuitous advertising through controversy in England, and above all the tact and skill of the auctioneer, were also important factors.

"Are you satisfied, Mr. Campbell, 100 head of cattle can be sold in an afternoon?" asked the auctioneer after it was all over. "I am aware it has been done, sir," rejoined Mr. Campbell; and the auctioneer's fee was two black-nosed Victorias that were not worthy to be put in the sale!—*Richard Gibson in "Breeder's Gazette."*

State he was taken May 1, 1873. He was let to forty cows from other herds at a service fee of $150 each within a year. Cows were turned away during the following year after services for twenty had been arranged at $250 each. After the New York Mills sale Lord Skelmersdale (afterward Earl of Latham) visited Kentucky and endeavored to buy the 4th Duke of Geneva, but could get no price upon him, although intimating that he was willing to give $16,000.

English sales of 1873.—At Cheney's sale in July thirty-five head averaged £294, 14th Lady of Oxford making 905 guineas from Earl Bective, 12th Duchess of Geneva 935 guineas from Sir Wilfred Lawson, 3d Duke of Gloster 820 guineas from Earl Bective, the Gwynne heifer Geneva's Minstrel 600 guineas from J. P. Foster, and an American-bred Princess cow (Lady Sale of Putney) 470 guineas from Earl Bective. At Lord Penrhyn's sale in May forty-one head averaged £210, the highest prices being 755 guineas for Cherry Duchess 14th to Earl Bective, 550 guineas for Waterloo 33d to Lord Skelmersdale, 500 guineas for Waterloo 30th to F. Leney, and 505 guineas for Cherry Duchess 20th to C. A. Barnes. At the dispersion of the famous herd of Col. Towneley forty head averaged £126, the top being 800 guineas for 6th Maid of Oxford.



14TH DUKE OF THORNDALE (28459) AT 18 MONTHS.
Sold for $17,900.

4TH DUKE OF GENEVA (30957) AT THREE YEARS.
Used at New York Mills and on Renick Rose of Sharons.

CHAPTER XVI.

A GOLDEN AGE.

The Campbell sale fairly electrified the breeding fraternity on both sides the Atlantic, and although followed by a period of financial disturbance, yet during the years immediately succeeding an enormous business was done in Short-horns at both public sale and private treaty. The Central West still busied itself with the fairs, and having the requirements of the ring steadily in view afforded a strong market for show stock as well as for animals of the prevailing fashionable blood.*

Spring sales of 1874.—The great show herds of the West now depended very largely on Canadian importations for their heaviest "timber." Stock of the high-styled, "rangy" type could

*Writing of the situation in the fall of 1873 John Thornton said: "A slight reaction in favor of not breeding from 'pure' strains was noticeable during the autumn. Close in-and-in breeding is doubtless the method whereby many of our finest animals are produced, as it is also the cause of delicacy and decay. The judicious blending of sound tribes must naturally result in the perfection of form and quality, to which fair milking properties should also be added. The combination of milk with the feeding qualities and graceful beauty of the Short-horn has been the cause of its supremacy, but if the milking properties are reduced the Short-horn is brought to a level with other breeds, and its value consequently depreciated."

no longer win. Mr. Cochrane had fitted out Col. King with his famous herd, and other champions had found their way into the West from the Dominion. American breeders were frequent visitors in Canada in these days in quest of show stock. It is related that a Western buyer, whose ambition exceeded his judgment, after examining the stock of Simon Beattie and James I. Davidson in quest of a show cow, was advised to look at an animal then in the hands of a neighbor, which he was assured could be bought for $250. After starting away the prospective buyer came back and gravely asked Mr. Davidson if he thought the cow in question was as good as Rosedale. "A coo as gude as Rosedale for $250!" exclaimed the old Scotchman in amazement. "Weel, mon, if that's a' ye ken aboot coos ye better gang hame where ye came from." Those Americans, however, who attended Simon Beattie's sale in the early spring of 1874 were of a different class. They did not expect to get Rosedales at the price of common cows, for it was here that George Murray of Racine, Wis., bought the grand roan three-year-old show heifer imp. Maid of Honor, of Garne's breeding, at $2,600, and the mixed-bred imp. Lady Gunter at $2,000. C. C. Parks bought the roan heifer Malmsey, also of Garne breeding, at $3,100. Gen. Sol. Meredith took Rose of Ra-

cine, a Bates-topped Rosabella by Bridegroom, and her heifer calf at $3,420, and the grand roan Ruberta, another Garne-bred cow, imported by William Miller in 1869, at $1,275. On April 8 at John Snell's sale at Edmonton, Ont., Messrs. Day of Iowa paid $1,225 for the Scotch-bred imp. Golden Drop 1st, then eight years old, and $1,005 for the roan yearling heifer Golden Circle. On the following day at Hugh Thompson's sale John Collard of Des Moines, Ia., gave $1,015 for imp. Raspberry, and J. R. Craig $1,000 for the two-year-old Golden Drop 3d; the six-year-old Golden Drop 2d falling to Richard Gibson's bidding at $1,005. About this date Mr. Rigdon Huston of Blandinsville, Ill., sold the Kentucky-bred Galatea show bull Bourbon Star 11425 to M. W. Fall of Eddyville, Ia., for $1,000. May 13 the Muirkirk Herd of C. E. Coffin was sold by John R. Page in Maryland, the highest price paid being $1,425 by Hon. T. J. Megibben for Muirkirk Gwynne. Leslie Combs Jr. of Kentucky bought Water Nymph at $1,200, and T. S. Cooper of Pennsylvania paid $1,060 for Portulacca.

The Glen Flora sale at Waukegan on May 20 resulted in an average of $900 on fifty-five females, Col. Judy wielding the hammer. Imp. Jubilee Gwynne was taken by Stephen Dunlap at $2,500 and Melody Gwynne by C. F. Wadsworth of New York at $1,000. For Melody

Gwynne 6th Elliott & Kent of Iowa gave $1,600. The same firm bought Mazurka Duchess 2d for $1,520 and for another Mazurka B. B. Groom of Kentucky gave $1,350. Gen. C. E. Lippincott purchased imp. Malmsley at $1,500 and Irene 11th at $1,000. Mr. Megibben took Oxford Princess at $1,500 and 5th Miss Wiley of Glen Flora at $1,250, and Emory Cobb gave $1,425 for 4th Louan of Glen Flora. J. H. Kissinger paid liberally for several cows of the Louan family, $1,325 for one and $1,000 for another. Rigdon Huston took 7th Louan of Glen Flora at $1,500 and Avery & Murphy of Detroit 2d Louan at $1,825. John Niccolls of Bloomington, Ill., was also a free buyer, paying up to $1,825 for Victoria of Glen Flora. James W. Wadsworth of New York secured Lydia Languish 2d at a bid of $1,000. For imp. Lady Oxford H. Ludington of Milwaukee gave $2,350. A feature of this big sale was the high average of the Gwynnes, eight averaging $1,100 each.

Lyndale sale at Dexter Park.—Col. William S. King made a memorable sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, on the following day, May 21. But one specimen of the popular Bates Duchess family was included, and in view of this fact the prices paid were considered at that time quite as extraordinary as those made at the great sale at New York Mills. A summary of the highest prices and averages is appended:

2d Duke of Hillhurst 12893—George Robbins, London, Eng.	$14,000
Lady Mary 7th (Princess)—Charles F. Wadsworth, New York	5,500
Lady Mary 8th—Charles F. Wadsworth	5,500
Lyndale Wild Eyes—T. J. Megibben	5,000
Bell Duchess—James Wadsworth, New York	4,400
Peri 5th—James Wadsworth	4,000
Bell Duchess 3d—T. J. Megibben	3,800
Peri 4th—T. J. Megibben	3,000
Lady Mary 5th—Gen. N. M. Curtis, New York	3,000
3d Malvern Gwynne—T. J. Megibben	3,000
Miss Gwynne—A. W. Griswold, Vermont	3,000
Baron Hubback 2d—C. A. DeGraff, Minnesota	2,600
Peri 2d of Lyndale—Avery & Murphy, Michigan	2,500
True Blue (bull)—P. A. Coen, Illinois	2,240
Peri 3d—A. W. Griswold	2,100
Hubback's Garland—William Sodowsky, Illinois	2,100
Garland—T. J. Megibben	2,100
Bell Duchess 2d—B. B. Groom, Kentucky	2,100
Miss Leslie Napier—C. A. DeGraff	2,015
Miss Leslie—C. A. DeGraff	2,005
5th Lady Sale of Brattleboro—C. F. Wadsworth	2,000
Butterfly's Gift—Maj. S. E. Ward, Missouri	1,900
Gem of Lyndale—Maj. S. E. Ward	1,850
Star of Lyndale—S. E. Ward	1,850
2d Tuberose of Brattleboro—T. J. Megibben	1,800
Florence—D. M. Flynn, Iowa	1,700
Constance of Lyndale 2d—A. W. Griswold	1,675
Moselle 6th—A. W. Griswold	1,600
8th Lady Sale of Brattleboro—C. F. Wadsworth	1,600
Roan Princess—D. M. Flynn	1,600
Constance of Lyndale 3d—John R. Craig, Canada	1,600
Mazurka of Lyndale—S. Meredith & Son, Indiana	1,525
2d Lady Gwynne—T. J. Megibben	1,500
Oakwood Gwynne 2d—Gen. N. M. Curtis	1,500
Mazurka of Lyndale 3d—J. H. Kissinger, Missouri	1,475
Mayflower—E. L. Davison, Kentucky	1,435
Medora 14th—John R. Craig	1,300
Scottish Lady—S. W. Jacobs, Iowa	1,275
June Flower—J. G. Coulter, Ohio	1,225
58 females sold for $101,615; an average of	$1,752
21 bulls sold for 25,375; an average of	1,208
79 animals sold for 126,990; an average of	1,628

The sale of 2d Duke of Hillhurst to the English bidder was not consummated on account of delay in making settlement. It is included in this report, however, for the reason that the sum of $13,900 was bid in good faith for the bull by Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago. Mr. Wentworth had started the bidding at $12,000. The contest from that point up to $13,000 was between "Long John" and the Englishman. George Murray of Wisconsin then entered the competition and carried the price to $13,800. A bid of $13,900 was made by Mr. Wentworth, which was raised by Robbins to $14,000. It was stated that Robbins was bidding for joint account of Lord Dunmore, Earl Bective and Col. Gunter of England, and as the price was the largest ever made up to that date for a bull of any breed in any country the result was greeted with hearty cheers. Robbins left for Buffalo the evening of the sale for the alleged purpose of drawing the funds, but on Saturday telegraphed Col. King that he must go to New York to complete his arrangements. Feeling that he had given him reasonable time Col. King wired in reply that he did not consider himself bound to delay any longer, and that the 2d Duke would return to Lyndale. Robbins was a fraud pure and simple.

A noticeable feature of this sale was the great price made by the Princesses and the

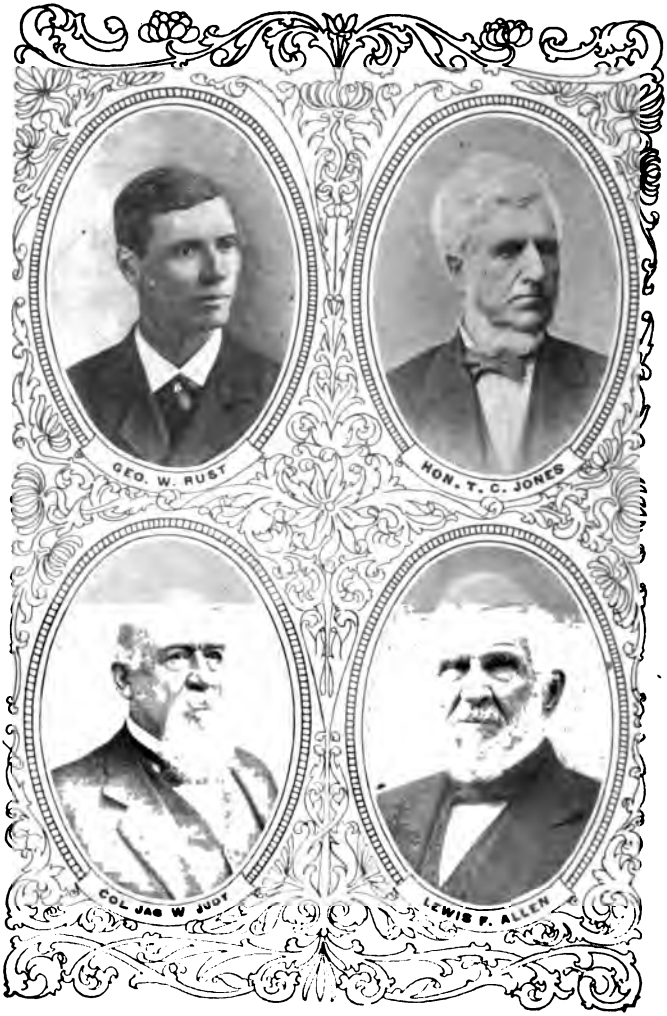
comparative lack of appreciation of the Booth-bred lots. Mr. De Graff resold Baron Hubback 2d after the sale to B. Sumner of Connecticut.

Other Western events.—At Cambridge City, Ind., on the day following this exciting event Gen. Meredith & Son sold fifty-three head at an average of $454, the thirty-nine females bringing $20,985, an average of $515. For imp. Royal Duchess 2d Hon. T. C. Jones and G. J. Hagerty of Ohio gave $2,000, and Avery & Murphy took Joan of Arc at the same price.

J. H. Spears & Sons held a sale at Tallula, Ill., on May 27, at which Gen. Lippincott paid $5,800 for Cherub 2d and $1,600 for Duchess of Sutherland 4th. Several Sanspareils—then a new sort in the West—sold at high prices, Messrs. James N. Brown's Sons of Berlin, Ill., paying $2,250 for two females of that family. Gen. Meredith gave $1,000 for Mazurka 20th and J. H. Kissinger $1,025 for Rosettie 4th. The thirty-four females sold averaged $630 and eleven bulls $950. About this date Mr. S. F. Lockridge of Indiana bought the Booth-crossed Scotch bull Lord Strathallan from Mr. John Miller of Canada for $2,500. J. H. Kissinger disposed of forty head at auction at an average of $427.50, Mr. Pickrell paying $1,675 for Bride 15th. Messrs. J. H. Potts & Son made liberal purchases upon this occasion. W. R. Duncan's sale made an average of $525

on twenty-six head, George Otley giving $1,500 for Rosamond 10th, P. A. Coen $1,000 for Mazurka 34th, Gen. Meredith $1,025 for Rosamond 7th and J. H. Pickrell $1,500 for Lady Bates. At Decatur, Ill., April 28, Messrs. B. Z. & T. M. Taylor disposed of thirteen females at an average of $843, including six Louans that averaged $1,399 each, Louan 6th of Poplar Farm, by Aristocrat 7509, bringing $2,110 from E. W. Miller, Lula, Ill.; Louan 4th, by Baron Booth of Lancaster, $1,760 from John Niccolls of Bloomington; Louan 5th (by Aristocrat) $1,300 from Claude Matthews, and Louan 3d, by 11th Duke of Airdrie, $1,100 from Emory Cobb.

Kentucky summer sales.—The Kentucky auction sales of 1874 were largely attended and made some big averages. At Hughes & Richardson's eighty-eight head averaged $581. Lady Bates 3d fetched $2,150, Geneva Gwynne $1,675, Minna of Elkhill $1,905 and Loudon Duchess 6th $1,775—all to Kentucky buyers; Candidate's Duchess 2d, $1,425, and Wilda, $1,200, to Gen. Meredith; Louan of Elkhill, $1,025, to Leslie Combs; Louan 5th of Elkhill, $1,100, to J. H. Kissinger; Louan 4th of Elkhill, $1,100, to W. N. Offutt; Mazurka Belle 2d, $1,000, and Lady Newham 10th, $1,050, to Theodore Bates; Bertha, $1,640, to Bush & Hampton. At E. L. Davison's Gen. Meredith


GEO. W. RUST
HON. T. C. JONES
COL JAS W JUDE
LEWIS P. ALLEN

paid $1,725 for Mazurka 36th and $1,000 for Grace 4th. Walter Handy gave $1,150 for Louan of Waveland and J. R. Shelley of Illinois $1,250 for Mazurka 37th. At Warnock & Megibben's seventy-eight head averaged $457, George M. Bedford giving $1,700 for Airdrie Belle, Col. William E. Simms $1,800 for Rose Jackson, Kirk & Cunningham of Ohio $1,550 for Cambridge Rose 3d, Ed Thomas $1,300 for Miss Stonewall Jackson, Col. J. B. Taylor of Canada $1,000 for Cambridge Rose 2d, John Niccolls & Sons $1,525 for 3d Mazurka of Woodlawn, Abner Strawn of Illinois $1,735 for 9th Duchess of Springwood and Mr. Megibben $2,475 for two females of same family, etc. At this sale, held July 28, Mr. George W. Rust, editor of the *National Live-Stock Journal*, was the victim of a murderous assault, narrowly escaping assassination. The affair grew out of charges made through that paper in 1873 in relation to the pedigree of the famous Shropshire show heifer Fanny Forrester.

Ben F. Van Meter sold thirty-four head for $18,000, an average of $539. Abram Van Meter's eighty-three head averaged $565. A notable private sale in the fall of this year was the transfer of four head by David Selsor of Ohio to Mr. Keyes of Wisconsin for $4,000, and three head from same herd to an Ohio party at $3,000.

Closing events of 1874.—The great events of the autumn of 1874 were the sales of E. G. Bedford and B. B. Groom in Kentucky. At the former seven head of Loudon Duchesses sold for $24,650, an average of $3,521, four being bought by Kentuckians—C. M. Clay, T. J. Megibben and Ben F. Bedford—and three by Illinois breeders, J. H. Spears taking two at $2,250 and $2,000 respectively and Col. Robert Holloway one at $2,700. The highest-priced one was the $6,000 Loudon Duchess 9th, that was bid off by B. F. Bedford. At this same sale S. F. Lockridge gave $1,700 for Cora 3d, E. L. Davison paid $2,075 for Cannondale 2d, E. K. Thomas $2,325 for Lady Bates 4th, two Louans brought $2,225, the 21st Duke of Airdrie $7,000 from J. H. Spears, Loudon Duke 19th $3,500 from W. R. Duncan and Loudon Duke 15th $2,100 from S. Meredith & Son. The thirty-five head averaged $1,672. At the Groom sale 119 head sold for an average price of $573, twenty-two head commanding prices ranging from $1,000 up to $2,550, the top price being paid by C. C. Childs of Independence, Mo., for Bell Duchess 2d.

No less than 2,592 head of Short-horns passed through the sale-ring in America during 1874, bringing $1,004,159, an average of $387, the great year's business closing with the private sale of the 2d Duke of Hillhurst

and of the 10th Duchess of Airdrie and six of her descendants to Hon. M. H. Cochrane by Col. William S. King and Mr. George Murray at terms not made public but known to be extraordinary. The transfer of the 7th Duke of Oneida from A. W. Griswold to Mr. A. J. Alexander of Woodburn Farm, Ky., for $10,000 has also to be noted at this time.

The public sales in England of the year 1874 were sixty-eight, aggregating 2,165 head, at an average of $323 each, a total sum of $702,556, being 236 animals more than in 1873, and at an increased price of $45 per head, yet lower by $69 each than the American public-sale prices. The exceptional sales in England were those of Messrs. Leney & Sons, of forty-one head, at an average of $1,458; Duke of Devonshire, forty-three head, $1,913; Earl Bective, fifty-five head, $1,816; E. H. Cheney, twenty-seven head, $2,095—all of Bates blood.

The sales of 1875.—There seemed no abatement of public interest as the trade of 1875 was inaugurated. As in the previous year, the initiative was taken by Canada. John R. Craig made a sale of thirty-three head at an average of $548, Col. Robert Holloway of Illinois leading the bidding with $2,600 for Waterloo J and $625 for the Scotch-bred Miss Ramsden 5th. Wesley Warnock of Kentucky took Peri Pink at $1,350 and W. E. Simms of Kentucky

bought Mystery at $1,175. Ware & McGoodwin of Kentucky secured Campaspie 3d for $1,000. A still better sale was that of William Miller's, where thirty-five animals commanded an average of $583. Col. Holloway was a liberal buyer upon this occasion also, securing Princess of Atha for $725, Wave Duchess at $660 and the Kinellar-bred Golden Drop 2d at $775. Still Bates blood was on top, Ware & McGoodwin paying $3,360 for Fennel Duchess 7th and $1,200 for Fennel Duchess of Lancaster. B. B. Groom took the Craggs 7th Duchess of Winfield at $805 and Warnock the Bell-Bates Duchess of Springwood at $1,225. Birrell & Johnston of Canada also sold some good cattle in this series, including two Scotch Golden Drops that fetched $850 and $550 respectively from local buyers. That a lively trade at full figures was to characterize the year in the Central West was foreshadowed by the spring sales as well as by the private transfers. Mr. Pickrell received $1,000 early in the year for the young bull Breastplate Louanjo, by the famous Breastplate out of a Louan cow by imp. Baron Booth of Lancaster, the buyer being B. Vantress of Malden, Ill. In Virginia George W. Palmer sold a Craggs cow to A. M. Bowman at $1,700. Vol. IV of the Kentucky Short-horn Record was announced as ready for delivery at $8, a price quite on a parity with

prevailing values for cattle. In March William Stewart of Illinois held a successful sale, at which Mr. R. H. Austin of Sycamore, Ill., gave $1,900 for 1st Duchess Louan and $1,500 for 2d Lady of Racine. N. P. Clarke of St. Cloud, Minn., entered the lists here, taking among other lots Caroline 6th at $810. During this same month Col. Holloway journeyed to Mr. Cochrane's and bought the 4th Duke of Hillhurst for $7,000, and Messrs. Grimes and Montgomery of Ohio sold the 3d Duke of Oneida to Ware & McGoodwin of Kentucky for $12,000.

Glen Flora dispersion.—The closing out of the Glen Flora Herd of Mr. C. C. Parks at Waukegan, Ill., in April drew out a great attendance from far and near and resulted in an average of $612 on 122 head of cattle. The best prices of the day were as follows: $2,500 for Peri of Fairview from Mr. Megibben; $2,000 for Oxford Bloom 4th from same buyer; $2,000 for Bright Eyes Duchess 2d from George Otley; $1,800 for 6th Duchess Louan from N. P. Clarke and $1,600 from same buyer for Peri's Duchess; $1,500 for the bull Baron Bates 3d 11332 from George Otley; $1,325 for Victoria of Glen Flora from Mr. Megibben; $1,200 for 2d Rose of Racine from H. F. Brown of Minneapolis; $1,225 for Oxford Gwynne 5th from William Miller, Atha, Ont.; $1,850 for Princess

of Oxford 7th from N. P. Clarke; $1,550 for Atlantic Gwynne 2d from George Grimes of Ohio; $1,200 for Princess Gwynne and a like sum for Oxford Bloom from J. R. Shelley of Illinois; $1,200 for Jubilee Gwynne 2d from Mr. Grimes, etc. Large purchases were made by Hon. William M. Smith, Lexington, Ill., Albert Crane, Durham Park, Kan., and many others afterward prominent in the trade.

Kissinger's sale.—This important sale was followed by another from the herd of J. H. Kissinger of Missouri, who received an average of $606 for forty-one head. It was here that Ed Iles gave $2,200 for the bull Kissinger's Breastplate 17476, sired by old Breastplate out of imp. Primula by Falstaff (21720). The same buyer also took Mazurka of Linwood at $1,600. George Otley increased his investment in high-priced stock by paying $1,180 for 3d Louan of Linwood and $1,650 for Orphan Gwynne. Albert Crane bought Miss Wiley of Linwood at $1,200 and J. H. Spears & Son gave $1,000 for Illustrious 3d.

Elliott & Kent.—This Iowa firm had been liberal buyers of cattle for several years and this spring placed sixty-one head on the market that averaged $559. The sensational event of this sale was the purchase of the Princess cow 4th Tuberose of Brattleboro by Col. Robert Holloway at $3,500 and the high price

brought by other specimens of that famous old family. W. E. Simms of Paris, Ky., paid $1,810 for 2d Red Rose of Brattleboro. George Grimes of Ohio gave $1,550 for 13th Lady Sale of Brattleboro and $1,150 for 39th Lady Sale of Putney. J. R. Shelley took 37th Lady Sale of Putney at $1,050. All these were primarily descended from the Stephenson Princess tribe, from whence Mr. Bates obtained Belvedere. At this sale A. Ludlow of Monroe, Wis., bought Mazurka Duchess 2d at $1,700 and Albert Crane took Louan 5th of Elm Grove at $1,400.

Spears and the Nelly Blys.—J. H. Spears & Son made a memorable sale this spring, which had for its most interesting feature great prices for a family of cows built up in their herd from a descendant of the roan cow Lady Elizabeth (by Emperor), brought out from England in 1839 by the Fayette Co. (Ky.) Importing Co. and sold at their sale for $660. These Nelly Blys, as they are still called, were fine show cattle, as well as capital breeders, and at this sale nine head of cows and heifers belonging to it sold for $11,350, an average of $1,261. The top price for these was $1,825, paid by Mrs. Kimberly of West Liberty, Ia., for Nelly Bly 4th. Most of them were daughters of Gen. Grant 4825. Still higher prices were made, however, by a pair of Loudon Duchesses, the

13th and 17th of the line, the former, by 5th Duke of Geneva, going to S. W. Jacobs of West Liberty, Ia., at $3,200, and the latter, by 21st Duke of Airdrie, to E. K. Thomas of North Middletown, Ky., at $2,750. Mr. E. C. Lewis paid $1,600 for Magenta 2d, by Gen. Grant, and J. R. Conover, Petersburg, Ill., took her dam, the McMillan-bred Magenta, by Plantagenet, at $1,325. James N. Brown's Sons of Grove Park, Sangamon Co., Ill., paid $1,995 for Highland Lady 2d, by Royal Oakland 9034, tracing to imp. Western Lady, by the celebrated Grand Turk (12969). This cow's heifer by Col. Towneley 13691 went to Mr. Conover at $1,750. C. W. Goff of Monmouth, Ill., bought 14th Louan of Woodlawn, a daughter of the Woodburn-bred Laudable 5890, at $1,650. Duchess of York 9th, a Canadian-bred roan, fetched $1,000 from Albert Crane. The imported cow Lady Hawthorn was bought by Mr. Conover at $1,000. The Cruickshank cow Violet's Forth, then in her ninth year and belonging to a family of cattle practically unknown at that time in the West, went to Mrs. Kimberly at $1,000. The 21st Duke of Airdrie was purchased by Gen. Lippincott at $10,500. The forty head sold brought an average of $1,163.

Pickrell's great sale.—J. H. Pickrell's sale of twenty-three head at Decatur, Ill., April 27, 1875, at an average of $1,265 stands next to

Col. King's Dexter Park average of 1874 as the highest ever made in the Western States. The celebrated show bull Breastplate 11431, for which Mr. Pickrell had paid $6,000, was bought by Mrs. Kimberly for $6,100. This bull was a red, bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane from Star of the Realm 9150 out of Bright Lady by Lord Blithe (22126). He was largely of Booth blood and at the shows of 1872 and 1873 had won over $1,000 in cash prizes. Some fine specimens of the Bedford Bride family and choice show things of the Louan sort brought "four figures." A. E. Kimberly paid $2,850 for the red cow Lady Bride, by imp. Baron Booth of Lancaster out of Bride 15th by Airdrie 2478. E. W. Miller, Raymond, Ill., took the splendid roan Baron Booth of Lancaster heifer Louan Hill 5th, then three years old, at $2,000. William and W. Pickrell bought Louan Hill 4th, a four-year-old roan, also by Baron Booth of Lancaster, at $1,925, and resold her to Col. Robert Holloway for $2,225. Louan Hill 3d, a red-roan five-year-old daughter of Sweepstakes 6230, went to L. B. Wing of Bement, Ill., at $1,225. Another Baron Booth of Lancaster heifer, Caroline Cochrane (out of an 11th Duke of Airdrie cow tracing to imp. Caroline by Arrow), was bought by J. H. Kissinger & Co. for $1,800. The red-roan two-year-old heifer Jubilee Napier fell to the bidding of A. E. Kimberly

at $1,600. She was by imp. Gen. Napier (26239), the Booth bull that Messrs. Parks sold to Col. Stephen Dunlap in 1873 for $5,000 and bought back in 1874 at same price. The Caroline, by Dashwood, heifer Detura, another daughter of Baron Booth of Lancaster, was secured by J. R. Shelley at $1,100. The imported Booth cow Amelia, bred by Messrs. Dudding, was purchased by Thomas Windle, Lincoln, Ill., at $1,025. Her yearling bull Royal Baron 18238, by Baron Booth of Lancaster, was taken by William and W. Pickrell at $1,000.

At a combination sale held at Bloomington, Ill., in April Mr. C. M. Niccolls sold Princessa 2d, a red of Abram Van Meter's breeding, sired by Airdrie Duke 5306 out of a Princess dam, to J. V. Grigsby of Winchester, Ky., for $2,000, the same buyer taking Mazurka of Lyndale 4th at $1,825. At the same sale E. L. Davison of Kentucky paid $1,450 for Oxford Gwynne.

Jacobs' sale at West Liberty.—At West Liberty, Ia., April 14, 1875, occurred the sale of Mr. S. W. Jacobs, the first ever held at that point. Eighty-three cattle averaged $614, and the attendance was estimated at 1,500. This was one of the memorable events of the period. The Lady Sale Princess cow Maude, by Earl of Grass Hill 8071, was bid off at the extraordinary price of $7,200, and her yearling heifer by Col. Wood 13692—Princess Maude—at $2,800.

Mrs. Kimberly gave $2,025 for the fine show heifer 3d Gem of Eryholme, bred by Messrs. Parks and sired by imp. Gen. Napier. D. M. Flynn took the Vellum heifer Lady King at $2,025 and the massive 1,800-lb. Cruickshank Secret cow imp. Sylvia, by Champion of England—the great cow of the sale—at $2,500. J. W. Handley of Mount Vernon, Ia., bought Forest Queen (of McMillan's breeding and sired by Plantagenet 6031) at $1,550, and George Chase bid off the McMillan cow Louan of Slausondale at $1,100. M. Bunker, Tipton, Ia., purchased the "crack" Kissinger show cow Bettie Stewart (running to imp. Daisy by Wild) at $1,425, and Mrs. Kimberly bought imp. Royal Booth (of Garne breeding and out of Malmsey) for $1,075, Scottish Lady, by Col. King's imp. Scotsman, at $1,425, the noted Kissinger Caroline (by Dashwood) show cow Russie Pierce at $1,500 and Fannie Pierce of same family at $1,100. C. S. Barclay took the roan show heifer British Baron's Gem, by imp. British Baron, at $1,000. This was a grand lot of cattle. Many of the cows weighed from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. and were neat as well as large. As illustrating the character of the demand for Short-horns at this time Mr. C. S. Barclay tells us that the evening after this sale he sold nearly $2,000 worth of cattle, some of which were bought by the light of a lantern! The

fact is that the only way a man could keep a cow in those days was to refuse to price her. West Liberty became a great Short-horn breeding center, a distinction which it has ever since held.

Milton Briggs of Kellogg, Ia., sold on the day following the West Liberty sale 122 head at an average of $308. This sale was remarkable for the large number sold and the uniformity of values maintained. But two animals passed the $1,000 mark, one, Anna Clark, at $1,075, to S. Corbin, Paris, Ky., and the other, Jubilee of Spotwood, at $1,025, to W. M. Blair, Inland, Ia.

Dexter Park auctions.—In May a notable series of sales occurred at Dexter Park, Chicago. On the 19th some long prices were again made by the Princess family, the occasion being the sale of L. W. Towne of Clarence, Mo. These were descendants of the Lady Sale branch of the tribe, coming through Highland Maid, one of whose daughters brought $7,200 at the Jacobs sale already mentioned. Col. William E. Simms of Kentucky was the heaviest buyer, taking the three-year-old Highland Maid 7th at $3,600, Highland Maid 5th at $1,900 and Highland Maid 4th at $1,125. For Highland Maid 8th Robert Otley gave $1,600. At this same sale Col. Simmes paid $1,600 for Lady Hester 3d and $1,025 for Lady Hester, both Lady Sale Princesses. On May 20 J. P. San-

born of Port Huron, Mich., received $2,600 for the Craggs cow Duchess of Huron, by 22d Duke of Airdrie, from John R. Craig of Edmonton, Can., and $1,500 from same buyer for her dam, 2d Duchess of Springwood, then ten years old. T. Hickman of Ashland, Mo., gave $1,025 for the Ohio Rose of Sharon.Crystal Queen 5th. A few Scotch-bred cattle were included in this sale and met with fair appreciation, the imported cow Wastell's Jenny Lind 7th, by Lord of the Isles, falling to Mr. Heckman's bidding at $800.

The Avery & Murphy sale.—On May 21 Avery & Murphy of Port Huron followed with a sale of seventy-five head averaging $670. The yearling Bates-topped Peri heifer Peri 2d of Lyndale, of Col. King's breeding and sired by the $14,000 bull 2d Duke of Hillhurst, was taken by S. W. Jacobs of Iowa at $4,000. The 18th Duke of Airdrie cow Miss Wiley 4th was bought by Col. Simmes of Kentucky for $2,675, and the roan Miss Wiley 25th, by 10th Duke of Thorndale, by same buyer at $1,825. The 2d Louan of Glen Flora at $2,350; the Ohio Rose of Sharon cow Rose of Fairholme 4th (of Judge Jones' breeding) at $1,275, and the imported Kinellar-bred Scotch cow Wastell's Golden Drop 4th at $1,100, all fell to the persistent bidding of Col. Robert Holloway. The Aberdeenshire cattle were not well known in the

West at this time, but their merit was beginning to win them many friends, and at this sale Mrs. E. Byram of Abingdon, Ill., bought the Cruickshank cow Michigan Casket, by Senator (27441) out of Cactus by Champion of England, at $1,725; the mixed-bred imp. Michigan Daisy and Welcome at $1,000 and $1,025 respectively. For the fine imported show cow Joan of Arc, of mixed English breeding, Albert Crane paid $1,000. The 23d Duke of Airdrie was sold at this sale to J. P. Sanborn for $9,600. On the 22d day of May at same place J. R. Shelly sold the Princess cow 37th Lady Sale of Putney to E. L. Davison of Kentucky for $1,600, and Princess 3d to D. Eichholtz of Shannon, Ill., for $1,150. Also Mazurka Duchess 3d to Campbell & Chase of West Liberty, Ia., for $1,550, and the roan Victoria cow Venus to J. P. Sanborn, Port Huron, Mich., for $1,000.

Long Prices at Meredith's.—On May 28 at Cambridge City, Ind., S. Meredith & Son made a great sale of fifty-three head, averaging $829. It was here that the famous Woodburn-bred cow Mazurka 36th, by Star of the Realm 11021 out of Mazurka 31st by 12th Duke of Airdrie, brought $4,005, the buyer being J. C. Jenkins of Petersburg, Ky. Mazurka of Lyndale, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, and her heifer calf Oakland Mazurka, by 2d Duke of Hillhurst, were

taken for George Fox of Cheshire, Eng., at $3,100 and $2,500 respectively. The Rose of Sharon cow Grace 4th, bred by Mr. William Warfield and sired by Muscatoon 7057 out of Grace by Airdrie 2478, at $3,000, and the roan yearling heifer Craggs Duchess of Cambridge, by 22d Duke of Airdrie, at $2,400, went to John R. Craig of Canada. The red Victoria cow Valeria, bred by George Murray and sired by 17th Duke of Airdrie, was taken by R. H. Prewitt of Kentucky at $1,800. Duchess Cadenza, a Cypress cow by 10th Duke of Thorndale, and her yearling heifer brought $3,150 from Benjamin Sumner of Woodstock, Conn. The Young Mary cow Miss Washington 3d, by the great Kentucky breeding bull Airdrie Duke 5306, and her heifer calf Lady Geneva, by 4th Duke of Geneva, were taken by James Mix, Kankakee, Ill., at $2,150. The imported cow 2d Lady, of F. H. Fawkes' breeding, went to Ed Iles at $1,250. For the show cow Maggie Stone (by Airdrie Duke 5306 out of a Margaret, by Snowball, dam) Hon. Pliny Nichols of West Liberty, Ia., gave $1,000. Rigdon Huston of Blandinsville, Ill., bought the show bull imp. British Baron 13557, of Col. Towneley's breeding, then five years old, for $975. The Messrs. Meredith sold privately, after the conclusion of the sale, the Bates-bred 5th Duchess of Springwood to Mr. Craig for $2,000.

Airdrie Duchesses at $18,000 each.—Mr. Fox, the English buyer of the Mazurkas at this sale, bought privately from Mr. A. J. Alexander that excellent bull 24th Duke of Airdrie for $12,000, and the 20th Duchess of Airdrie at $18,000 for exportation, and from Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg and James W. Wadsworth of same place a number of Princesses. About this same time Mr. Alexander sold to E. H. Cheney of England the 16th Duchess of Airdrie for $17,000.

At a sale from the herd of Mr. Cochrane, held in June, 1875, at Toronto, Airdrie Duchess 5th was bought by Avery & Murphy for $18,000, and the 5th Duke of Hillhurst by Mark S. Cockrill of Tennessee for $8,300. 4th Louan of Slausondale was taken by B. B. Groom at $2,850. Messrs. Beattie & Miller sold some cattle at high prices at same time, receiving $3,000 for Princess of Oxford 4th, a like sum for Princess Maud, $2,200 for Princess of Raby, $2,700 for Surmise Duchess 5th, $2,400 for Surmise Duchess 10th, $3,100 for Duchess of Raby, $4,600 for Kirklevington Princess 2d, $4,025 for Kirklevington Duchess 8th, and $2,300 for Careless 8th—thirty-four females averaging $1,226 each.

Another important transaction in the spring of 1875 was the purchase by Avery & Murphy of the entire high-priced herd of Col. L. G.

Morris, including five of his purchases at New York Mills.

Big sales in the Blue Grass.—The Kentucky summer sales of 1875 were well attended, and Renick, Vanmeter and Bates blood commanded great prices. At Ben F. Vanmeter's twenty Rose of Sharons brought $44,340, an average of $2,217, C. D. Chenault of Richmond, Ky., taking Julia's Rose at $3,900, and H. P. Thomson of Kentucky 2d Cambridge Lady at $5,550. Poppy 5th was bought for Earl Bective at $2.000. At the same sale twelve Red Roses (Young Marys) averaged $890, Messrs. Groom paying the top, $2,350, for Red Rose 11th. At E. S. Cunningham's the Grooms paid $4,150 for Duchess of Sharon, and Messrs. Meredith $1,600 for Rose of Wicken. At J. G. Kinnaird's B. Sumner of Connecticut gave $2,650 for Oneida Rose, Messrs. Meredith $2,050 for Minna of Elk Hill, and Emory Cobb $1,600 for Mazurka 25th. At William Lowry's J. W. Bean of Winchester, Ky., gave $2,380 for Valeria. At Walter Handy's Messrs. Meredith bought 4th Mazurka of Chesterfield at $3,500, Mr. Megibben gave $3,150 for Peri of Clifton and B. Sumner $2,025 for Grace Sharon. At Wesley Warnock's $2,675 was paid by L. F. Pierce of Kentucky for Cambridge Rose 3d, $2,250 by John R. Craig of Canada for Duchess of Springwood, and $1,600 by J. H. Spears & Sons for Miss Wiley of Vinewood.

At J. C. Jenkins' sale Mrs. Jesse Long of Iowa gave $2,125 for Mazurka 36th, George M. Bedford $2,500 for 4th Louan of Oakland and $2,000 for Louan of Prospect Farm, E. K. Thomas $2,055 for Blooming Heath 2d, and J. H. Spears took Mazurka 33d at $1,650. Mr. Jenkins' fifteen head averaged $1,274.

Pushing the Princesses.—While the champions of this fine old sort did not score as dazzling a success during this speculative era as might have been anticipated in view of Belvedere's brilliant career and the conceded dual-purpose capacity of the tribe, still they enlisted the support of several daring spirits prominent in the trade during these halcyon days of Short-horn prosperity.

The American-bred Princesses were all descended from the three imported cows, Red Rose 2d, Lady Sale 2d and Tuberose 2d. Those tracing to Red Rose 2d were unquestionably the best. Wherever they were fairly treated and intelligently bred they displayed fine substance, thick flesh and scale, as well as dairy propensity. The Princesses had been largely in the hands of dairymen in the New England States, and were treated as dairy stock, developing milking qualities of the highest order. The Tuberose branch manifested a tendency to present dark noses; a point which has never met with the favor of the fraternity of Short-

horn breeders. Prominent among those interested in the Princesses in the East about this time may be mentioned Messrs. A. W. Griswold, a New York lawyer who had a farm in Vermont that was in charge of J. O. Sheldon's old herdsman, Mr. Williams, one of the best men of his profession England has ever given to this country; D. S. Pratt, a clothing merchant at Brattleboro, Vt., who was in the business purely as a speculation and not because of any special love for the cattle; the Messrs. Winslow of Putney, Vt., who were practical farmers and dairymen; the Messrs. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y.; A. B. Conger, Haverstraw, N. Y.; T. L. Harison, Morley, N. Y.; Col. John B. Taylor,* London, Ont., and Richard Gibson of Canada, who bought and exported a number of cattle of this tribe to England. These were reinforced by Col. William S. King of Minnesota, Col. W. E. Simms of Paris, Ky.; B. B. Groom, Winchester, Ky., and others. In July, 1875, Mr. C. F. Wadsworth, after conferring with leading owners of Princesses throughout the country, issued a small volume entitled "A Record of Princess Short-horns in America,"

* Col. Taylor was an English army officer who had served with his regiment, the Sixtieth Rifles, in the Crimea. He settled in Canada and was made Deputy Adjutant-General in command of the militia of the district in which he resided. He bought a small place near London and began breeding Short-horns with marked success. He was a great enthusiast and one of the closest students of pedigrees of his day. Probably his greatest success was with the Bates Craggs tribe. He died a few years since at Winnipeg while in command of that military district.

which, it was expected, would assist in building up a Princess aristocracy by separating the pedigrees of cattle of that tribe from the great mass of records carried by the Short-horn Herd Book. As might have been anticipated, however, and as was predicted by some of the level heads in the Princess camp, this attempt at "exclusiveness" was resented by the breeders at large. While long prices were established for a time the manipulations of speculators failed to attain for any extended period their cherished object. In common with other tribes that were at this time largely at the mercy of those who were handling Short-horns for speculative purposes only—and often with violent disregard of correct principles and practice—the Princesses suffered more or less deterioration; the blame for which, as in the case of the Bates tribes, rested upon the folly of reckless men rather than upon the hapless cattle that were made the subject of egregious blundering.

In August, 1875, Almon W. Griswold sold in the historic Duchess ring at New York Mills five Princesses for $18,100, an average of $3,620 each, the top being $5,600 for Lady Mary 2d to Richard Gibson for Col. King. The laird of Lyndale also obtained Lady Mary at $4,000 and Avery & Murphy got Lady Mary 9th at $2,200 and 6th Lady Sale of Brattleboro at $3,300. Several Gwynnes—near kin to the

Princesses — also sold well, Gibson paying $3,000 for one and $1,900 for another. These traced to Tanqueray's Minerva 4th, imported by Morris & Becar. At this same sale 7th Lord of Oxford 17586 fetched $3,700 and Avery & Murphy paid $3,000 for Peri 3d. The thirty-three animals disposed of brought $56,000, an average of $1,697.

As a matter of fact the Gwynnes of this period ranked with the best Short-horns of their time. Indeed for many years, while the old Princess sort and their cousins the Elviras and "Js" were still in comparative obscurity, under the skillful management of careful handlers in Cumberland and the North the Gwynnes were making Short-horn history. Their intrinsic merit and solid worth, their grand flesh and scale, their finish and dairy quality gained for the Gwynnes the plaudits of the entire country-side even in the very heart of the old Short-horn country. As one after another of these handsome specimens of the breed made their appearance in the English show-yards and sale-rings their name became a bye-word, synonymous with symmetry and persistent quality. "The Gwynnes can't be downed," an expression often heard in those days across the Atlantic, meant that no matter what cross or alien blood was resorted to the Gwynne character seemed to assert itself. Richard Gibson,

appreciating fully their position abroad, became an ardent supporter of the tribe on this side, and many breeders subsequently profited largely by the presence of Gwynne cows and heifers in their pastures. The late Simon Beattie offered Gibson $4,000 for one specimen of the family to be exported to England.

At H. P. Thomson's sale of 1875 in Kentucky six Princesses were disposed of at a valuation of $15,725, an average of $2,620. D. L. Hughes of Iowa took two, paying $4,100 for Lady Sale 29th and $1,700 for 2d Tuberose of Grass Hill. D. S. Pratt of Vermont acquired Lady Sale 29th on a bid of $4,000. Avery & Murphy paid $2,500 for Lady Sale 31st. S. W. Jacobs of Iowa bought Lady Sale 36th at $1,800 and John Collard of the same State became the owner of 6th Tuberose of Brattleboro at $1,625. At this sale Emory Cobb of Illinois took Constance of Putney 4th at $1,950 and E. Stedman of Massachusetts bought Blush of Glen Flora at $2,750. The $1,000 mark was passed sixteen times during the sale, the ninety-six head sold fetching a total of $53,070, an average of $553.

The Trans-Mississippi trade.—The summer of 1875 was a season of sore trial and tribulation to the farmers beyond the Missouri River on account of the ravages of grasshoppers. Feed was in short supply in the newer

West, so when Mr. J. G. Cowan of Missouri, the owner of the $3,000 show and breeding bull Loudon Duke 6th 10399, arranged for a public sale, to include that distinguished animal, it was decided to offer the stock at Ottumwa, Ia. The event occurred Aug. 18, and with the exception of the fine Young Mary cow Grace Young 3d everything was taken by Iowa and Missouri breeders, the thirty-six head commanding $19,340, an average of $537. Loudon Duke 6th was bid off by E. Gilliston of Mound City, Mo., at $1,950; S. W. Jacobs gave $1,000 for Loudon's Minna; D. A. Rouner of Newark, Mo., $1,000 for Red Daisy of Fairview 5th, and J. G. Strawn of Illinois a like sum for the Mary cow above mentioned.

In September, 1875, D. M. Flynn of Des Moines made an average of $699 on eighteen head. D. L. Hughes of Vinton had opposition on Roan Princess up to $3,500 and S. W. Jacobs had to carry the Scotch-bred Minnie's Annandale 2d to $2,000. For Lady King the same buyer paid $1,500. Dr. George Sprague of Des Moines sold nineteen head in connection with Mr. Flynn that made an average of $592. Red Daisy of Fairview 4th, that the Doctor had bought at the Cowan sale for $710, fell here to D. L. Hughes' bidding at $1,550. For Oakwood Miss Wiley John Collard paid

$1,100. 2d Duke's Gem went to A. W. Thomson of Kentucky at $1,200.

At John Collard's sale the red six-year-old Scotch-bred imported cow Raspberry, by Prince of Worcester, was taken by William Hastie, Somerset, Ia., at $1,200. For Lady Dahlia the same price was given by J. D Brown of Omaha.

$3,500 for a Scotch heifer.—Shortly before this Mrs. A. E. Kimberley of West Liberty, Ia. had broken the record for Scotch-bred cattle by paying J. H. Kissinger $3,500 for the celebrated Cruickshank show heifer imp. Orange Blossom 18th.

Short-horns were enjoying a great "boom" west of the Mississippi. Mention has been made of some of the more notable purchases of Mr. Albert Crane of Durham Park, Kan., at auction sales. About this time he bought some Booth-bred cattle from Mr. Coffin of Maryland, and from F. W. Belden, Kaneville, Ill., he secured for stock purposes the Booth-bred Hecuba bull Lord of the Lake at $1,000. He manifested his interest in Bates blood, however, by purchasing privately about this same date from Mr. Alexander of Woodburn the white bull Lord Bates 3d, by 24th Duke of Airdrie, at $1,000.

Groom importations and sale.—One of the most prominent of the breeders and importers of this period was Mr. B. B. Groom of

Vinewood Farm, near Winchester, Clark Co., Ky. In April, 1875, the firm of B. B. Groom & Son imported from England thirty-one head of Bates-bred cattle, belonging mainly to families originated by the Messrs. Bell; included in the shipment being the roan 8th Maid of Oxford, of Sheldon's breeding, that had been exported to England some years previous. In July of the same year Messrs. Groom imported 7th Maid of Oxford and her bull calf and the roan bull 8th Duke of Geneva (28390), both of Sheldon's breeding. These had been bought at Leney's sale at $10,000 for the Duke and $3,325 for the Oxford cow and calf. On Oct. 14 a number of these imported cattle, together with a selection of American-bred stock, was offered at public sale, and the event drew out a great attendance from all parts of the United States. The prices paid and the wide distribution of the animals indicate the remarkable character of the demand at this time for Short-horns carrying the Bates blood. We append herewith a summary as to the leading lots, together with the general averages:

22d Duchess of Airdrie—J. H. Spears & Sons, Illinois	$17,500
Kirklevington Duchess 18th—John R. Craig, Canada	5,150
Brightness—Benjamin Sumner, Connecticut	5,100
Highland Maid 6th—J. C. Tyler, Vermont	5,050
Duchess of Clarence—J. H. Spears & Sons	4,100
Kirklevington Lady 6th—Avery & Murphy, Michigan	3,900
2d Duchess of Clarence—J. H. Spears & Sons	3,175
Wild Eyes Rose—W. N. Offutt, Kentucky	3,050
Kirklevington Lady 3d—J. V. Grigsby, Kentucky	3,000

Princess of Vinewood 1st—D. L. Hughes, Iowa	3,000
Georgia Hillhurst 3d—Avery & Murphy	2,800
Duchess of Kingscote—J. V. Grigsby	2,550
Kirklevington Lady 4th—Avery & Murphy	2,550
Fennel Duchess of Knightley Hall—T. J. Megibben, Kentucky	2,500
2d Lady Bates of Vinewood—E. S. Bussing, New York	2,000
Kirklevington Lady 5th—Henry Corbin, Kentucky	2,000
Annette of Knightley Hall—John Collard, Iowa	2,000
Wild Flower Duchess—N. G. Pond, Connecticut	1,900
Duchess of Knightley Hall—John Collard	1,850
Highland Maid 7th—D. L. Hughes	1,700
Wild Eyes of Horton Park—W. N. Offutt, Kentucky	1,700
Lady Sale 10th—D. L. Hughes	1,600
Princess of Vinewood 2d—J. V. Grigsby	1,550
3d Lady Bates of Vinewood—E. S. Bussing, New York	1,500
Rosa Bonheur 8th—Avery & Murphy	1,400
Ruby Duchess—John R. Craig	1,225
Bright Eyes 9th—T. Stedman & Son, Massachusetts	1,175
Duenna Duchess 7th—J. H. Spears & Sons	1,125
Victoria 11th—J. G. Cowan, Missouri	1,050
Duenna Duchess 6th—B. Sumner & Co., Connecticut	1,050
Jubilee Oxford 4th—J. V. Grigsby	1,000
Sansparell 10th—J. H. Spears & Sons	1,000
Oxford Geneva—D. L. Hughes, Iowa	5,000
2d Compton Lord Wild Eyes—John Collard, Iowa	2,500
3d Duke of Under-Edge—John Collard	2,100
2d Duke of Under-Edge—Hon. William M. Smith, Illinois	1,650
1st Duke of Under-Edge—Mrs. Jesse Long, Iowa	1,050
64 females sold for $109,445; an average of	$1,710
9 bulls sold for 14,015; an average of	1,557
73 animals sold for 123,460; an average of	1,691

Other important transactions.—At H. D. Ayres' sale Mr. Groom bought Hilpa Duchess at $2,500; at W. L. Sudduth's a pair of Miss Washingtons (Young Marys) fetched $2,000; at John W. Prewitt's B. F. Vanmeter gave $1,000 for a Gentle Annie Phyllis, and at B. P. Goff's Mr. J. H. Pickrell took Bright Lady of the

Realm at $4,000. This Booth heifer was out of Bright Lady, the dam of Breastplate.

At Wesley Warnock's seventy-three females sold for $29,510, an average of $404, L. F. Pierce of Maysville giving $2,675 for Cambridge Rose 3d, John R. Craig of Canada $2,250 for Duchess of Springwood, and J. H. Spears & Son $1,600 for Miss Wiley of Vinewood. At J. C. Jenkins' sale fifteen head brought the great average of $1,274, Mrs. Jesse Long of Iowa going to $2,125 for Mazurka 36th; George M. Bedford bid $2,500 for 4th Louan of Oakland and $2,000 for Louan of Prospect Farm; E. K. Thomas followed Blooming Heath 2d to $2,055, and J. H. Spears went to $1,650 on Mazurka 33d.

Mr. Warfield sold to John Comstock of Indiana the bull calf Loudon Duke 12th, by imp. Robert Napier, at $1,500. Gen. Meredith & & Son bought 3d Mazurka at $2,000, Julia 3d at $1,000 and Martha Muscatoon at $1,000 from C. M. Niccolls, Bloomington, Ill.

All records broken at Dunmore. — On Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875, the greatest average ever made at an auction sale of cattle in the world was obtained by Lord Dunmore at a draft sale held on the Earl's estate near Stirling, Scotland, upon which occasion thirty-nine head brought the enormous total of $149,336, an average of $3,829 on the entire lot. It was here also that the greatest price

ever obtained for a bull of any breed was paid, to-wit.: 4,500 gs., which reduced to American gold at that date was the equivalent of $26,904, the bull being Duke of Connaught (33604) of the Bates Duchess tribe.

It is of special interest to American breeders to note that the best price made at this sale by a female was by a representative of the Renick Rose of Sharon family, and that the sire of Duke of Connaught was the American-bred Duke of Hillhurst (28401), that was bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane from the 14th Duke of Thorndale (28459). Furthermore, the high-priced Oxford females sold were the produce of the 8th and 11th Maids of Oxford, bred in New York and exported in 1871. In addition to this the second highest-priced bull of the sale—and the sire of a number of the most valuable heifers offered—was the American-bred 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975), by 6th Duke of Geneva (30959).

The case of Duke of Connaught is unique in the annals of stock-breeding for the reason that he proved to be one of the most successful sires of high-class Short-horns ever used in Great Britain, and so great was the demand for stock of his get on account of their conceded excellence that the buyer of the bull, Lord Fitzhardinge of Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, received in stud fees and for Connaught calves

an aggregate sum of money which more than reimbursed him for his extraordinary outlay at Dunmore. This was indeed an outstanding example of the fact that if one is certain of his premises in seeking to estimate the probable value of a stock bull it is difficult to place any limit within reasonable bounds upon the price to be paid.

This sale was conducted by Mr. John Thornton, whose maiden effort on the auction block had been made at Rugby in 1868, in the employ of the Rev. John Storer of Hellidon.* A list of the animals that brought $2,000 or upward is presented below, the English values being reduced to their current equivalent in American gold:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Red Rose of the Isles, red, calved March 9, 1870; bred by Abram Renick, Kentucky; got by Airdrie 2478, dam Duchess 8d by Dandy Duke—Lord Bective.....$11,658

Marchioness of Oxford 8d, white, calved March 3, 1873; got by 2d Duke of Collingham (23730) out of 8th Maid of Oxford by 2d Duke of Geneva—Duke of Manchester..... 10,821

*The Hellidon sale was indeed a red-letter day in Mr. Thornton's career. Storer was quite an authority on Short-horns at that time and actively identified with the fortunes of the Booths. In common with Messrs. Torr, Aylmer, Booth and their friends Mr. Storer felt that Strafford, who was at this date the presiding genius at all the great Short-horn sales, was too active in behalf of the breeders of Bates cattle. Thornton was in Strafford's employ, and the idea of encouraging a paid helper to usurp the throne of his employer was an unheard-of thing in England among such conservative men of means as were represented by the backers of the Booths. Nevertheless the Booth men brought Thornton out at the Hellidon sale, and, although it was his first attempt with the sand glass, he proved his fitness for the work by keeping cool even under circumstances calculated to excite an old hand.

Red Rose of Balmoral, red, calved Nov. 14, 1873; got by 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975) out of the Rose of Sharon cow Red Rose of Braemar by 11th Duke of Thorndale—Lord Bective $7,452

Oxford Duchess 2d, roan, calved June 20, 1872; got by 2d Duke of Collingham (23730) out of 11th Lady of Oxford by Baron of Oxford (23871)—Lord Fitzhardinge 5,978

Fuchsia 12th, roan, calved Feb. 15, 1872; got by Duke of Albany (25931) out of Fuchsia 10th by Grand Duke of York (24071)—T. Lister 5,380

Water Flower, red-and-white, calved Dec. 20, 1871; got by 6th Duke of Geneva (30959) out of Waterloo 38th by Earl of Eglinton (28832)—T. Halford 3,706

Lady Worcester 5th, roan, calved March 30, 1869; got by 3d Duke of Claro (23729) out of Lady Worcester 2d by Charleston (21400)—A. H. Brassey 3,706

Blythesome Eyes, red, calved Dec. 22, 1874; got by 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975) out of Wild Eyes Duchess by 9th Grand Duke (19879)—Lord Bective 3,617

Fuchsia 13th, roan, calved March 4th, 1872; got by Duke of Albany (25931) out of Fuchsia 9th by Grand Duke of York (24071)—J. W. Larking 3,386

Lady Worcester 12th, white, calved Nov. 15, 1872; got by 8th Duke of Geneva (28290) out of Lady Worcester 5th by 3d Duke of Claro (23729)—Lord Bective 3,318

Lady Worcester 11th, white, calved Oct. 2, 1872; got by 3d Duke of Clara (23729) out of Lady Worcester 3d by 3d Duke of Wharfdale (21619)—Duke of Manchester 3,288

Lady Worcester 16th, roan, calved May 23, 1875; got by 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975)—Lord Bective 3,288

Water Lily, red, calved June 25, 1874; got by 3d Duke of Hillhurst—T. Halford 3,108

Wild Eyes Duchess, red, calved Feb. 3, 1865; got by 9th Grand Duke (19879)—T. Wilson 2,869

Wild Eyebright, roan, calved Sept. 10, 1872; got by 6th Duke of Geneva (30959)—T. Wilson 2,720

Lady Worcester 13th, red-and-white, calved Jan. 28, 1874; got by 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975)—George Fox 2,690

Lady Worcester 9th, red-and-white, calved Aug. 19, 1871; got by 3d Duke of Claro (23729)—Mr. Brogden 2,680

Hazel Eyes, roan, calved Nov. 30, 1874; got by 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975)—H. J. Sheldon 2,391

Lady Worcester 15th, red, calved Feb. 1, 1875; got by 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975)—R. Loder 2,152

WM TORR
T. C BOOTH

Fuchsia 14th, roan, calved March 19, 1874; got by Duke of Albany (25931)—Mr. Lister..... $2,152
Wild Rose, red-and-white, calved Feb. 2, 1872; got by 6th Duke of Geneva (30959)—Col. Kingscote 2,092
Sparkling Eyes, red-and-white, calved Nov. 18, 1873; got by 6th Duke of Geneva (30959)—Lord Feversham..... 2,092

BULLS.

Duke of Connaught (33604), roan, calved Aug. 10, 1873; got by Duke of Hillhurst (28401) out of Duchess 108th by 8th Duke of York (28480)—Started at $10,000 and sold to Lord Fitzhardinge..... 26,904
3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975), red, calved Dec. 2, 1871; got by 6th Duke of Geneva (30959) out of Duchess 101st by 4th Duke of Thorndale (17750)—Started at $5,000 and sold to J. W. Larking..... 17,036

30 females sold for.....$98,457.28; an average of.....$3,281.91
9 bulls sold for..... 50,878.73; an average of..... 5,653.19
39 animals sold for.....149.236.01; an average of..... 3,829.13

Torr's Triumph.—While the Bates flag fluttered this defiance from its stronghold in the North, the broad pennant of the Booths was spread upon the autumn breeze from a moated manor house in Lincolnshire, where, under the guidance of the squire of Warlaby in person, the challenge met with a response that reverberated throughout the Short-horn cattle-breeding world.

Torr of Aylesby was dead. Warlaby had been passing through the fiery furnace of epidemic foot-and-mouth, and now leaned for support upon the great herd which the genius of "the first farmer of England" had builded by thirty years of unwavering devotion to Booth bulls. "The well-knit frame, the cheery sun-at-noonday smile, the organizing head, the

dauntless, warm heart whence welled unflagging energy, determined perseverance, eloquent speech and endless hospitality" was to be seen no more about the picturesque cottages or among the fine old trees of Aylesby, but the results of a long and useful life were in striking evidence in those rich East Anglian pastures. When it came to be known, therefore, that the herd was to pass at auction on the 2d day of September, 1875, beneath the shifting sands of Thornton's fateful glass,* the very flower of England's Short-horn chivalry assembled to do honor to the memory of one of the most striking personalities British agriculture has developed. Indeed the fame of Aylesby, its Short-horns, its Leicesters, its ponies and its well-kept fields had extended to the four corners of the earth. The story of how the great tenant-farmer had begun by leasing Leonard in 1844; of his persistent hiring of Mr. Booth's best sires; of his recourse to the Mantalinis of Barnes of Westland, Ireland, while Warlaby was contending with disease; of his creation of the Bright, Flower, the "G," the "M" and other famous Riby and Aylesby families, was familiar to all the well-informed cattle-breeders in Europe, America and Aus-

*The English auctioneer uses a sand-glass in closing bids. After due warning the glass is held aloft and the sand allowed to run. The last bid in before the upper chamber of the glass empties itself into the bottom secures the animal.

tralia. Hence it came to pass that when the dispersion of the herd was announced visitors from far and near gathered literally by the thousand. Luncheon had been set for 1,500 guests, a great canvas accommodating 2,000 people was provided, and yet the crowds overflowed all Aylesby and vicinity. Great landed proprietors and peers of the realm mingled with eminent breeders, all intent upon showing their respect and love for the man who had accomplished so much for his country's good. Factors, herdsmen and agents mingled with the throng, eagerly examining the cattle and making notes on the various lots preparatory to laying bids for absent principals. It was, in brief, a scene that has had few parallels in agricultural history; and the disposition of eighty-five head of Torr's own production for the great sum of $243,144.57 must be regarded, all things considered, as the most remarkable result ever yet worked out by an individual breeder of Short-horns or any other class of cattle.

Mr. Torr had once remarked, "It takes thirty years to make a herd and bring it to one's notion of perfection." Fortunately for himself and for the breed he lived to exactly that limit from the date when he first began his final breeding operations with Booth bulls as sires. He sought to produce animals combining supe-

rior quality, with faultless pedigree, uniformity of character and "hard, nay, iron constitutions." He bred for oblique shoulders, great fore ribs, strong loins, and heavy flesh possessing mellowness without softness, and covered with abundance of furry hair; avoiding at all times what is generally referred to as "loose handling." To his sound judgment, his unequaled knowledge and experience, his unchangeable determination to keep his best "even when tempted by the golden hand of fashion" may be attributed the fact that his herd at the time of his death was called "the best large herd in Britain."

Torr's favorite family was the Flower sort, descended in the maternal line from Robert Colling's Wildair; whose own brother, Phenomenon (491)—the sire of Angelina, the dam of Belvedere—was counted at Barmpton a better bull than Comet. The Aylesby Flowers traced to Wildair through the famous roan Nonpareil, the highest-priced cow at Robert Colling's sale of 1818—sold to Earl Spencer at 370 guineas. The tribe came into Mr. Torr's hands in 1841 through Flora of Farnsfield, by Rinaldo (4949), a bull of Booth blood. The great cow Highland Flower (see sale list below) was of this family. The five head sold averaged $2,880.

The Ribys and Brights went back to Booth's

Anna, by Pilot, through Rose, a cow bought by Whitaker at the Studley sale of 1834. Rose had two daughters, White Rose, by James Chrisp's Bull, and Red Rose, by Scrip (2604). The Brights came from the former and the Ribys from the latter. Although several crosses of extraneous blood intervened in the breeding of these Aylesby Annas between the Whitaker purchase of 1834 and the subsequent return to Warlaby lines in the hands of Mr. Torr in 1851 the reuniting of the Booth currents proved a happy stroke. Mr. T. C. Booth took advantage of the Aylesby dispersion to rejuvenate the herd at Warlaby by transferring the best of this sort to his own pastures. For Bright Empress he was forced to pay the record price of $12,900—the highest ever given for a cow of any breed at auction up to that date in Great Britain. The twenty-two Annas made the astounding average of $4,180 each.

Mr. Torr's "G" and "M" tribes—so called from the fact that those were the initial letters used respectively in the family nomenclature—had a common origin in the herd of Mr. Robson. The ancestral dam of the "Gs" was Golden Beam, and of the "Ms" Moonbeam, both bought about 1840 and sired by Prince Comet (1342). The strongly-bred Warlaby bulls made a great impression upon this sound old foundation, producing many good Short-horns. The

"Beams" were reduced to but seven head at the sale, but made an average of $1,530 each, the "M" cow Mountain Vale fetching $2,500 from the Earl of Tankerville.

Although a devout believer in Booth blood Torr had an eye for a good beast however bred. He was impressed at the Bates dispersion sale by the excellence of the Waterloos. Mr. Bates had bred and sold to Rev. T. Cator Waterloo 3d, by Norfolk, from which Mr. Cator had Water Witch, by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649). The last-named cow was bought by Mr. Torr in 1845, and from her a large and meritorious family of Booth-topped Waterloos descended. In the herd catalogue for 1868 no less than forty cows and heifers were included. At the sale of 1875 twenty-one head brought an average of $1,275 each.*

Several other families, including the Tellurias—descended from a cow of that name bred by Earl Spencer and sold to Col. Towneley—

*Mr. Torr regarded Bates' Duke of Northumberland (1940) as the "best show bull" he ever saw. It is related that he once went to Kirklevington to hire the 4th Duke of Northumberland, believing him to be even a better bull than the first Duke. An agreement as to price was made, but Mr. Bates added the stipulation that the bull must not serve more than twenty-five cows. Torr replied that he was willing to pay the price asked, but could not permit such a restriction upon his use. At that time he had about thirty cows and heifers. Bates repeated: "I should not like him to be put to more than twenty-five cows," whereupon Mr. Torr dropped the matter, saying: "Very well, Mr. Bates, you have got your bull and I have got my money." It is recorded that Mr. Torr had expressed, along with many other of Mr. Bates' visitors that year, an admiration for his three cows by Whitaker's Norfolk. These estimates did not meet with Mr. Bates' approval, and he finally sold two out of the three, to-wit.: Blanche 3d and Waterloo 3d, as some alleged "to get rid of the eulogy."

[redacted]

WILLIAM TORR'S HIGHLAND FLOWER—Sold at Aylesby sale for 1,500 guineas.
(Reproduced from Williams' "Echings of Celebrated Short-horns.")

were included in the herd at the time of the sale, but we have not space to supply details concerning them.

The following is a list of such animals only as brought $3,000 or upward at this extraordinary sale. As in the case of the foregoing report of the Dunmore sale, the English prices are reduced to their equivalent in American gold, which was at that date at a premium which rendered the English guinea worth $5.9787:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Bright Empress, roan, calved July 19, 1871; got by Lord Napier (26688) out of Bright Queen by Fitz-Clarence (14552)—Started at $5,000, sold to T. C. Booth, Warlaby. $12,914

Bright Saxon, roan, calved Feb. 22, 1872; got by Royal Prince (27384) out of Bright Spangle by Prince of Warlaby (15107)—T. C. Booth 8,997

Highland Flower, roan, calved Aug. 6, 1868; got by Mountain Chief (20383) out of Clarence Flower by Fitz-Clarence (14552)—Rev. T. Staniforth 8,968

Riby Marchioness, roan, calved March 31, 1875; got by Knight of the Shire (26552) out of Riby Peeress by Breastplate (19337)—Mr. Crosby of Ireland 7,583

Bright Marchioness, white, calved July 20, 1871; got by Lord Napier (25688) out of Bright Countess by Breastplate (19337)—H. Chandos Pole-Gell 7,084

Bright Spangle, roan, calved March 8, 1866; got by Prince of Warlaby (15107) out of Bright Dew by British Prince (14197)—T. C. Booth 6,307

Bright Baroness, roan, calved Aug. 21, 1870; got by Lord Napier (26688) out of Bright Countess by Breastplate (19337)—Mr. Mitchell of Scotland 5,978

Bright Design, roan, calved Feb. 7, 1875, got by Knight of the Shire (26552) out of Bright Spangle by Prince of Warlaby (15107)—T. C. Booth 5,081

Heather Flower, roan, calved July 10, 1871; got by Lord Napier (26688) out of Highland Flower by Mountain Chief (20382)—Rev. Mr. Staniforth 5,978

Bright Dowager, red, little white, calved Nov. 12, 1873; got by Duke of York (23804) out of Bright Queen by Fitz-Clarence (14552)—B. St. John Ackers..... $4,812

Riby Pearl, white, calved Jan. 1, 1874; got by Knight of the Shire (26552) out of Riby Peeress by Breastplate—Hugh Aylmer..... 4,643

Bright Jewel, roan, calved Feb. 1, 1874; got by Knight of the Shire (26552) out of Bright Spangle by Prince of Warlaby (15107)—T. C. Booth..... 4,633

Flower of Germany, red, calved April 18, 1869; got by Breastplate (19337)—T. H. Miller..... 4,543

Lowland Flower, roan, calved April 12, 1871; got by Manfred (26801)—B. St. John Ackers..... 4,782

Foreign Queen, roan, calved March 7, 1873; got by Blinkhoolie (23428) out of Foreign Empress by Fitz-Royal (26167)—Mr. Crosby of Ireland..... 4,812

Bright Queen, red-and-white, calved July 19, 1864; got by Fitz-Clarence (14552) out of Bright Princess—Lady Pigot..... 4,484

Riby Empress, red, calved Nov. 4, 1872; got by Duke of York (23804)—J. W. & E. Cruickshank, Scotland..... 4,484

Flower Alpine, red-and-white, calved Oct. 11, 1870; got by Lord Napier (26688)—Mr. McCulloch, Australia..... 4,244

Fair Saxon, red-and-white, calved March 11, 1869; got by Breastplate (19337)—B. St. John Ackers..... 4,135

Flower of Holland, red, little white, calved Aug. 8, 1871; got by Breastplate (19337)—Mr. Wardle..... 4,065

Riby Lassie, red, calved May 7, 1869; got by Blinkhoolie (23428) out of Riby Countess—T. C. Booth..... 3,796

Riby Peeress, roan, calved Sept. 18, 1865; got by Breastplate (19337) out of Riby Queen—T. C. Booth..... 3,587

Bright Swede, roan, calved July 23, 1874; got by Lord Cain (31630) out of Bright Saxon—Mr. Wilson..... 3,587

Flower of Belgium, roan, calved June 17, 1872; got by Royal Prince (27394)—Mr. Phillips..... 3,587

Foreign Beauty, roan, calved Feb. 26, 1875; got by Knight of the Shire (26552)—Hugh Aylmer..... 3,108

Warluck, red, calved Feb. 25, 1871; got by Lord Napier (26688) out of a Waterloo dam—Mr. McCulloch, Australia..... 3,108

Flower of the Rhine, roan, calved June 12, 1874; got by Knight of the Shire (26552)—Sir William S. Maxwell... 3,049

Mountain Vale, red-and-white, calved Feb. 14, 1869; got by Blinkhoolie (23428)—Mr. Wilson..... ..... $3,079

BULLS.

Riby Knight, roan, calved April 14, 1874; got by Knight of the Shire (26552) out of Riby Lassie by Blinkhoolie (23428)—J. Marshall of New Zealand..... 4,185

Fandango, roan, calved July 6, 1872; got by Royal Prince (27384) out of Flower of Germany by Breastplate (19887) —Sir William S. Maxwell..... 4,185

Balmoral, roan, calved Feb. 17, 1875; got by Knight of the Shire (26552) out of Bright Queen by Fitz-Clarence (14552)—Rev. J. N. Micklethwaite..... 4,185

Lord Lamech, roan, calved Nov. 21, 1874; got by Knight of the Shire (26552) out of Lady Adah by Killerby Monk (20053)—J. H. Pickrell, Harristown, Ill., U. S. A..... 3,348

72 females sold for.....$215,585.30; an average of.....$2,994.25
13 bulls sold for..... 27,558.27; an average of..... 2,119 87
85 animals sold for..... 243,144.57; an average of..... 2,860.52

Additional importations.—Mr. J. H. Pickrell, who was among the Americans present at the English sales of 1875, made two shipments for account of himself and Mr. J. H. Kissinger of Missouri. The first, which came out from London in August along with some Clydesdale horses, long-wooled and Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs, included some first-class heifers from the noted herd of Messrs. Hosken of Cornwall, a pair of roan Booth heifers from Hugh Aylmer of West Dereham Abbey, Norfolk, and two Bates-bred yearlings from J. W. Larking, one a bull and the other a heifer, and both sired by Grand Duke of Geneva (28756). The second shipment was made from Glasgow in September and included Mr. Pickrell's pur-

chases at the Torr sale, the $3,350 roan bull Lord Lamech, the red-and-white bull calf Flower Lad, the red "G" cow Germania, the roan Waterloo heifer Waterloo Shield, by Knight of the Shire (26552), and the red bull calf 2d Marquis of Worcester of the Bates Wild Eyes tribe from Dunmore at $900.

Messrs. Cochrane, Beattie and Hope of Canada imported in October, 1875, twenty-five head, mainly of Bates breeding; and on the same steamer four females were shipped to S. R. Streator of Cleveland, O., and six for Albert Crane, a Chicago capitalist owning the Durham Park Ranch in Kansas. In November eleven head were imported by Mr. Robert Ashburner of California.

Coming events were already beginning to cast portentous shadows before. Even while speculation in stock of the Bates and Booth tribes was at its very heighth shrewd and practical men were turning their attention to the herds of Scotland, hitherto little known in America. In 1874 Mr. Robert Milne, a former neighbor and friend of Amos Cruickshank of Aberdeenshire, had imported a half-dozen females and the bull Viscount 18507 from the Cruickshank herd. Favorably impressed by these Messrs. Lowman & Smith of Toulon, Ill., imported during the summer of 1875 seven females from North Britain, including two

Cruickshank Butterflys and a Missie from the herd of Mr. Marr of Uppermill; but of these more anon.

Another Renick exportation.—Prominent English dealers in cattle of the Bates blood continued to set a high valuation upon Mr. Renick's Rose of Sharons, and in August, 1875, an additional shipment selected by Simon Beattie, consisting of seven cows and heifers, was made on an order from Earls Dunmore and Bective at a reported price of $25,000. The Dunmore purchase consisted of the roan cow Poppy 5th, by 13th Duke of Airdrie; Norah 7th, by 4th Duke of Geneva, and Duchess 17th, by same sire, which were in England christened respectively Red Rose of Luskentyre, Red Rose of Dalmally and Red Rose of Killigray. Lord Bective took for his herd at Underley Hall Rosebud 10th, Duchess 16th and Lenora 2d, all by 4th Duke of Geneva, and Poppy 11th, by Airdrie 3d. These were also given titles on the other side, in the order mentioned, to correspond with the English Red Rose nomenclature as follows: Red Rose of Tweeddale, Red Rose of Annandale, Red Rose of Nithsdale and Red Rose of Eskdale.

North Elkhorn (Ky.) importation.—On Oct. 16, 1875, a sale of seventy-nine head was made by the North Elkhorn Co. in Kentucky, which resulted in an average of $652 per head. This

company had made an importation of more than forty head from England in May, 1875; the cattle being selected by Messrs. Richardson & Boswell acting as agents for the company. Some of the animals of this importation afterward acquired high rank as producers of first-class stock. Bates blood predominated in the shipment, but there was also included the good cows Lady Seraphina 6th and Seraphina Carissima 3d of Lord Sudeley's breeding. There was also a sprinkling of Knightley and Booth blood. The imported cattle were sold along with a lot of home-bred stock on date above mentioned, top prices ranging as follows:

Seraphina 3d—W. H. Richardson, Kentucky	$2,800
Pretty Miss Prim—George M. Bedford, Kentucky	2,400
Georgia Hillhurst—C. M. Clay, Kentucky	2,050
Acacia—E. G. Bedford, Kentucky	1,900
Georgia Clarence—E. L. Davison, Kentucky	1,900
Lady Seraphina 6th—John R. Craig, Canada	1,600
Surmise Duchess 9th—T. J. Megibben, Kentucky	1,575
Lady Seaham of Roseneath—W. & W. Pickrell, Illinois	1,500
Brunette 3d—J. W. Burgess, Kentucky	1,275
Una—J. G. Kinnaird, Kentucky	1,225
Cateress—H. C. Hutchcraft, Kentucky	1,225
Duke of Wotton 2d—E. L. Davison, Kentucky	1,225
Bohemian Knightley—E. G. Bedford, Kentucky	1,050
Alpha—H. P. Thomson	1,050
Water Girl—W. L. Grimes, Kentucky	1,000
Azalea 2d—W. N. Offutt, Kentucky	1,000

Closing events of 1875.—In December, 1875, the national convention was held at Toronto under the Presidency of Mr. Pickrell. After adjournment a combination sale from the herds

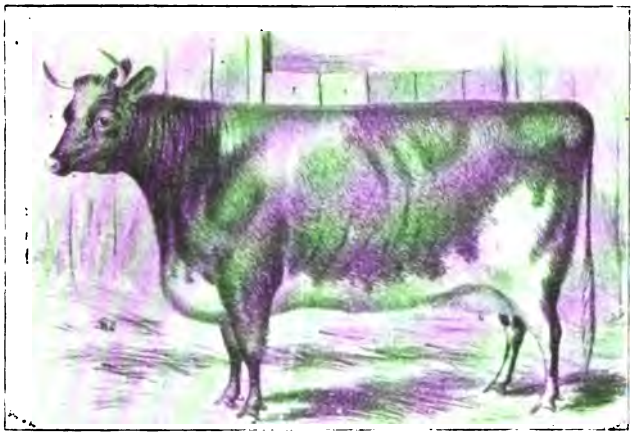
of J. R. Craig, Col. J. B. Taylor and Sumner & Hilton was held, at which Mr. Cochrane paid $4,000 for Kirklevington Duchess 18th. Ayres & McClintock of Kentucky bought the 17th Duke of Airdrie at $4,500, and Mr. Ayres took Grace Sharon at $2,900. Simon Beattie bid off Duchess of Raby at $3,050, and S. R. Streator took Grace 4th at $3,300. Princesses again commanded good prices, quite a number selling at from $1,000 to $2,200. Mr. Cochrane gave $2,400 for Careless 8th, and Groom & Son $3,700 for Oneida Rose. A pair of Constances fetched $3,100, and the bull imp. Baron Hubback 2d went to M. W. Terrill at $2,500.

During the year 1875 115 public sales of Short-horns were held in America, at which 4,347 head were sold for a total of $1,832,383, an average of $422. During the same time there were sold in Great Britain fifty-five lots, aggregating 2,355 head, at an average of $515. One of the characteristic outgrowths of this remarkable period of activity in the trade was the appearance of Bailey's *Short-horn Reporter*, issued from the office of Mr. Allen, proprietor of the American Herd Book. It was a quarterly, modeled on the general lines of John Thornton's invaluable English *Short-horn Circular*.

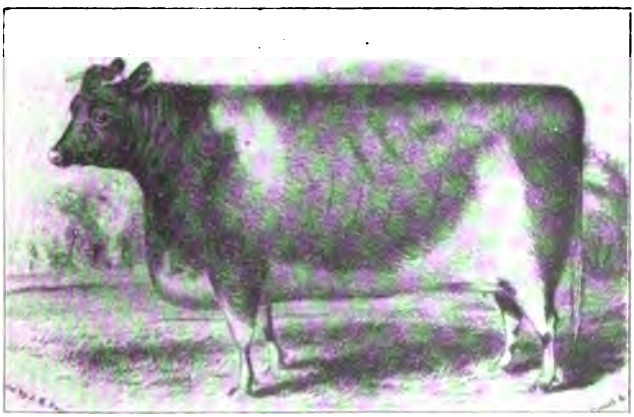
CHAPTER XVII.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

On the surface there was still great apparent enthusiasm on the basis of the extraordinary range of values already established, but the trade of 1876 developed indications that the market was becoming "top heavy." As is usual in the case of all such extensive speculations there had been a great expansion of credits. Notes given for cattle bought at high prices were beginning to mature. Such paper now became the subject of closer scrutiny at the hands of prudent bankers, and this fact marked the beginning of the end of the most astounding trade in pedigreed cattle to be found in agricultural history. The decline at first was neither sudden nor severe, and for several seasons great prices were occasionally obtained. In fact average values held up well under heavy offerings, but nevertheless the waters of speculation were now palpably receding. Space admonishes that we must deal more briefly with the details of the transactions attending the subsidence of the "boom," and we shall therefore in this chapter only



THE WOODBURN-BRED 10TH DUCHESS OF AIRDRIE.
Whose descendants sold for sums aggregating nearly $300,000.



IMP. MAID OF HONOR.
Bred by T. Garne; imported 1873 by the late Simon Beattie.

sketch the most noteworthy events during the great "down turn" in values marked by the period extending from 1876 to 1880.

Hon. George Brown and Bow Park.—In the spring of 1876 the Hon. George Brown of Canada, one of the most remarkable characters ever identified with the Short-horn trade in America, proceeded to Scotland (the land of his birth) and through the assistance of his brothers-in-law Messrs. William and Thomas Nelson, of the great firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons, organized a limited company under the name of the Canada West Farm Stock Association. While this enterprise was launched at a most unfortunate time for the stockholders, and was therefore foredoomed to ultimate financial failure, its operations were so extensive and were carried forward with such enterprise that a deep impression was made upon the fortunes of the breed on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Brown had come to Toronto from Edinburg as a young man and had worked himself up through the field of journalism and politics into the very highest circles of power in the Dominion. He had for many years been proprietor of the Toronto *Globe*, a paper known all over Canada as "the Scotchman's bible." Personally he was a man of marked force of character, and his vigorous intellect, combined

with a commanding physique, rendered him one of the most conspicuous figures of his day. Inflexible, as a rule, in his dealings with others, and a dictator in his editorial office, he failed to control the political elements with which he came in contact, but animated by an ambition to promote the material interests of his adopted country, and having a natural taste for agricultural pursuits he took up first at Bothwell, a small town west of London, Ont., and latterly at Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., the business of farming. Naturally a man of broad ideas he developed at Bow Park the breeding of Short-horn cattle upon a most extensive basis. In June, 1874, an invoice showed that he had then upon the farm 330 Short-horns, of which 274 were females and fifty-six bulls. At that time his plan was to rear the cattle on what is known as the "soiling" system. The Short-horns were never turned out to graze, but had green food during the summer months and dry fodder, along with beets and turnips, during the winter.* In addition to being exceedingly expensive this system was, of course,

* While in attendance at some of the Kentucky sales Mr. Brown commented in the most complimentary terms upon the excellence of the Renick Rose of Sharons, his expression ordinarily being: "A grand lot of cattle; but they *ought* to be!" A Kentuckian finally asked the Canadian visitor what he meant by the latter part of his remark. He replied in Yankee fashion by asking the question: "How many acres in Mr. Renick's farm?" He was informed: "Mr. Renick's estate consists, sir, of about 2,500 acres of the best blue-grass land in Central Kentucky, sir." To which Mr. Brown rejoined: "I believe that great body of land carries only a herd of 100 cattle. We have had at Bow Park 350 head upon 900 acres."

unnatural. The herd at that time consisted mainly of cattle of mixed breeding, good individually, as a rule, but in the belief that something still better existed the enterprising proprietor decided upon a change of base. The Nelson alliance was perfected and the original herd disposed of at low prices, but for many years following its practical value was reflected throughout the whole of Canada in the steers produced upon the Dominion farms.

The Canada West Farm Stock Association, with a capitalization of $400,000, made its initial importation by the Polynesian from Liverpool in June, 1876, which was followed in July by two other shipments, aggregating in all some seventy-five head of high-priced Bates-bred cattle. It was the plan of the company to import only animals of the finest individual quality belonging to the most popular strains of blood, and something like $200,000 was represented by its investments in cattle, horses, sheep and pigs.

4th Duke of Clarence.—In the shipment that came out from Liverpool in July, 1876, by the good ship Circassian was a long, lank, undeveloped roan yearling bull, bred by Col. Gunter of Wetherby Grange and sired by 18th Duke of Oxford (25595) out of Duchess 109th by 2d Duke of Claro (21576). Mr. Brown was so little enamored of this youngster upon his

arrival that his first idea was to return him to England and have him resold. Fortunately for himself and the Bow Park Short-horns better counsel prevailed. It was pointed out that the calf had been badly kept on a farm on the Yorkshire "wolds" and had proved a poor sailor on the Atlantic. He was accordingly retained at Bow Park and lived to develop into the crowning glory of that great Short-horn breeding establishment; known to Short-horn fame for all time to come under the title of 4th Duke of Clarence. He developed all of the best points of Mr. Bates' old type, with few of the defects shown by many of his carelessly-bred relations. Maturing into a massive, mellow-fleshed bull of beautiful quality, grand breed character and commanding presence the 4th Duke was the pride of his day and generation among the adherents of Bates Short-horns in the new world. Mated with the many good cows and heifers imported and bought for the Bow Park Herd, and under the skillful management of the late John Hope—who took charge of the herd in 1878—he sired many valuable cattle that gained high honors in the show-yards of Canada and the United States, conspicuous among which may be mentioned the celebrated white bullock Clarence Kirklevington, champion of the American Fat-Stock Show of 1884. The 4th Duke proved not only a great

stock-getter but was also shown with success at Cleveland (Ohio), Toronto and London in 1878 and 1879. He remained at the head of the Bow Park Herd until his death, which occurred in 1887.

Opening sales of 1876.—The sales this year opened in Iowa, where a large number of cattle were offered at West Liberty and Des Moines. No sensational prices were made except at S. W. Jacobs' sale, where 2d Peri of Lyndale was bid off at $7,050 by D. S. Bussing of New York. D. M. Flynn took Roan Princess at $3,900. Bussing bought Lucy Napier at $2,475, and Minnie Annandale 2d for $2,500. For Loudon's Minnie D. Wilson of West Liberty gave $2,550. For Nelly Bly 7th Rigdon Huston of Illinois paid $1,975. The bull Oxford of Springwood fetched $2,000 from John R. Owens of Illinois. Jacobs' 146 head brought $86,895, an average of $595. C. S. Barclay sold eighty-eight head for $27,275, and Campbell & Chase ninety-seven head for $27,446.

In Illinois Davis Lowman of Toulon held a sale which was topped by the Cruickshank cow Red Lady 3d, bought by W. & W. Pickrell for $1,200. A. J. Dunlap paid $1,010 for the Scotch-bred imp. Lovely 18th, and at the same sale Winfield Scott, Wyoming, Ill., bought Miss Wiley of Green Lawn for $1,100, and J. H. Spears paid $1,005 for the bull Sam Wiley

12880. At A. J. Dunlap's sale Mr. Spears paid $1,300 for Fanny Hunt 5th, and George Otley of Neponset, Ill., $1,060 for Sonsie Lass 2d.

Potts buys imp. Duke of Richmond.—At Springfield, Ill., on May 3 J. H. Kissinger sold twenty-two cattle for $25,335, an average of $1,152. D. A. Rouner of Newark, Mo., bid off the bull 2d Marquis of Worcester at $3,000 and the cow Knightley Belle at $2,275. J. H. Potts & Son bought the Scotch-bred imp. Duke of Richmond for $2,250, the cow Mattie Richardson at $1,805, and 2d Louan of Linwood at $1,850. W. & W. Pickrell took Caroline Cochrane at $2,100. A. E. Kimberley of West Liberty paid $2,700 for Loudon Duchess of Bedford. Mr. J. H. Pickrell owned a half interest in the cow last named, and at the same time and place sold ten head of cattle at an average of $862, including Countess of Cornwall at $2,050 to Col. Robert Holloway and Countess of Oxford 4th at $1,500 to James N. Brown's Sons. On the following day Messrs. Spears, Iles, *et al.*, sold at Springfield; Harvey Sodowsky paying $1,600 for Airdrie Bloom, and Winslow Bros. of Kankakee $1,025 for Prairie Blossom.

Col. Holloway's big average.—On May 25 Col. Robert Holloway sold sixty-three cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, for an average of $1,087. The top price was $4,250, given by A. J. Streeter of New Windsor, Ill., for Rose of

Sharon of Durham Lawn. The next was $3,925, paid by F. J. Barbee of Kentucky for Loudon Duchess 15th. For the bull imp. Oxford Beau 2d the West Liberty breeders gave $3,800. For 1st Rose of Sharon of Durham Lawn John Hope, then in business at Markham, Ont., gave $3,200. For the Princess cow 4th Tuberose of Brattleboro George Otley paid $3,025. For Roan Duchess 7th of Bow Park Streeter gave $3,250. For 11th Belle Duchess of Plumwood William Thomson's Sons of Kentucky paid $3,050. Streeter also gave $2,750 for imp. Waterloo J., $1,700 for Roan Duchess 7th of Auvergne, $1,250 for Lady Goodness and $1,425 for the bull Grand Airdrie 19894. Mr. Pogue of Kentucky gave $2,500 for Geneva Duchess of Goodness.

On the following day W. B. Dodge sold at Chicago; the highest price obtained being $1,800 for the Princess cow 7th Lady Sale of Brattleboro, bought by Bailey & Goodspeed of Wisconsin. The same parties purchased 9th Lady Sale of Brattleboro at $1,500. S. W. Jacobs of West Liberty took the famous Garne-bred Murray cow imp. Maid of Honor at $1,525 and imp. Nectar at $1,000. At a sale from the herd of Nelson Jones next day Pliny Nichols of West Liberty gave $1,050 for 2d Red Rose of Woodside, and P. A. Coen, Washburn, Ill., paid $1,000 for Baron Bates 4th.

At the Meredith sale at Cambridge City, Ind., in June fifty-two head brought $20,555, the most notable transaction of the day being the purchase of 4th Mazurka of Chesterfield by Walter Handy of Kentucky at $2,525. At Stephen Dunlap's sale in Illinois Gen. C. E. Lippincott gave $1,800 for imp. Jubilee Gwynne.

Albert Crane pays $23,600 for an Airdrie Duchess.—At Cochrane, Beattie and Hope's sale in Canada Albert Crane of Chicago, whose purchases of cattle for his 17,000-acre ranch at Durham Park, Kan., have already been mentioned, came into the market for Duchesses, and took Airdrie Duchesses 2d and 3d at $21,000 and $23,600 respectively. J. P. Foster of England bought Wild Eyes Lassie at $4,500. Col. Le G. B. Cannon, a wealthy Vermonter, took Kirklevington Duchess 18th at $4,000. Messrs. W. & W. Pickrell of Illinois bought the bull Baron Siddington at $2,200. The fifty-four head averaged $1,709. About this same date Avery & Murphy of Port Huron, Mich., purchased Airdrie Duchess 5th as a calf from Mr. Cochrane for $18,000. At a sale by John Snell's Sons, held in Canada at same time, W. Williams of Massachusetts gave $1,520 for Lady Seraphina 6th, and N. G. Pond of Milford, Conn., $1,800. Hon. George Brown of Bow Park sold at Toronto in this same series, receiving $1,500 from John R. Craig for 3d Duch-

ess of Springwood, and $1,000 from S. W. Jacobs of Iowa for Mazurka 10th. Messrs. A. H. & I. B. Day sold at Keokuk, Ia., on June 15, West Liberty breeders proving the best buyers. Messrs. Jacobs & Wilson bought the three Scotch-bred females imp. Golden Drop 1st, Golden Drop A. and Golden Drop B. at $1,000, $1,475 and $1,275 respectively. D. Wilson & Son also bought Louan of Van Buren at $1,200.

$17,900 for 14th Duke of Thorndale.—At the Kentucky summer sales of 1876 the highest price ever made in America for a bull of any breed was obtained for the 14th Duke of Thorndale (28459). He was sold by George M. Bedford and knocked off at $17,900 to Mr. W. C. Vanmeter of Winchester, Ky., bidding for Levi Goff of Paris, a son-in-law of Mr. Bedford's. At this same sale A. L. Niccolls of Ottawa, Kan., bought $18,000 worth of stock—twelve head—including Lady Bates 6th at $6,000, the bull Imperial Bates at $3,300, and the 20th Duchess of Goodness at $2,100. The security tendered on his notes, however, was not satisfactory and the cattle remained at Mr. Bedford's. Mr. Embry of Richmond, Ky., took Airdrie Belle at $2,750, Airdrie Belle 3d at $4,050, and Oneida Belle at $2,000. At a sale made by B. J. Clay, Hall & Taylor and B. F. Bedford eighty-one cattle sold for an average of $400. Brown and Gregg of Canada paid

$1,425 for Roan Duchess 12th, and H. C. Smith of Kentucky $2,750 for Cambridge Rose 5th. A pair of Valley Princesses brought $2,300 from Corbin & Patterson. At Leslie Combs' sale Hon. George Brown and Maj. Gregg paid $1,400 for Moss Rose 2d. At Walter Handy's Ware & McGoodwin of Kentucky bought 4th Mazurka of Chesterfield for $1,740. On Aug. 17 at Chillicothe, O., George Grimes and others sold fifty-three cattle for $17,680. At this sale John Montgomery of Granville, O., paid $1,000 each for Oxford Gwynnes 2d and 6th and Rose of Cashmere. J. S. Kirk of Washington C.-H. gave the same for Elsie.

Closing events of 1876.—In the autumn of this year Ware & McGoodwin of Kentucky sold the 3d Duke of Oneida at public sale for $6,800 to Ayres, Barton & Hutchcraft of same State. At a sale by H. P. Thomson in Kentucky forty-one head averaged $977. Quite a lot of Princesses were included and a determined effort was made to secure long prices for them. Winslow Bros. of Illinois took 4th Princess of the Valley at $2,200; Col. J. B. Taylor of Canada Princess of the Valley at $2,450; Hon. M. H. Cochrane 2d Princess of the Valley at $2,500, and Col. Simms of Kentucky Highland Maid 6th at $1,650. For the Bates-bred 2d Duchess of Kirklevington F. J. Barbee gave $2,000 and Belle Duchess was bid off by Joseph Julian of

Bainbridge, N. Y., at $4,000. At Bush & Hampton's sale Abner Strawn of Illinois gave $2,050 for Geneva Rose. At J. V. Grigsby's no less than thirteen head sold in the four figures; the Hamiltons of Mount Sterling, Ky., took Sharon Rose at $3,400; Col. Simms bought Geneva Rose at $2,325, and W. C. Vanmeter several high-priced lots. The $1,000 mark was also passed several times at the sales of Robinson, Bean and the Hamiltons. In connection with Ayres & McClintock's sale August Whitman sold two Princesses (Tuberoses) to T. L. McKeen of Easton, Pa., for $2,750.

During 1876 there were sold at auction sale in America 4,014 animals for $1,366,805, an average of $341.28. Of these 1,151 head were sold in Illinois for $395,005, 1,011 head in Kentucky for $373,830, 751 head in Iowa for $232,475. The general average was $41 below that for 1875. In Great Britain 2,802 head were sold at auction for $728,270, an average of $260 each.

B. B. Groom & Son shipped six more Renick Rose of Sharons this year to England, and also sold the 6th Duke of Kirklevington (30182) to J. R. Shelley of Freeport, Ill., for $5,000. Another event of general interest this season was the removal of Messrs. A. M. Winslow's Sons (Henry and Peleg), with their herd of Princesses, from Putney, Vt., to Kankakee, Ill.

Pickrell & Kissinger.—In the early spring of 1877 Messrs. J. H. Pickrell and J. H. Kissinger pooled their valuable Short-horn holdings, one half, headed by imp. Flower Lad 23170 (Torr-Booth) and Baron Siddington (Bates), being maintained at Clarksville, Mo., and the other portion, with the imp. Lord Lamech (34578), at Harristown, Ill. We have already detailed at some length Mr. Pickrell's prominent identification with Western Short-horn interests, and have made some allusion to Mr. Kissinger's successful operations. Some further facts in reference to the latter's connection with the trade will be of interest.

Mr. Kissinger was born in Pike Co., Mo., in 1840 from Kentucky parentage. Reared on a farm and possessed of great natural love for agricultural pursuits, he developed a deep interest in Short-horns and in 1867 made his first appearance in Western show-yards. At the Illinois State Fair of that year he exhibited a grade Short-horn steer four years old weighing 2,400 lbs., to which a first prize was awarded. The bullock was afterward sold to J. H. Spears for $300. It was here that Mr. Kissinger made his first purchases, buying the cows Dove 3d (A. H. B., Vol. VIII, p. 316) and Beauty (Vol. VIII, p. 257); the latter proving a grand show animal, beaten at St. Louis in 1871 only by Col. King's renowned imp. Rosedale. Kissinger's

next purchase was at J. H. Spears' sale in 1868 where he bought the cow Iva Jones (Vol. XV, p. 608) and her bull calf Duke of Airdrie 9800, which stood at the head of his herd for four years and proved a successful show bull as well as a sire of prize-winners. The next addition to his herd consisted of four females from Mr. Pickrell's, bought in 1869. Among these was Caroline Airdrie (Vol. IX, p. 519), which was sold in 1871 to Thomas S. Page of California for $1,800. From 1870 to 1872 he made numerous purchases of females in Kentucky, and in June, 1873, made his first sale at Linwood Farm, his residence in Pike Co., Mo., when fifty head brought an average of $400. In 1874 he purchased largely from the best Kentucky herds, securing Kissinger's Breastplate 17476 at six months old at $1,250. His next purchase was the yearling Cruickshank heifer imp. Orange Blossom 18th for $2,500, which he kept for one year and sold to Mrs. Kimberly of West Liberty for $3,500 He also bought the afterward celebrated Scotch-bred bull imp. Duke of Richmond, subsequently so famous in the herd of Messrs. Potts. Mr. Kissinger was one of the first to recognize the great merit of the Aberdeenshire Short-horns on this side of the water. Indeed imp. Duke of Richmond laid the foundation for their later popularity in this country. In 1875 he bought a car-load of Cruick-

shank-bred cattle from James I. Davidson of Canada. At the great Western fairs that year his herd, headed by imp. Duke of Richmond, and including the cows Mattie Richardson, Caroline Cochrane, Caroline Pickrell, 2d Louan of Linwood, and Pretty Jemima 2d, won first prize at Jacksonville, Ill.; Hannibal, Mo.; the Illinois and Iowa State Fairs, at St. Louis and Louisiana, Mo. The cattle were then sold at auction, as already detailed. The famous show herd of J. H. Potts & Son was largely founded from this stock.

Messrs. Pickrell & Kissinger were for years ruling spirits at our Western shows. During a period of twelve years, running from 1867 to 1879, cattle shown in their names won, in competition with the best herds of the United States and Canada, prizes aggregating $40,000. Their aim was ever individual merit in the animal and the promotion of the best interests of the breed. Lavish in their expenditures for high-class Short-horns, enterprising and persistent in their efforts at demonstrating the excellence of the breed in the great show-yards of the West, it is but simple justice to record that no men ever connected with the American Short-horn trade have done more to set up correct standards and further the substantial interests of Short-horns on this side of the Atlantic.

Spring sales of 1877.—The opening sales of 1877 were disappointing, but at John Bond's at Abingdon, Ill., the Scotch-bred imp. Missie 39th, of Marr's breeding; brought $1,040 from J. McClellan of Astoria, Ill., and imp. Butterfly 45th, from Sittyton, fetched $1,000 from George Chase of West Liberty, Ia. At S. W. Jacobs' sale at West Liberty A. Shropshire of Monroe, Ia., gave $1,600 for the Cruickshank heifer Village Girl and $1,550 for Lucy Napier. C. McCune of Solon, Ia., paid $1,460 for the Bates cow imp. Acomb Belle, $1,200 for the Scotch-bred imp. Golden Drop 2d, $1,000 for Golden Drop A., and $1,120 for imp. Maid of Honor, taking also the Bates bull imp. Underley Wild Eyes at $700. A cross of this bull upon the Golden Drops produced the branch of this fine Kinellar family that afterward became so celebrated in the herd of Col. W. A. Harris at Linwood, Kan. At a sale by Abner Strawn at Dexter Park, Chicago, May 8 Trimble & Henshaw of Plattsburg, Mo., gave $2,425 for Geneva Rose, and William E. Simms of Kentucky $1,500 for Grace 3d. During the same series C. A. De Graff of Minnesota paid $3,000 for Peri's Duchess, and William Slater of Massachusetts $1,500 for 7th Lady Sale of Brattleboro—both sold by Bailey & Goodspeed of Wisconsin. At Lippincott & Spears' sale at the same place Gen. Lippincott bid off the 22d

Duchess of Airdrie for $15,000, and the 21st Duke of Airdrie was knocked down to William Babcock of Canton, Ill., at $8,000. On June 6 the 22d Duke of Airdrie was sold by Richard Gibson at London, Ont., to Col. Le G. B. Cannon of Vermont for $4,900; Rosy Princess 2d to Winslow & Wadsworth for $1,250; Rosy Princess 5th to A. L. Stebbins of Detroit for $1,225; Ursuline 3d at $1,500 and Constance of Lyndale 6th at $1,000 to Col. Cannon; thirty-nine head averaging $591. On the same day John Hope sold Kirklevington Duchess 8th to U. J. Harris of Webster, Mass., for $2,300, and Duchess of Clarence 12th at $1,500 and Docile at $1,225 to Hon. George Brown of Bow Park. At the same sale T. L. Harison of New York sold the Princess Lady Gertrude to Winslow & Wadsworth for $4,000. Shortly after this sale Mr. Hope took charge of the herd at Bow Park. During the summer Messrs. Winslow sold six young Princess bulls at an average price of $1,000 each, the 19th Duke of Airdrie being in service in their herd at the time.

At S. Meredith & Sons' summer sale the Messrs. Hamilton of Mount Sterling, Ky., bought the 20th Duke of Airdrie for $6,975. In their Flat Creek Herd this bull afterward left a very valuable set of heifers; many of which were introduced into prominent Western herds. He seemed to "nick" particularly well with the

[redacted]

HON. M. H. COCHRANE'S SALE AT WINDERMERE, ENGLAND.

Young Marys, Rose of Sharons, and Josephines of which the Hamilton herd was so largely composed.

At A. E. Kimberley's sale at West Liberty, Ia., S. W. Jacobs bought Breastplate 11431 at $5,000. J. H. Bowman of Waverly, Ia., gave $1,010 for the bull Jubilee's Breastplate, $2,025 for Jubilee Napier, and $1,750 for Jubilee Napier 2d. At Wilson & Sons' sale at West Liberty Mr. McCune, Solon, Ia., added to his herd imp. Golden Drop 2d at $1,160. At S. C. Duncan's sale in Missouri B. F. Winn gave $1,200 for Duke of Tuberose 26408. At C. L. Vanmeter's summer sale in Kentucky Messrs. Hamilton were free buyers, taking Ophelia's Geneva at $1,350 and 7th Belle of Bath at $1,000. At Mr. Barbee's sale in Kentucky the Hamiltons gave $1,570 for Loudon Duchess 15th and John Hope bought two Kirklevingtons at $1,225 each.

Cochrane at Windermere.—On Sept. 4, 1877, at Bowness, Cumberland, amid the beauteous surroundings of the Lake district of Northwestern England, so famed in poetry and song, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst, Can., offered at public sale thirty-two head exported for this purpose from Canada, along with eleven head belonging to Simon Beattie. Mr. Cochrane had been from the beginning one of the clearest-sighted men identified with the

Short-horn trade. He was one of the first to profit by the rising tide of Short-horn values in America after the close of the Civil War; engaged boldly and profitably in the early Duchess speculations, made numerous sales at high prices to leading buyers on both sides the Atlantic, and when he observed that America was not taking kindly to the high-priced Booths, began turning them back upon the English market. In the fall of 1875 he sold to Mr. A. H. Browne of Northumberland five Booth heifers at a reported price of $17,500. During that same year he exported Royal Commander (29857) and sold him at the Aylesby sale for 1,150 guineas to Hugh Aylmer. In August, 1876, he shipped two heifers and three yearling bulls, also of Booth blood, to Scotland, and in 1877, as above mentioned, he appeared at Windermere with a group of cattle deep in the most fashionable Warlaby blood.* Believing also that the English market at this time afforded a better prospect for high prices for Bates cattle than America he included in this shipment the red Duchess heifers 3d and 5th

* Mr. Cochrane attributed the failure of the Booths to score a speculative success in America during this period largely to the fact that American buyers at that time insisted, as a rule, upon fine style and finish. The Booths, more especially the bulls, were somewhat inclined to roughness about their heads, having been bred more for flesh and constitution than for refinement. Again they ran strongly toward light colors. Another reason was found in the fact that quite a number of the high-priced imported Booth cows and heifers had failed to breed.

Duchesses of Hillhurst and the 2d Duke of Hillhurst.

The event demonstrated that Mr. Cochrane's judgment was, as usual, not at fault.* The yearling 5th Duchess of Hillhurst was taken by Earl Bective at 4,300 guineas, the highest price ever paid for a cow in Great Britain; the yearling 3d Duchess went to R. Loder at 4,100 guineas, and the six-year-old 2d Duke of Hillhurst to A. H. Longman at 800 guineas. The Bates-bred heifers Marchioness of Barrington

* This sale was one of the few events in Short-horn history to which a genuine international interest attached. While no American bidders were present the occasion stirred the British Short-horn breeding fraternity to its very depths. Senator Cochrane had shrewdly baited his hook to attract the heavy-weights of both the Bates and Booth factions. The excitement was intense, as record prices were made on the Duchess heifers, and after the sale a rather clever parody entitled "The Farmada, by Thomas Babblington Mock-a-lay," appeared in the London *Live-Stock Journal*, from which we make the following excerpts:

"High on his break sits Bective; meek near the ring stands Torr.
While Staniforth with Loder hold with Allsopp friendly war;
There is Crosbie from wild Kerry and Foster from Killhow,
There is Salt from busy Bradford and Longman from 'The Row;'
The rival strains commingle and forget their deadly hates,
As now the cry's for Booth blood and now again for Bates.
But hark! the war commences, fair shines the sun upon
The friendly legions marshalled by the wand of 'Honest John.'
At first the bids are modest, and the small men have their way,
But fiercer grows the struggle when the giant 'plungers' say.
A Duchess proudly walks the ring and 'thousands' fly like hail,
But Whittlebury scores the prize, the second of the sale;
The vales of Troutbeck ring with cheers and echo back the sounds
As Hillhurst's Third is landed for o'er four thousand pounds.

* * *

Waves now the field for Warlaby as Vesper Star comes in,
And silent though the Bates men are the Booths maintain the din.
A Crosbie wins the maiden for a thousand guineas down,
Nor rues the lucky bid that claimed her for his own.
More Stars shine forth in beauty and make but little stay,
For sturdy Booth is 'wanted' and quickly wins its way."

and Lady Surmise, that had also been exported, fetched respectively 800 guineas and 400 guineas from Sir W. H. Salt. The Booth cow Vesper Star went to Mr. W. Talbot Crosbie of Ardfert Abbey at 1,000 guineas. The eleven-year-old Vernal Star made 450 guineas to Mr. Darby. The nine-year-old cow White Rose, by Mountain Chief, was taken by Rev. T. Staniforth at 300 guineas. Mr. John Torr, M. P., bought Bright Lady, a nine-year-old roan, at 330 guineas. British Queen, eight years old, became the property of Rev. T. Staniforth at 230 guineas, and Welcome Lady and Queen of Beauty were bought by Mr. J. B. Booth at 226 guineas and 120 guineas respectively.

Mr. Beattie did not have as good luck with his lot, although the 41st Duchess of Goodness (of Kentucky breeding) fetched 205 guineas from Earl Bective. His Princesses and other American-bred cattle sold at low figures.

Sale summary for 1877.—During this year 3,237 Short-horns were sold in America for $742,871, an average of $230, a falling off of $111 per head from the average of 1876. In Great Britain 2,455 head were sold at an average of about $274, an increase over the average of 1876 of about $12. During the year Col. Gunter had received $10,000 for the Duchess bull 5th Duke of Clarence, a brother to the Bow Park 4th Duke of Clarence. On Sept. 18

E. H. Cheney had sold at Gaddesby the 13th Duchess of Airdrie to R. Loder for $11,000; 13th Lady of Oxford to H. Allsopp for $9,500; 10th Maid of Oxford to Earl Bective for $8,025; 11th Maid of Oxford to H. Lovatt for $7,000, and the 7th Duke of Gloster (39735) to the Duke of Devonshire for $9,250. On the following day Capt. R. E. Oliver sold Grand Duchesses at Sholebroke Lodge, receiving $13,750 from Earl Bective for Grand Duchess 23d; $12,250 from the wealthy brewer H. Allsopp for Grand Duchess 29th; $9,000 from Lord Skelmersdale for Cherry Grand Duchess 4th; $7,550 from Earl Bective for Grand Duke 31st (38374); $5,000 from Sir G. R. Phillips for Grand Duke 29th (38372), and $4,500 from Mr. Allsopp for Cherry Grand Duchess 8th. On July 5 George Fox made a sale at Elmhurst Hall, at which Allsopp gave $5,500 for 2d Cambridge Lady and $3,500 for Geneva's Kirklevington Duchess. At William Ashburner's sale at Conishead Grange Mr. Allsopp gave $3,900 for Bright Eyes 6th, $3,050 for Mild Eyes 4th, and $3,050 for Conishead Wild Eyes, by 24th Duke of Airdrie. Mr. Albert Crane sold during this season a pair of Airdrie Duchess heifers to Mr. Holford of England for $28,000.

Notwithstanding these fancy figures abroad the year's business closed in America in bad condition. Two of the leading speculators of

the United States, Messrs. B. B. Groom of Kentucky and S. W. Jacobs of Iowa, had been forced into liquidation, with heavy liabilities, and these failures only proved the prelude of many others to follow.* The fall sales in America were everywhere disappointing.

No Short-horns were imported during 1877, but some sales were made for export to the Japanese Government.

A falling market.—There were some private sales during 1878 at high prices, but the general result of the year's business was disastrous to the speculative element. Numerous failures in the American trade had precipitated general liquidation.

The assignment of the Grooms brought 178 head of Bates-bred Short-horns upon the market at auction June 19 and 20, 1878, but support was furnished by numerous bidders, and a general average of $405 was made upon the entire lot. Leading sales were as follows: Kirklevington Duchess of Horton, bought for Bow

* An incident of the trade that attracted widespread attention about this period was a suit for damages brought by Hon. T. J. Megibben against B. G. Bedford, both of Kentucky. The case grew out of the purchase by Mr. Megibben of Mr. Bedford's half interest in the Duchess bull Duke of Woodland that had been dropped by the 4th Duchess of Oneida, purchased jointly by these gentlemen at the New York Mills sale for $35,000. The calf was imperfect—showing but one testicle—and proved impotent; hence the suit. The most eminent lawyers in Kentucky were engaged as counsel, including the Hon. John G. Carlisle, W. C. P. Breckenridge and others. Nearly all the leading Kentucky breeders of Short-horns were summoned to give expert testimony. The jury disagreed, and at a second trial the result was still the same. On the third hearing Mr. Megibben secured judgment for $9,000.

Park at $2,800; Kirklevington Duchess of Kent 2d, Avery & Murphy, $2,000; Wild Eyes of Vinewood, same firm, $2,800; Winsome 16th, taken to Bow Park at $2,600; Miss Wild Eyes 3d, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, $1,900; Lally 8th and Barrington Lally, A. L. Hamilton, $1,550 and $1,525 respectively; May Rose 4th, Col. Le G. B. Cannon, $2,010; Bell Duchess, A. F. Duckworth, $1,325; 2d and 4th Duchesses of Vinewood, C. H. Andrews, Youngstown, O., $1,225 and $1,075 respectively; 6th Duchess of Vinewood, S. White, Windsor, Ont., $1,100; 15th Lady of Oxford, bought for Bow Park at $1,000. T. Corwin Anderson of Side View, Kentucky, was a free buyer at this sale.

At H. N. Moore's sale in Iowa T. R. Westrope paid $2,150 for the roan Bates Secret cow Silver Lady, bred by J. P. Foster of Killhow and imported by John Hope. Notwithstanding occasional prices of this sort the 2,048 head sold at auction in America during 1878 averaged but $154. The situation abroad was better, as the English were doing business with more capital. During the same period 2,877 head were sold in Great Britain at an average of $285.

Top prices in England for 1878.—Earl Bective sold privately to Allsopp of Hindlip Hall six head for about $55,000; among the number being 8th Duchess of Oneida, purchased at New York Mills and now transferred at a reported

valuation of about $22,500; Duchess of Underley 2d, a granddaughter of 10th Duchess of Geneva, at a valuation of $15,000, and a Red Rose valued at $5,000. Simon Beattie shipped during this season to England for account of Mr. Albert Crane the 27th Duke of Airdrie and some Bates and Booth females; for Avery & Murphy, Airdrie Duchess 3d and heifer calf Airdrie Duchess 9th, 4th Fordham Duke of Oxford and Grand Airdrie; and for Pickrell & Kissinger the Booth-bred Bright Lady of the Realm, an own sister to the famous Breastplate.* The 27th Duke of Airdrie fetched $2,225 at the sale of A. Brogden, being bought by Mr. A. H. Lloyd.

The Duke of Devonshire had meantime become one of the great Short-horn powers of Great Britain. His herd was specially distinguished for the excellence of its Oxfords, and under the skillful management of Mr. Drewry, one of the most intelligent of all those who have contributed to Short-horn prestige abroad, the Holker Hall Short-horns gained international fame. Drewry was probably one of the best judges of his time, and, while partial to Bates blood, gave careful consideration to the individual character and quality of the herd under his charge. At the Holker sale of 1878 Baroness Oxford 5th, by 5th Duke of

* Mr. T. C. Booth of Warlaby died in 1878

Wetherby (31033), was taken by D. McIntosh at $13,300; Grand Duchess of Oxford 22d was bought by W. McCulloch at $10,500; Grand Duchess of Oxford 21st, by Lord Penryhn, at $7,750; Grand Duchess of Oxford 40th went to S. P. Foster at $8,000; Grand Duchess of Oxford 19th to Maj. Chaffey at $4,275; the 44th Duke of Oxford (39774) to H. A. Brassey at $8,250; the 45th Duke of Oxford to Lord Fitzhardinge at $7,500, and the 46th Duke to the Earl of Ellesmere at $3,330.

At a sale made by Mr. J. W. Larking Sir Curtis Lampson gave $7,550 for the American-bred 3d Duke of Hillhurst (30975). The Duke of Devonshire invested $4,525 in Cherry Duchess of Hillhurst and $4,250 in Marchioness of Worcester, by 8th Duke of Geneva; and Mr. Allsopp gave $3,000 for Belle of Worcester. At a sale made by T. Holford A. H. Lloyd paid $4,050 for Winsome 12th; D. McIntosh gave $4,000 for Viscount of Oxford (40876), and Allsopp paid from $2,000 to $3,000 for several lots.

Dark days of 1879.—The year 1879 was a repetition of the previous season except that the depression in values of such cattle as were expected to sell on the strength of their breeding was still more profound on this side of the Atlantic. Trade at both public and private sale in America was flat, and hundreds of those who had been chasing the rainbows of fashion

found themselves in the possession of cattle that were not good enough to command high prices on their merits as individuals and for which no market existed among those who had been engaged in the mad race for "blue" blood regardless of all other considerations. There were a few speculators who believed that the depression was only temporary, one of whom was the late T. Corwin Anderson of Side View, Ky., who insisted that purchases made at prices then prevailing would ultimately show a handsome profit. At a sale made from Bow Park at Dexter Park, Chicago, Oct. 17, Mr. Anderson gave $1,000 for Kirklevington Duchess 23d; but there were few who had sufficient courage to take hold at any such price. The total number of cattle sold during the year in America was 2,865, disposed of at the very unsatisfactory average of $115. Of these more than 2,000 head were sold under the hammer of Col. J. W. Judy. An illustration of the general desire to liquidate was afforded by the fact that during this season the Hamiltons of Kentucky sold 336 head at auction at Kansas City at an average of $109 each.

Wealthy English noblemen and land-holders still managed to keep things moving on the other side. Mr. Fox sold Duke of Elmhurst, out of the American-bred 20th Duchess of Airdrie, to go to Australia at $10,000. At Lord

Dunmore's sale Allsopp gave $16,000 for Duchess 117th and $13,500 for Duchess 114th, and Sir Curtis Lampson paid $6,250 for Duke of Cornwall 2d (43082). At Lord Skelmersdale's sale at Latham House in September Mr. R. Loder of Whittlebury paid $10,000 for Duchess of Ormskirk. At Lord Braybrooke's sale at Audley End, Allsopp gave $5,000 for Thorndale Rose 7th; Earl Bective paid $4,500 for Thorndale Rose 9th and Sir Curtis Lampson $3,000 for Thorndale Rose 12th. At Col. Kingscote's sale Lord Fitzhardinge gave $5,500 for Oxford Belle 5th; and the bull Oxford Beau 7th (42082), by Duke of Hillhurst, was bought by Mr. Angas of Australia at $3,375. Mr. Angas also bought a number of the get of Duke of Connaught at Lord Fitzhardinge's Berkeley Castle sale, including Lady Wild Eyes 12th at $2,000. At this same sale Mr. J. A. Rolls gave $3,750 for Kirklevington Empress 2d, by Duke of Connaught. Notwithstanding these occasional high prices the general trend of values in Great Britain was also downward, the sales for the year aggregating 2,354 head at an average of $240. This average would have been materially less but for the few sensational prices above quoted.

The rally of 1880.—The panic which had prevailed among the holders of speculative lots in America for several years had now spent

its force in large degree and a somewhat better feeling prevailed. On June 30 Hon. M. H. Cochrane ventured the sale of forty-three head at Dexter Park, Chicago, which made the handsome average of $900. This result was largely due to the liberal bidding of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, a wealthy fancier of Burlington, Vt., who paid $8,000 each for the 7th and 8th Duchesses of Hillhurst. Mr. N. P. Clarke of St. Cloud, Minn., purchased the 7th Duke of Hillhurst 34221 at $3,900. The Bow Park management took Kirklevington Duchess of Kent 2d at $2,600 and Mr. Bronson C. Rumsey of Niagara Stock Farm, Buffalo, N. Y., paid $4,150 for Marchioness of Barringtons 5th and 6th.

In December, 1879, two disastrous fires had occurred among the buildings of Bow Park, the institution suffering great loss. The indirect result of this was to force the company to ship a large number of cattle to the States. The old Glen Flora Farm of Messrs. Parks at Waukegan, Ill., was selected as a suitable distributing point, and several sales were afterward made there at which prices ranged well above the average being obtained at Western sales.*

The Hamiltons of Kentucky were still free sellers, disposing of 190 head at Kansas City in

* The Hon. George Brown died in the spring of 1880; his death resulting from a shot fired by one of the employés in the office of the Toronto Globe. The shooting resulted in a flesh wound from which blood-poisoning set in.

May for an average of $118. At a sale in Chicago they sold sixty-four head at an average of $219, at which Maj. S. E. Ward of Kansas City paid $1,300 for the cow Rosebud. About 500 head were sold at auction in Kentucky during this summer; Mr. T. C. Anderson's sixty-six head averaging $227; Vanmeter & Hamilton's fifty-five head averaged $304; W. T. Hearne's fifty-two head averaged $287; I. C. Vanmeter's nineteen head averaged $320; E. S. Cunningham paying $1,510 for Sharon's Beauty and A. M. Bowman of Virginia $1,500 for Sharon's Belle. Messrs. Tracy sold forty-nine head at an average of $272.

The 3,222 head sold publicly in America during 1880 averaged $144. The British average for the same period on 1,820 head was $175; the only extraordinary price made in England during the year being $10,000 paid by the Earl of Feversham for 3d Duchess of Underley at Earl Bective's. Sir Curtis Lampson gave $4,900 at same sale for 12th Maid of Oxford.

The Vaile and Rumsey importations.—In October, 1880, importations of Bates cattle were resumed, important purchases being made by Col. H. M. Vaile of Independence, Mo., and B. C. Rumsey, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Vaile importation consisted of sixteen head, including some capital Waterloos from the fine herd of the Rev. J. I. D. Jefferson of

Thicket Priory, Yorkshire; Kirklevingtons from J. W. Larking, Ashdown House, Sussex; the roan Wild Eyes 34th, etc. From this importation many valuable Short-horns were bred. Indeed, the Vaile Waterloos became famous throughout the West for their fine quality and flesh.

Mr. Rumsey's lot included the Duke of Connaught cows Oxford Duchess 3d, Kirklevington Empress 4th, and Wisdom 2d; Rowfant Kirklevington 4th and Rowfant Peach from Sir Curtis Lampson's; a Barrington heifer from H. Lovatt's and the roan bull Knight of Oxford 2d (39549), bred by R. P. Davies. During this season Mr. Rumsey bought Airdrie Duchess 8th from Avery & Murphy at a reported price of $10,000.

Sales of 1881.—Considerable activity and some strong prices characterized the auction sales of 1881. An offering of fifty-five head from Bow Park made at Glen Flora Farm brought the gratifying average of $516.35. Messrs. DeGraff & Brown of Minnesota* paid $4,200 for Duchess of Oxford 21st; H. L. Stout, Dubuque, Ia., $2,550 for Kirklevington Duchess 26th, $2,350 for 46th Duke of Oxford and $1,810

*Col. Charles A. DeGraff, who bought this cow jointly with H. F. Brown, was the owner of the beautiful estate known as Lake Elysian Stock Farm, near Janesville, Minn. He was a big, broad-gauged, generous-hearted man, who for some years contributed largely to live-stock improvement in the Northwest, and his death, which occurred a few years since, removed from the fraternity of American stock-breeders one of its most admirable characters.

for 10th Duchess of Barrington, and Hon. John Wentworth took the 8th Duke of Kirklevington at $1,760. As indicating the magnitude of the business being transacted at West Liberty, Ia., it may be mentioned that in the spring of this year the late Robert Miller and others sold about 250 head at auction, the average price received on the lot being $123.50.

On May 18 and 19 at Port Huron, Mich., Messrs. Avery & Murphy and John P. Sanborn sold 122 head at an average of $950. The Messrs. Hamilton of Kentucky bought Airdrie Duchess 2d at $7,000 and Airdrie Duchess 5th at $3,000. Mitchell Bros. of Detroit bid off Airdrie Duchess 11th at $5,055. T. C. Anderson of Kentucky paid $2,900 for Wild Eyes of Vinewood and $2,000 for Wild Eyes of Vinewood 2d. G. J. Hagerty of Ohio gave $1,500 for Marquis of Oxford 39861, and J. S. Berry of Kentucky took imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d at $2,010.

At the Hamilton sale in Kentucky, in August, sixty-one head averaged $489.25; top prices being $1,705 paid by E. L. Chrisman, Independence, Mo., for Kirklevington Lady Oxford 2d; $1,515, $1,500 and $1,025 by Gen. John S. Williams of Kentucky for three Kirklevingtons; $1,510 by J. M. Bigstaff of Kentucky for Barrington Place, and $1,225 by T. C. Anderson for Peach Blossom 9th. Mr. Ben. F. Vanmeter was at this time in partnership with the

Messrs. Hamilton,* and at a sale held by the firm of Vanmeter & Hamiltons this season seventy-three head averaged $519; ten head of Renick Rose of Sharons being knocked off at prices ranging up to $3,000.

On Nov. 10 the Bow Park people sold thirty-eight head at Glen Flora Farm at an average of $555; Mr. A. J. Alexander of Woodburn Farm, Kentucky, buying imp. Kirklevington Duchess of Horton—famous as the dam of the fat-stock show champion Clarence Kirklevington—at $2,030. Messrs. Henshaw, Trimble & Pickett of Plattsburg, Mo., gave $4,025 at this sale for imp. Grand Duchess of Oxford 29th, of the Duke of Devonshire's breeding. Mr. S. F. Lockridge of Greencastle, Ind., paid $1,700 for Waterloo 38th, and the Hon. Emory Cobb of Kankakee, Ill., purchased imp. Kirklevington Duchess 17th at $1,270.

A new era at hand.—Another milestone in Short-horn history had now been reached. The great outburst of enthusiasm for cattle of the Bates, Booth, and allied tribes which had swept over England and America was now subsiding. In its earlier phases it represented the tribute of the cattle-breeding world to the genius of successful breeders; the verdict of two continents upon the refinement, beauty, and quality

* Messrs. Vanmeter & Hamiltons had a few years prior to this sale acquired by purchase about one-half of Mr. Renick's herd, including quite a number of 4th Duke of Geneva cows.

of the Bates-bred tribes and the sturdy substance and deep flesh of the Warlaby stock. Undoubted merit lay at the foundation of the fashions that ruled the sale-rings of both continents for so many years, as detailed in the foregoing pages. Unfortunately not all of those who made investments during this period were actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the breed. Indeed, as the great "boom" progressed it drew to itself many who simply improved the opportunity to indulge their speculative instincts without any special reference to the effect of their operations upon the general welfare. Many of the Duchesses, Princesses, Rose of Sharons and other favorites were bought at enormous prices not because they were better than the average well-bred Short-horn of their time, but in the hope that some other eager investor would be willing to pay a like price for the progeny. It will be observed from a perusal of the preceding chapters that only such tribes were systematically "promoted" as were comparatively scarce and in few hands. It would have been idle for any man or group of men to attempt to maintain such figures for any of the more prolific or widely-distributed sorts.

Injudicious breeding.—In some instances these high-priced cattle fell into the hands of careful men who handled them with a decent

regard for sound principles of breeding. In some herds they were mated with consummate skill and judgment, and the original merit of the stock was in these exceptional cases fairly well maintained. Too often, however, these unfortunate descendants of a noble ancestry became the mere tools of speculators and the victims of a vicious system which could have but one result; to-wit.: inevitable deterioration. A certain set even undertook the foolhardy task of breeding the Bates tribes "absolutely pure." There were still in existence more than thirty-five years after the death of Thomas Bates cattle belonging to families originated either by himself or his tenants, the Messrs. Bell, which had been kept squarely within strict Bates lines; that is to say entirely free from admixture of blood from any other than the Bates source. One has but to hark back to the practice of Bates himself to find ample warrant for characterizing this procedure on the part of certain of his alleged disciples as utterly unworthy not only of the master of Kirklevington, but, as a proposition in scientific breeding, not to be considered by intelligent men. Fortunately there were but few who undertook to carry this reckless practice to extreme lengths. It was pointed out that but for the outcrossed families, not only of the Bates but of the Booth tribes, the main char-

nels of those bloods would have ceased to cut much figure upon the Short-horn map. The "pure" Duchesses about this time became extinct both in Europe and America, leaving the field, so far as Mr. Bates' favorite family was concerned, to the outcrossed branches. The effort to preserve the Kirklevington tribes for an indefinite period free from admixture of other blood met with no success so far as sustaining the individual merit of the cattle was concerned.

Evils of speculation.—There is nothing so dangerous as popularity. Whenever it is demonstrated that cattle of any particular line of breeding possess pronounced merit and represent a blood concentration likely to insure prepotency a widespread demand leads to the retention for breeding purposes of "all sorts and conditions" of cattle carrying the coveted pedigree. The really good specimens are taken by leading breeders or wealthy speculators at fancy prices, leaving the inferior and indifferent "misfits" for those whose purse does not permit of the purchase of the best. Thus it came to pass that during the years of inflated values the tendency of Short-horn breeding was away from correct standards, so far as practical excellence for the farm, the dairy, or the feed-lot was concerned. The entire breed was "honeycombed" by the speculative mania.

At the same time there were not only in Great Britain but America certain sturdy characters who refused to be stampeded at the crack of fashion's whip. There were in nearly every State in the Union, as well as in Canada and Great Britain, devoted lovers of the breed who, often at great apparent cost to themselves, maintained the sacred fires of the early Short-horn faith. True to the principles of those who gave the breed to the world they persistently pursued individual excellence in the animal as the corner stone of all progress; and to these men the breed owes its preservation from those who were unintentionally poisoning the very fountains of its vitality.

The spur of opposition.—Several causes conspired to bring American breeders to their senses about this period. Coincident with the declining merit for practical purposes of those tribes that were most frequently in the public eye came the invasion of the markets of the West by two of Britain's most distinguished beef types; to-wit.: the Herefords and black polls. The establishment of the American Fat-Stock Show at Chicago, which occurred in 1878, gave these new candidates for public favor an opportunity of which they were not slow to take advantage. "White-faces" and "doddies" began to appear in force for the first time in the history of American cattle-breed-

ing at the great State fairs of the West. Enterprising and intelligent men devoted time and ample capital to a presentation of their merits as feeders' and butchers' beasts. It was apparent from the beginning that before the tribunal of practical men constituting the great body of Western feeders and stock-yards buyers only such Short-horns as possessed substance, feeding capacity and natural wealth of flesh could successfully defend the colors of the "red, white and roan." Style without stamina could not resist the shock. Finish without flesh failed to satisfy the cold logic of the block. Those who had been dictating terms to the Short-horn cattle-breeding fraternity were now confronted with a competition that based its claims not upon past reputation, but upon actual present worth. Those who were endeavoring to sustain the prestige of the prevailing fashionable type made a brave effort to cope with their formidable adversaries, and in some noteworthy instances succeeded in presenting animals fit to stand for the credit of any breed at any time in any place. Such isolated instances, however, only served all the more effectually to prove that something weightier than mere pedigree, something more tangible than mere pride of birth was the crying need of the hour.

Scotch cattle to the fore.—Naturally in such an emergency the character of the Short-horns available at the time for repelling the newly-introduced breeds became the subject of close scrutiny. Examination of the breeding of the cattle that had been sustaining and were still battling for the honor of the breed at leading shows in the West revealed the fact that the fighting line was not held, as a general proposition, by animals representing the prevailing fashionable blood. It so happened that at this critical juncture in Short-horn affairs on this side the Atlantic some of the stoutest defenders of Short-horn fame against rival breeds had been brought from the old-established herds of Scotland. Baron Booth of Lancaster (half-Booth, half-Scotch), Violet's Forth, the Golden Drops, Orange Blossom 18th, and other North Country cattle that had been seen in the West in former years were recalled as types of the stamp now demanded. The Scotch-bred Duke of Richmond 21525 and other cattle of his compact, fleshy conformation were even then holding back the Hereford host. The hour had struck; and the early "eighties" found the Aberdeenshire Short-horn claiming the center of the American Short-horn stage.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SCOTLAND'S SEARCHING TEST.

On the rich farming lands of England and America the Short-horn, as a prolific source of both profit and pleasure, had received early and adequate recognition. For half a century "John Bull" and "Brother Jonathan" had been heaping honors and riches at the feet of the "red, white and roan" with a recklessness unparalleled in agricultural history, but in winning its way into their affections the breed had reveled in the bounty of the most opulent agriculture the world has ever seen. Could it maintain its superiority when the path no longer led through the grassy vales of York and Durham, or by the rustling cornfields of "the States"? It was not until long after the great feeders of the Ohio Valley began driving their fine big Short-horn steers to seaboard markets that the tenant farmers of the North of Scotland undertook to answer this pertinent question in a district where balmy breezes, sunny skies, rich pastures, groaning grain bins and other bovine "creature comforts" were conspicuous mainly by their absence; and the

triumphant vindication of the intrinsic value of Short-horn blood, under apparently adverse conditions of soil and climate, resulting from that practical test makes up one of the brightest chapters in the annals of the breed. Incidentally it also furnishes a lesson in good farming that is world-wide in its application. The story of the Short-horn in the North of Scotland has, therefore, a deep significance.

"Caledonia stern and wild."—Within the memory of the generation now passing Aberdeenshire, a comparatively bleak and unproductive country, was unknown as a producer of prime beef. To-day, thanks to Short-horn blood, turnips, Capt. Barclay of Ury, Grant Duff of Eden, Hay of Shethin, Watson of Keillor, McCombie of Tillyfour, the Cruickshanks of Sittyton, their contemporaries and successors, it is one of the primary factors in the world's supply. Reaching from the Northern Highlands of Perth and the forest of Glen Ey,

> "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood;
> Land of the mountain and the flood,"

to where Kinnaird Head finally plows its way into the surf of Northern seas, Aberdeenshire presents a rolling landscape, strewn for the most part with the stony debris deposited by the ancient glaciers of the Grampians. A rough, broken country, possessing but limited areas of good soil, wanting in natural shelter,

swept for a good portion of the year by the chill East winds of the German Ocean, and enduring the long, dark winters of a latitude of 58 deg. north it is one of the marvels of our time that the Aberdonian tenantry and their neighbors of adjacent districts in the face of such environment should have won so high a place in the farming world.

Science, "roots" and Short-horns.—For generations the Northern farmers had made but little progress in the improvement of their cattle. A scanty herbage was grazed by the native, unimproved, black hornless breed of the district, or by the shaggy little steers from the Western Highlands, and these supplied what beef was required for local consumption. The feeding of cattle for distant markets, as a regular source of revenue, could receive but scant attention. In the course of time, however, science came to the rescue. Experience proved the beneficent effects of lime and bone dust upon many hitherto sterile stone-fenced fields, thus paving the way for the successful introduction of the culture of turnips as a stock food; since carried to a degree of perfection unknown in any other country. Marsh and moor-lands were transformed by drainage and artificial fertilization. Some good grass followed; and this, along with the "neeps"* and

*Colloquial Scotch for turnips.

oat fields, provided a firm foundation for a more profitable agriculture. Indeed, "roots" fairly revolutionized North-Country farming and rendered it possible to attempt the improvement of the size and weight of the Aberdeenshire, Banff and Forfar herds with prospects of success.* The experiment was made and carried to a successful issue primarily by the use of Short-horn blood.

Feed-lot considerations paramount.—Those who inaugurated this work of improvement, as well as those who followed in their footsteps, were, as a rule, men who made a living by their own unaided efforts. Upon those Northern hills life was real and earnest. There was no place in the local agriculture for the purely ornamental. Cattle had first of all to be of a rent-paying sort. This called for sound constitutions to enable the animals to withstand the climate and for a feeding quality and early maturity that would give prompt and full returns in the feed-lot for all forage consumed. Those to whom the early breeders had to look for the sale of their surplus bulls were men who had roofs to keep over their heads. They

*During a visit to Aberdeenshire in 1892 the author was shown a fine turnip field—on one of the farms held by Mr. William Duthie from the Earl of Aberdeen—which, originally a peat bog, had been drained and reclaimed at a cost to the tenant of about £30 per acre. Inasmuch as this sum ($150) represents about double the value in fee simple of good American farms, this fact affords a fitting illustration of the expense and labor with which many North of Scotland farms were adapted to the requirements of successful cattle-breeding.

could indulge in no "fads" or fancies. The get of any sire, no matter how distinguished his lineage, were studiously shunned unless showing plainly the qualifications demanded in an atmosphere where economy and practical utility were the essential handmaids of thrift.

It thus happened that Short-horn breeding in the North rested from the beginning on the bedrock of actual merit for feeding purposes.

Crossing the border.—Tweedside marks the Northern confines of England. At the river's mouth, on the Scottish side, stands the historic city of Berwick, sternly typical of the character of the people over whose destinies it kept "watch and ward" for centuries. On the grassy southern bank lies ancient Northumbria and Flodden Field. The ruined battlements of Norham Castle remind the traveler in these parts of the Border Country's stormy past; but since the days of William Wallace and King James this pastoral region has fallen under gentler sway. From the Cheviots to the Hills of Lammermoor the herds and flocks of a thrifty husbandry have grazed, free from war's alarms, for generations.

Prior to the introduction of the breed into the Northern Counties it had already been proved that Short-horns would thrive in the South of Scotland. Indeed, they had been successfully transplanted early in the century

from the Valley of the Tees across the border into the district lying between the River Tweed and the Firth of Forth. Robertson of Ladykirk and Rennie of Phantassie were the pioneers in this forward movement toward the North; and after the introduction of Short-horn bulls had aroused the spirit of improvement among the farmers of the higher latitude the blood of these earliest Scottish herds became an important element in the evolution of the Aberdeenshire type.

Robertson of Ladykirk.—Residing near Coldstream, Berwickshire, close by the placid waters of the Tweed, Robertson of Ladykirk, Scotland's first breeder of Short-horn cattle, acquired an early familiarity with the merits of the original Short-horn stock of Northumberland and Durham. A contemporary of the Collings, Mason, Grey of Dilston, Bates and Thomas Booth he had ample opportunities for making a thorough study of the breed while still in its infancy. Quick to adopt practical ideas into his own farming operations he resolved to transfer to Scottish territory some of the best of the Ketton and Barmpton blood. Cows and heifers of the most approved Tees-water type were selected mainly on their merits as individuals and crossed by herd-book bulls of Colling and kindred breeding. The canny Scot, however, was opposed to the whole

scheme of pedigree registration. Geo. Coates and his saddlebags found no welcome at Ladykirk. Robertson held that the attempt to limit the choice of cattle reared for practical farm purposes to such as might chance to be bred within herd-book lines constituted an unreasonable check upon freedom of individual judgment and would prove a bar to real progress. Fortunately for the breed Jonas Whitaker and others saw the wisdom of providing a foundation for the future by recording the lineage of the first of the "improved" Short-horns. Although registration went steadily on in England the Berwickshire breeder's patronage was stubbornly withheld. It transpires, therefore, that the breeding of the Ladykirk cows, although well known to their owner, was never put on record and those who started from this essentially sound and substantial stock of Short-horns were unable to trace their pedigrees to their actual English origin. That the herd was well bred has never been questioned. That it attained a high standard of excellence is borne out by all the early chronicles of Tweedside agriculture. That it furnished the foundation for many a fine family of cattle in the North is one of the primary propositions of Scotch Short-horn history.

Rennie of Phantassie.—The colors of the "red, white and roan" were carried from

Tweedside to the Forth by John Rennie of the farm of Phantassie, in the County of Haddington (East Lothian). His father, George Rennie, had been one of the most active promoters of agricultural improvement in his day; having been sent when a mere lad into the Tweedside country to study the farming of that district, where such men as Lord Kames, Renton of Lamberton, Hume of Ninewells, Fordyce of Ayton, and others had begun extensive improvements upon their estates. The knowledge thus gained by observation was afterward turned to good account at Phantassie. A man of fine business ability and sound judgment, Rennie rose to great eminence as a breeder and feeder of fine Short-horns in a region already famous for the skill of its farmers.* He bought from Robertson of Ladykirk, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, and also drew upon the herds of the first English improvers of the breed.

Rennie agreed with Robertson in reference to the then newly-established Short-horn Herd Book of England and also refused to record his cattle in it, but the perfection to which he brought his herd is attested by references made to his stock by Youatt, McCombie and other authorities. The Northern farmers who bought

* The farming of the Lothians is to this day a source of National pride in Scotland.

cattle from these Southern herds were in quest of a profitable feeding type rather than particular blood-lines. They knew little and probably cared less about the disputes as to the relative values of different strains as carried on by their English brethren. Indeed, those who owned animals tracing descent from these two primal Scottish herds were quite content to rest the pedigrees at the base upon the substantial names and character of "Rennie of Phantassie" or "Robertson of Ladykirk." An abrupt termination this, one might say, and yet to those who drew material from those sources it meant a foundation in genuine Short-horn merit as firm as the granite hills of their native land.

Rennie has the honor of having supplied the first Short-horn bull ever taken into the territory North of the River Dee, reference to which will be made further on.*

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*"We have been honored with a letter from Mr. John Rennie on the subject of his stock from which we make the following extract, confirmatory of Mr. Brown's account, and which, in justice to so enterprising and skillful a breeder as Mr. Rennie, should be placed upon record: 'The principal breed (he means among the few who have directed their attention to the breeding of cattle) is Short-horns, or Teeswaters, which were introduced by myself, having selected them from Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk, who, I have no hesitation in saying, had some of the best Short-horns in the kingdom. I also had two or three bulls of the best blood from the County of Durham. I had three or four large sales of stock which were attended by some of the most celebrated breeders in England and Scotland. Bulls were bought at from £50 to £120 each to go 200 miles north and above 300 miles south.'

"Mr. Brown of Drylaw Hill, to whom we are indebted for some previous remarks, informs us that about the years 1818 and 1819 the Short-horned or Teeswater breed of the best and purest sort was introduced into the county

Barclay of Ury.—The father of Short-horn breeding in the North was one of the best-known characters of his day and generation—Capt. Barclay of Ury. Descended from an old Kincardineshire family, distinguished for great physical strength, a soldier by profession and a sportsman by instinct, he developed a fondness for farming, which resulted in his founding a herd of Short-horns about the date of Mason's sale, from which those who afterwards engaged in the trade drew many of their most valuable foundation animals. Notwithstanding his success and reputation as the introducer of the Short-horn in North Scotland it is an open question as to whether or not his fame in other directions was not even greater than his celebrity as a cattle-breeder. An athlete himself Barclay was passionately fond of all forms of out-of-door sport. It is said that he once walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours on a wager. He was financially interested in the operation

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principally from the stock of the late Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk and which were descended in a direct line from those of Messrs. Colling of Darlington. Others were likewise brought from some of the most celebrated stocks in the North of England. For this he says the county was indebted to Mr. John Rennie, son of Mr. George Rennie. The produce of his stock is now spread over the county, and as a proof of its merits a bullock bred by Mr. Rennie and fed by Mr. Boyne of Woodhall received the second prize at the Smithfield Cattle Show in 1851.

"Mr. Rennie obtained many prizes from the Highland and his own district society. He has had many beasts that weighed from eighty to one hundred stone (imperial weight) when at two and a half or three years old; and he once sold eighteen steers at two and a half years old which weighed from eighty-five to one hundred stone and for which he received £33 per head."—*Youatt on Cattle, page 168.*

of the mail coaches of East Scotland, and one of these, notably the famous "Defiance," was one of the noted outfits of its time.* He had a very celebrated breed of game fowls, and was a devoted patron of the cock-pit and the prize-ring. Fond of arranging fistic encounters between the expert boxers of that period he often served in the capacity of "trainer" as well as backer. Good dogs and the "mimic warfare of the chase" also claimed his attention. Indeed for more than a generation the exploits of Barclay of Ury, by flood and field, furnished the theme for many a "rattling" story told at officers' "mess" or wayside inn.

Barclay had inherited from his father the estate of Ury on the banks of the River Cowie, hard by the seaport of Stonehaven. At large expense of time and labor, by the liberal use of lime and by the importation of skilled plowmen and improved implements from Norfolk, the elder Barclay had secured fair grass and had successfully introduced the culture of turnips. The Captain was on terms of intimate friendship with Wetherell and had many interesting

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*Barclay once drove the "Defiance" through on a wager of £1,000 from London to Aberdeen without leaving the box. It is said that on this trip the coach was "horsed" at two stages by Thoroughbreds as leaders that had never been in harness before. On arriving at Aberdeen a friend remarked, "Captain, you must be tired." Barclay replied, "I have £1,000 that says I can drive back to London again starting in the morn."

"sessions" with Watson and McCombie, the great improvers of the Aberdeen-Angus polls. His first great success with Short-horns followed his purchase of the best cow sold at the dispersion sale of Mason of Chilton—the beautiful roan Lady Sarah at 150 guineas. She was a daughter of the massive roan cow Portia, illustrated in the first volume of Coates' Herd Book. At Ury she proved prolific, producing the bulls Monarch (4495), Mahomed (6170), Pedestrian (7321), Sovereign (7539), and the three heifers, Julia, Cecily, and Helen. Barclay was familiar with the Bakewell scheme of the Collings, Bates, and the elder Booth, and produced the valuable roan bull Mahomed, above mentioned, by breeding Monarch back to his own dam, Lady Sarah. Mahomed was sold as a calf, but, developing into a capital bull, was bought back in 1839. He appears to have been used in the herd until 1841, and sired among other valuable animals The Pacha (7612), the progenitor of many animals afterward distinguished in Scotch Short-horn history. Lady Sarah's daughters Cecily and Helen were sold to Mr. Pollock of County Meath, Ireland, along with their produce; and their descendants were afterward to be seen in the noted Booth-bred herd of Barnes of Westland. Besides Mahomed Monarch sired the successful stock bull Billy (3151), that was sold as a calf

to Hutcheson of Monyruy, who afterward parted with him at a high price to Boswell of Kingcausie. He was winner of the Highland Society's prize in 1840 and his heifers gave rise to many valuable Scottish tribes. He was the sire of the cow Clipper, the matron of the famous Cruickshank bull-breeding tribe bearing her name. Billy (3151), The Pacha (7612), Conqueror (6884), and Premier (6308), all bred by Barclay, were used in founding the Cruickshank herd.*

The Ury cattle of this date are said to have possessed great scale and substance. In 1838 the original herd, which owed its excellence very largely to Lady Sarah, was dispersed in order, it is said, to replenish the Captain's purse. The bull Mahomed seems, however, to have been retained at Ury. The best lots in this sale were the get of Monarch (4495), three of whose daughters made over £100 each. About eighty head were sold for a total of £3,000. Lady Sarah at thirteen years old was sold to Mr. Wetherell at 40 guineas. It has been asserted that she afterward became the

* Messrs. Cruickshank had in their herd at Sittyton at one time sixty females descended from cows sired by Billy (3151). In color he was a light roan, almost white, with broad forehead, eyes prominent and mild, horns very short and pointing toward his ears, carcass lengthy and deep, on short legs. He had also a very fine disposition. At eight years old his live weight was 2,500 lbs., and his girth around the heart eight feet four inches. He was very heavy in front, but not so neat and good in his hindquarters. This description was given by Mr. T. F. Jamieson of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, in the London (Eng.) *Live-Stock Journal* for May 26, 1893.

property of Hugh Watson, in which case she would be entitled to credit in connection with the birth of the Aberdeen-Angus breed as well as furnishing the foundation of the Aberdeenshire Short-horns. Speaking of this remarkable cow the late Amos Cruickshank once said: "I question if ever there was a better breed of Short-horns either in England, Scotland or anywhere else than the Lady Sarah tribe."

About 1840 Barclay began another herd with Mahomed at the head. He bought ten females at a sale made by Hon. J. B. Simpson of Babworth, in Nottinghamshire, and Wetherell purchased some heifers and calves for him from Burrows of Carleton Hall, near Carlisle. It is stated that probably the best cow in this second herd was Julia, a roan that carried more or less Booth blood and was sired by Paganini (2405). She became the dam of two bulls afterward extensively used at Ury—Pacha (7612) and The Duke (7593). Paganini was full of Col. Cradock's blood. The 2d Duke of Northumberland (3646) was hired for service from Mr. Bates in 1842, but after serving a year at Ury was transferred to Mr. Grant Duff's herd at Eden, where he remained two years and got one very good bull called Duplicate Duke (6952). The Duchess bull nevertheless did not leave a very good reputation in the North.

Duke (7593) was another of his sons, which, along with The Pacha, did most of the work in the herd during the remainder of its existence.

The final dispersion occurred Sept. 22, 1847, with Wetherell as auctioneer. There were about ninety of the Ury cattle at that date, but prices were not so good as at the previous sale. Probably the quality was not equal to the original Lady Sarah lot. Forty-two cows averaged £34 14s. each, the highest being Rosamond, by Sultan (5349), which went to Longmore of Rettie at 73 guineas, and Molly, by The Pacha, bought by Hay of Shethin for 71 guineas. Campbell of Kinellar here laid the foundation for his afterward celebrated herd by the purchase of two heifers by The Pacha. The Messrs. Cruickshank of Sittyton were also buyers. The ninety-one animals fetched an average of £31 1s. each.

Ury was undoubtedly the corner stone of the Scottish Short-horn structure. The bulls from the Barclay herd were used originally to cross upon the native black cows, and the improvement wrought was so apparent that probably a majority of the herds of the district received an infusion of Ury blood. The result was a demand for Short-horn bulls that finally turned the attention of such men as Grant Duff of Eden, Hay of Shethin, the Cruickshanks of

Sittyton, and many others to the production of pure-bred Short-horns.*

Hutcheson of Monyruy.—John Hutcheson, tenant of the farm of Monyruy, near Peterhead, was the owner of a large granite quarry that supplied many of the great blocks for the London docks, and was also interested in the whale fisheries. He made a capital start in Short-horn breeding in 1837 by the purchase of Capt. Barclay's Billy (3151), above mentioned, and secured females from B. Wilson of Brawith, Fawkes of Farnley Hall, Rennie of Kinblethmont, and others. He also bought in England the great prize-winning bull Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196), of Whitaker's breeding. The bull was eight years old at the time of its purchase in 1845, and, although he was of massive character and had never been defeated in the South, long-continued training for the show-yard proved his ruin, as he died six months

* McCombie of Tillyfour, who knew Barclay well, says: "Though he remains without a national acknowledgement of his merits, no man deserved better of the farmers of Scotland, for he was their firm supporter through life, in good and bad report. * * * I have been many a day in company with him and have the most vivid recollection of him as he examined the stock in a show-yard. * * * He was a claimant of the Earldom of Monteith. No one would have made any mistake as to Capt. Barclay being a gentleman, although his dress was plain—a long green coat with velvet collar, and big yellow buttons; a colored handkerchief; long, yellow cashmere vest; knee breeches; very wide top-boots, with long brown, dirty tops, and plain black hat, generally pretty well worn. * * * His horses were the strongest and his fields the largest in the country. He said, 'He did not like a field in which the cattle could see one another every day.' * * * He was found dead in his bed in 1854; and in him the tenant farmers of Scotland and the poor of his own neighborhood lost one of their best friends."

after being taken to Scotland, leaving but two calves, both heifers. These grew up to be excellent cows, one of which, Edith Fairfax, was bought by Messrs. Cruickshank, leaving some good descendants at Sittyton. The other, White Fairfax, became the ancestress of a good family in the herd of James Bruce of Inverquhomery. Speaking of these Fairfax heifers Mr. Jamieson, to whom the author is indebted for many valuable facts in relation to the early Aberdeenshire herds, says: "Edith Fairfax was out of a fine breeding cow called Fancy, by Billy (3151), while White Fairfax's sire and dam were by Billy. The latter seemed to have put constitution into everything he got."

In 1847 Hutcheson visited England in company with Mr. Amos Cruickshank* and hired from Warlaby the bull Fitz Leonard (7110) at 80 guineas the season. He was shipped by steamer to Hull and walked thirty miles to Monyruy where he was retained two years. Fitz Leonard was described by Peter Boddie,

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*"Just as the Scotchmen were starting," says Jamieson, "a letter came from Peterhead saying that Hutcheson's ship, the Traveller, had arrived from Davis Straits with a bumper cargo of oil. He therefore resolved to set about things in proper style. On reaching Hull a carriage was chartered with a pair of spanking horses and the two Aberdonians drove through the Northern counties inspecting the various herds. Mr. Cruickshank had set his heart on buying a fine bull called Fairfax Royal, bred by Torr, and to be sold at an approaching sale at Walkeringham. Knowing the high spirits of his companion he dreaded that Hutcheson might take a fancy for the same animal and be an opponent at the sale, but, as luck would have it, Richard Booth came on the scene and carried Hutcheson off with him to Warlaby, where he concluded the bargain for Fitz Leonard."

Hutcheson's herdsman, as a lengthy enough beast but not very broad; with shortish legs and good enough quality. In the language of the old cowman, "the warst thing aboot him was his heed." Although he proved something of a disappointment in Scotland, and Amos Cruickshank averred that he would not have used him at all, yet on his return to Warlaby Fitz Leonard sired Mr. Booth's world-famous Crown Prince (10087). The Hutcheson herd was dispersed in 1852, some of the best cattle going to Sittyton.

Grant Duff of Eden.—The farm of Eden was a small estate along the banks of the River Deveron in Northwestern Aberdeenshire, on the Banffshire border, and between the years 1839 and 1854 one of the best of the early Scottish herds was there maintained. Mr. Grant, as he was known in his earlier manhood, had been in the employ of the East India Co. and had acquired reputation as a man of fine judgment in that service in Bombay. It was upon his inheriting the property of Eden that he assumed the name of Duff. He set about the formation of his herd with a determination to possess as good cattle as could be found in all Britain. He visited the Short-horn breeding districts of England and bought some of his first cows from Chrisp of Northumberland. From Mr. Crofton he bought the bull The Peer

(5455). Heifers were obtained from the Earl of Carlisle and Benjamin Wilson of Brawith. On one of his English visits he met Thomas Bates, who succeeded in inoculating him with somewhat of his own enthusiasm for his pet strains. The result was the purchase of the bull Holkar (4041), sired by Belvedere and out of a cow having two crosses of 2d Hubback. He was a good individual, four years old, deep red in color, with a few white patches, and was taken to Eden in May, 1840, at a cost of £162. Unfortunately he remained useful but a short time. A few years later the 2d Duke of Northumberland (3646), that had been on hire at Capt. Barclay's, was leased for service. He was not as good a bull as Holkar, being harsh in his hair and possessed of a vicious disposition, as well as a dark nose, but remained at Eden two seasons nevertheless and sired some good stock, including the two bulls Duplicate Duke (6962) and Dannecker (7949), the latter sold to Longmore of Rettie.

The show-yard victories of the Booths had by this time begun to interest the North, and an agent was dispatched to Warlaby for a bull. It is stated that he was offered the use of Buckingham (3239), then five years of age; but as that great sire was never an impressive animal individually the proposition was not accepted, and Duff's deputy proceeded to Kirklevington,

where he hired Duke of Richmond (7996), sired by 2d Cleveland Lad (3408) out of Duchess 50th. This bull was followed by two others of Bates blood—Young 4th Duke (9037) and 11th Duke of York (11399); both bred by G. D. Trotter, near Darlington. While it thus appears that the majority of the Eden bulls were of Bates origin, there was another sire, introduced from the herd of Wilson of Brawith, that proved perhaps a better stock-getter than any of them save Holkar. This was Robin-o'-Day (4973), sired by Mr. Wiley's Carcase (3285).

Brawith Bud.—The best cow ever introduced into the herd and one of the most valuable ever taken into Scotland was the red-and-white Brawith Bud—the highest-priced animal at the Brawith sale of 1841, the opposing bidders being John Booth of Killerby and Mr. Maynard—two of England's best judges. Grant Duff was one of the first breeders to publish a private catalogue with foot-notes, and in one of these is found the following: "Although Brawith Bud was as well recollected in this district (Banff) as any cow that ever was imported yet, as this is intended as a record, it may be as well to repeat that she was bred with great care and highly prized by the late Peter Consett of Brawith and left by him in special legacy to his near relative, Benjamin Wilson, who never intended to sell her. She cost Mr.

Grant Duff £178 19s., and paid him several hundred per cent. She was a useful cow until eighteen years of age and her sire was a good bull when eighteen years old." This remarkable cow had been bred from a line of bulls belonging mainly to Charles Colling's Old Cherry tribe, receiving also a bit of Booth through her dam's sire, Young Jerry (8177). She was to Eden what Lady Sarah had been to Ury, her descendants proving the best cattle in the herd. Two of them, the heifers Second Mint and Pure Gold, went into the Cruickshank herd, where they gave rise to one of the best Sittyton families.

Numerous public sales were held from the herd at different times, so that the Eden stock became well distributed throughout the Northern counties. In 1854 the entire herd was disposed of at auction,* the sale being in charge

* Notwithstanding the fact that the 2d Duke of Northumberland did not make a particularly favorable impression in the North, it is apparent that Grant Duff believed that the Kirklevington blood would prove of value. At the conclusion of his last annual catalogue, issued (December, 1853) before his dispersion, we find the following:

"The sale of the late Earl Ducie, in Gloucestershire, has stamped a value on Mr. Bates' blood, such as Mr. B. frequently foretold. The above animals, with very few exceptions, have all more or less Kirklevington blood, which, fortunately, had been already partially infused into the stock of this district before the value in England exceeded all ordinary competition.

"All the animals included in the above list, with the exception of two cows (Star Pagoda and Manganese) and one bull not yet selected, are intended to be included in the displenish sale at Mains of Eden, on Wednesday, 24th May, 1854, when their present owner must cease to share in forwarding that important branch of rural economy, namely, the rearing of the best kinds of stock, but he trusts a fair and generous rivalry may prolong and far excel our present progress in the improvement of domestic animals, which it has been his endeavor to aid and stimulate."

of Mr. Strafford, at that time editor of Coates' Herd Book and the leading auctioneer of Great Britain. No better evidence of the quality of the herd is required than is furnished by the fact that among those who attended and purchased were Messrs. Cruickshank, Torr, Tanqueray, Longmore and others prominent in the trade. The top price was 100 guineas, paid by Tanqueray for a daughter of Brawith Bud. Amos Cruickshank took Pure Gold at 91 guineas, and other lots commanded up to 90 guineas and 95 guineas.

Simpson and Buchan Hero.—Mr. Ferguson Simpson, tenant of the farm of Mains of Pitfour, bred a good herd of Short-horns from 1835 to 1846. His chief claim to distinction rests upon his production of the celebrated show bull Buchan Hero (3238), winner of the Highland Society's £100 prize at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1841 as the best bull of any age, competition open to all Britain.* He was a massive, deep-bodied, short-legged roan, with a beautiful coat, and was bought at Berwick by Jonas Whitaker, afterward passing into the possession of Sir

*"The Druid" in his delightful reminiscences of Scottish flocks and herds, published under the title of "Field and Fern," speaking of Buchan Hero's victory at Berwick says: "One of his greatest admirers who had his eye to a 'crack' in the palings on that memorable day thus describes the contest. 'I lookit, and they drew them, and they sent a vast o' them back. Again I lookit, and still the Buchan Hero stood at the heed. They had nae doot of him then. A Yorkshireman was varra fond of him. And he wan; and Simpson selt him to Sir Charles Tempest for 300. It was a proud day, that, for Aberdeenshire and Mr. Simpson.'"

Charles Tempest at 350 guineas. A yearling bull sired by him brought 200 guineas. The dam of Buchan Hero, a cow called Young Broadhooks, produced a heifer, Eliza, that was bought for Sittyton, and from her the champion show bull New Year's Gift (57796), bred by Lord Lovat and sold to the Queen of England, was descended. Indeed it is said that this noted prize-winner resembled in essential characteristics old Buchan Hero himself.

Hay of Shethin.—One of the most substantial characters among all those who early gave their attention to Short-horn breeding in the North was William Hay, tenant of Shethin, one of the many good farms on the extensive estates of the Earl of Aberdeen, situated in the valley of the Ythan, near Tarves, and not far removed from Collynie, Uppermill, Tillycairn, and others since made famous by Duthie and Marr. Before taking up with pedigreed cattle Hay was one of the leading graziers and feeders of this district and is credited with having been the first to ship bullocks by rail from Aberdeen to the London market. McCombie says that the bull Jerry that was brought to Shethin from Rennie of Phantassie in 1828 by Alexander Hay, a brother of William's, was the first Short-horn that ever crossed the River Dee. This primal bull was white and was both long-lived and prolific, leaving a deep

impression on the native black polls of the district.

Hay began his Short-horn breeding operations by purchases from Barclay of Ury. Two of his best cows, Molly and Clara 2d—both by The Pacha—were bought at the Ury sale of 1847. From Molly came the family of Mysies. The cow Vesta, bred by Robert Smith of Burley, became the ancestress of the Venuses and Princess Royals, both of which have since become prime favorites with the admirers of Scotch Short-horns, but probably the best cow obtained in England was Marion, from the herd of Mr. Lovell, selected for Mr. Hay by one of the leading cattle salesmen of London. She produced the good stock bull Kelly 2d (9265), besides becoming the fountain head of a fine family of cows known as the Lovelys, afterward celebrated in the hands of Mr. Cruickshank, producing at Sittyton the prize bull Scotland's Pride (25100), Lord Lancaster (26666) and Lord Lansdowne (29128). Another tribute to the remarkable breeding qualities of Simpson's Young Broadhooks was to be seen at Shethin in the shape of the splendid cow Scotland's Queen, descended direct from the dam of Buchan Hero.

For a number of years home-bred bulls were used, no less than five of which descended in a direct male line from the bull Billy (8888) of

the Ury stock, fresh blood being brought in each time through the dams. Some service was also had from the good bull Robin o' Day (4973) of Brawith breeding. Mr. Hay had brought his herd to a rare state of excellence by 1850. There was no better in all Scotland. In that year, along with the brothers Cruickshank, he attended the Bates dispersion where he purchased, besides Waterloo 13th, the Duchess bull Grand Duke (10284) at 205 guineas, the highest-priced lot of the day. It is related that before the sale began the Messrs. Cruickshank had discussed with Mr. Hay the idea of a joint purchase of the 4th Duke of York, which Mr. Amos Cruickshank thought much the best bull of the sale. Earl Ducie's opening bid of 200 guineas for that bull, however, scattered all opposition at the start; so that the project of taking the bull to Scotland fell through with at once. Grand Duke was a bull with rather more length, both of body and leg, than the Scotch breeders desired, but was used two years by Mr. Hay as an experiment. It was thought that he made no improvement in the herd, and he was sold to S. E. Bolden of England at the original purchase price. In Bolden's herd he proved more successful and was ultimately sold to America at $5,000. The Booth bull Red Knight (11967), from Killerby, was next in line. He had been first as a two-

year-old at the English Royal of 1852, and headed the aged bulls at Aberdeen in 1852. He was a compact, thick-set, short-legged, well-fleshed bull, and in 1856 was sent to the Paris Exposition. On the return trip he contracted foot-and-mouth disease and was slaughtered in London.

Mr. Hay's death occurred in 1854 and his herd passed into the possession of his son-in-law. Mr. Shepherd, who, in 1856, bought the bull Bosquet (14183), of Sir Charles Knightley's breeding, and in 1858 Cherry Duke 2d (14265) from Mr. Bolden. The latter made a great record at the great Northern shows 1859–1861, but was not specially satisfactory as a sire. In fact, it has usually been claimed that the Shethin cattle were better before the Bates, Booth or Knightley bloods were introduced. The herd was dispersed in 1863, at which time it aggregated 134 head, including sixteen Mysies, ten Lovelys and nine Waterloos, besides a lot of Claras, Rosemarys, etc. The event occurred Wednesday, July 29, Mr. Strafford presiding. Messrs. Cruickshank bought the eleven-year-old red Mysie 3d at 50 guineas, Mysie 26th at 21 guineas, Princess Royal 5th at 46 guineas and Lovely 8th at 41 guineas. Mr. Marr of Uppermill bought Princess Royal 6th for 24 guineas. William Duthie bought a pair of Wanton heifers at 17 and 20 guineas. The

Duke of Richmond made a number of purchases and one of the Waterloos was bought by Col. Pennant of Penrhyn Castle, Wales, at 51 guineas. The highest price was 64 guineas, given by Mr. Wilson of Brayton for the heifer Waterloo 21st.

CHAPTER XIX.

AMOS CRUICKSHANK OF SITTYTON.

To Ketton, Kirklevington, Killerby and Aylesby we have now to add the name of Sittyton. Mr. Bates, the elder Booth and William Torr did not survive to witness the crowning show-yard and sale-ring triumphs of their favorites. Amos Cruickshank, "the herdsman of Aberdeenshire," more fortunate in that respect than the great English breed-builders, lived to receive recognition both at home and abroad as one of the few great constructive breeders of Short-horn history. An inspiring story this of Sittyton. Not a legend of Aladdin and his lamp, but a plain, unvarnished tale of patient, persistent, unfaltering pursuit of an ideal followed over all obstacles to the goal of final and complete success.

Born in 1808 and reared in the County of Aberdeen, entering the ranks of the tenant-farmers of the district at the period of greatest activity and progress in the development of the modern agriculture of the North; engaging in the very thick of the fight for leadership in the work of evolving a type of cattle suited to the

AMOS CRUICKSHANK OF SITTYTON.

exacting requirements of his native heath; competing with a class of farmers probably unmatched in all the world in respect to the intelligence and skill with which they manage their lands and live stock; leaving all beaten tracks and marking out a distinctive policy of his own; loyally supported in his task by an enterprising brother-partner, the life and work of Amos Cruickshank looms up above all contemporary effort in the North of Scotland even as Ben Nevis dominates in majesty the mountain wilderness of the West.

A new type sought.—Amos Cruickshank was a man with a well-defined purpose. Firm as a rock in his convictions, steadfast to the end in maintaining his views, he recognized no test of value in cattle save that of demonstrated ability to turn straw, turnips and "cake" into pounds, shillings and pence at a profit. Beauty was to his severely practical eye but skin-deep at best. Of itself it paid no rent. He never allowed himself, therefore, in making his selections of breeding stock to lose his heart or head to any beast, be it ever so "bonny," if it had only graceful outlines or mere "sweetness" of character to recommend it.

The Cruickshank creed demanded first of all "a good middle." The signs of constitution and digestive capacity in cattle present their most visible manifestations in the body rather

than in the extremities. Vitality and feeding quality were with Amos Cruickshank considerations paramount. A broad, full chest, wide back and deep ribs were his all-in-all. The head had attention only as it gave some token as to the vigor or probable capacity of the animal for feed-lot or reproductive purposes. The rump carried cheap meat and was, in his view, of wholly secondary importance. Level quarters and fine fronts he fully appreciated, but if the "middle" was weak the fault with him was fatal. While not opposed to "finish," and fully sensible of the value of "style," he took the ground that, from the tenant-farmer's viewpoint, if other and more vital qualifications were wanting the Short-horn could not hope to withstand the ordeals of the climate of North Scotland or satisfy the close calculations of feeders who wrested their forage from an unwilling soil.

As for pedigree he had originally imbibed something of the same contempt felt by Rennie of Phantassie and Robertson of Ladykirk. When in quest of stock to suit his purpose his mind was an open book so far as the great rival strains of blood were concerned. The names of Bates, Booth, Towneley, or Torr moved him to no expression of mere sentimental regard for the stock of the English leaders. He listened with comparative indifference to

the story of the Duchesses and viewed with equanimity the rising reputation of Warlaby. Cool and calculating, deliberate always, never carried off his feet by the currents of fashion that whirled round about the Short-horn breeders of his time, it was with him always and forever a question only of "what is best for *our* country, *our* agriculture, *our* people?" And so he started out on the indifferent soil of Sittyton of Straloch to rear a class of cattle that should meet the Scottish want. Untrammeled by prejudices, unmoved by the gongs and cymbals of those who were attracting the attention of the majority of his contemporaries, this silent man of destiny, keeping his own counsel, reserved and retiring beyond all his colleagues; honest, faithful, upright and inflexible in his service in behalf of Northern agriculture, pursued the even tenor of his way, often discouraged but never despairing, seeking in every nook and corner of the United Kingdom for material likely to aid in developing his herd; testing first one blood and then another, until finally a blade was found that cut the Gordian knot for him and Scotland.

While the Sittyton herd was progressing to its apotheosis it had the service of a succession of distinguished sires and show bulls. It has been said that Mr. Cruickshank did not participate in the "wild hurrah" for "fashion-

able" blood, because of the proverbial Scottish prudence; that is to say because he was not enterprising enough to relax the partnership purse strings for the purpose of securing specimens of the prevailing popular sorts. This is altogether lacking in truth. For years the breeding farms and National show-yards of England, Scotland and Ireland were visited in quest of such material as approximated the Sittyton ideal. There was nothing niggardly in a policy that dictated the payment of $2,000 for individual bulls and nothing narrow in the plans that finally brought the herd to a total of over 300 head of registered cattle—the largest in all Britain.

The brothers Cruickshank.—Amos and Anthony Cruickshank, who were jointly interested in the breeding operations carried on at Sittyton, were born and reared on a farm near the little village of Inverurie, some fifteen miles northwest of the Aberdonian capital. Amos, retiring by nature and preferring the peace and quiet of rural scenes to the bustle of shops and streets, devoted his attention wholly to agricultural pursuits. Anthony decided to engage in trade at Aberdeen, where he succeeded in establishing a good business and subsequently acquired considerable local prominence in commercial and banking circles. He was a man of great energy and public spirit, and

while the credit for the development of the Sittyton Short-horns must be rested primarily upon the sound judgment and practical sense of Amos, still it must not be forgotten that it was largely through the determination of Anthony that such vigorous and persistent efforts were made for so many years in the matter of foundation stock. It was in a little back room at Anthony Cruickshank's place of business in the city of Aberdeen that the idea of the Royal Northern Show was first conceived. Barclay of Ury, Grant Duff and other kindred spirits were called in conference and the result of their deliberations was the establishment of that afterward useful agricultural show association. The Sittyton Short-horns were for a long series of years exhibited at the leading Scottish National and local shows, winning their way to great public favor and general patronage.

Anthony with his commercial instincts was anxious to secure a reputation for the partnership herd. He favored all schemes looking toward the bringing of the Sittyton Short-horns prominently before the public. He served, therefore, as an efficient "promoter." Amos soon developed a genius for practical cattle-breeding. Quick to detect faults he never allowed an unsatisfactory sire to remain long in the herd no matter at what cost a bull might have been

placed in service. Philosophical always he remarked after having lost the $2,000 purchase, Master Butterfly 2d, shortly after his arrival at Sittyton: "It is the best thing that could have happened, for he would only have done mischief in the herd. He hasn't died a day too soon." He was not the man to "enthuse" over any beast, no matter how great its reputation or its cost, unless he thought he could see some indications that it would prove useful in developing the type of cattle sought. The brothers therefore proved each useful to the other. Together they gave the world one of its greatest and most valuable herds.*

* "The two brothers made an excellent combination, but in some ways were very unlike. Anthony was the keener, brighter, more intellectual spirit of the two. He had a fine rich voice and dark bright eyes, the sparkle of which denoted a high degree of intelligence. Amos was stouter built, of a quieter and more phlegmatic type. The one was always ready to converse; the other was of the silent sort. No interviewer or newspaper correspondent could make anything of Amos; even the genial 'Druid' failed to draw him. Anthony would discuss the merits of an animal in detail, be it Short-horn or Clydesdale, and give a reason for the faith that was in him; but it required almost a surgical operation to get any deliverance on the subject from Amos. 'A good beast' or 'Not a good beast' was about all you might expect. Anthony attended to the herd-book entries, the advertising and cataloguing of the stock, and, I believe, named all the animals, but the practical management of the farms and herd devolved, of course, on his brother. In their numerous purchases of stock Anthony looked much to show-yard reputation and pedigree, Amos almost entirely to the personal appearance of the animal itself, and he had his own notions of what constituted a good sort. 'I had often great battles,' he told me, 'with Anthony about the bulls we were to use. A vast deal of money was spent in the purchase of animals that did no good whatever.' Amos did not bother much with the herd book, and I am told could seldom be got to look at it. In this respect, I believe, he resembled Richard Booth, Wilkinson of Lenton and many other noted breeders. His brother's object in a large measure was to make the undertaking a commercial success. He studied what would attract and please his customers. Amos, on the other hand, had the eye of a breeder and strove to get his animals of the type that pleased himself. He seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of what con-

Anthony Cruickshank died in 1879 at the age of sixty-six years. Amos lived to be eighty-seven years of age, passing from the scene of his long and useful life at Sittyton May 27, 1895, the herd having been closed out at private sale as an entirety in 1889. Like many other of the most noted Short-horn breeders of the century he never married. He was wedded only to the herd that received for such an extended period his most earnest thought and devoted attention. A devout Quaker he carried into his daily life the simple, upright, kindly teachings of his faith. It

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stituted a good beast and the development of that which is known as the Cruickshank type of Short-horn I believe to have been almost entirely due to Amos.

"His success as a breeder was no doubt due to the patient, persevering nature of the man, his innate turn for the pursuit, and also, perhaps, in some degree to the fact that he was totally devoid of any sentimental notions about 'blood' and pedigree. He looked at the animal squarely as it stood before him; if it did not come up to his standard it mattered not what the pedigree was or who the breeder. I remember visiting him on one occasion shortly after the arrival of some cows from a distant herd, which had been taken in exchange for an equal number from Sittyton. They had splendid pedigrees of great length, with Roan Duchesses and I know not what, all running back to Frederick, Belvedere and many a far-famed sire, but they lacked the substance, flesh and hair which Amos loved. As he pointed them out he could not conceal his dissatisfaction. Not one of them would please him. I ventured to remark that some of them looked to be milky. 'They may have some milk,' said he, gloomily, 'but that is about the only good thing about them.' Long experience and observation had made him a very thorough judge. For half a century he had watched over a herd of Short-horns which for many years was the largest in the kingdom, and which sent out animals that have made the fortunes of many other herds, not only in this country but in other lands. He enjoyed a long, healthy life, due partly to his good constitution and also to his regular, temperate habits. Notwithstanding his great age his mind remained wonderfully clear to the very last. He was a type of character rarely met with nowadays; so free from all vanity, affectation and humbug, so unpretending, simple and true. As some one well said, 'There was only one Amos Cruickshank and he is gone.'"—*T. F. Jamieson in London (Eng.) Live-Stock Journal.*

is indeed not recorded that he ever spoke ill of any man. Given little to speech it was with difficulty that even his best friends could draw him out. The house in which he lived and died at Sittyton was a modest one, as befitted the character of its tenant. He was very fond of his shrubbery, vines and flowers, and here, far removed from "the madding crowd," he worked out in his own original way the great problem that confronted the cattle-growers of his time in the North of Scotland.

The farm of Sittyton.—The farm upon which the Messrs. Cruickshank began their breeding operations is situated about twelve miles northwest of the granite city of Aberdeen. From the roadway leading to this, the foremost nursery of Scotch-bred Short-horns, one may catch upon the east glimpses of the German Ocean and toward the west, when the air is clear, the outlines of the distant Grampians. It consists of about two hundred and sixty acres, constituting a part of the estate known as Straloch. It has no natural advantages adapting it to successful cattle-breeding from the standpoint of those accustomed to the fertile and well-sheltered farms abounding everywhere in England and America. When Amos Cruickshank took possession in 1837, at the age of twenty-nine years, the land was in poor condition and stood greatly in need of buildings, as well as

drainage, but he went to work with a will; the necessary improvements were provided and an immediate start was made with Shorthorns. Some ten years later the herd had increased to proportions that made it necessary to take a lease of the neighboring farm of Clyne, rendering about five hundred acres of land available. This sufficed for a time, but the breeding operations were carried forward on such an extensive scale that it was found desirable to increase the holding still further by leasing another adjacent tract of about one hundred and thirty acres, known as Longside. Still their ambition was unsatisfied, and in 1855 the brothers obtained control of the fine farm known as Mains of Udny, some five miles distant, bringing the total area under their control up to 900 acres. The herd attained a membership of more than three hundred head during the period of its greatest expansion, say between the years of 1860 and 1870, and a lease of the small tract known locally as Middleton gave them possession of fully 1,000 acres. About 1873 the lease of Longside terminated and a few years later that of Mains of Udny, necessitating a large reduction of the herd. In the latter years of Mr. Cruickshank's life he was tenant of about 600 acres, the herd numbering at the time the last complete catalogue was issued 120 head.

General plan pursued.—Briefly stated, the methods of the Messrs. Cruickshank did not differ materially from those of the elder Booth. Bates proceeded on the theory that a combination of certain bloods must necessarily produce the type he sought. Thomas Booth and Amos Cruickshank worked for type alone, utilizing at first any good material attracting their attention and finally "fixing" the desired conformation by resort to in-and-in breeding. In the purchase of the foundation cows and heifers for Sittyton choice was usually made of those that seemed to possess good constitutions and an aptitude to fatten. If milking qualities were shown that point was also prized at its full value. Cattle were drawn from widely separated sources, and while Mr. Cruickshank endeavored to adhere to one general ideal as closely as possible, he was unable to collect a cow herd which in point of uniform excellence would satisfy his aspirations. Realizing that the bull was the key to the situation, greater attention was bestowed upon the selection of sires than upon choice of females. Beginning with bulls bought from Capt. Barclay, no stone was left unturned for a quarter of a century to obtain for service at Sittyton stock bulls of the very highest order of merit. In the course of that time nearly every leading herd and every important show-yard in the Kingdom was

visited in quest of sires of the desired type. In this search no attempt was made at confining selections to any particular line of blood. It was a question not of descent but of type.

It was not until after 1860 that the policy of purchasing bulls for service was modified. Up to that time, notwithstanding the fact that a remarkable succession of noted bulls had seen service in the herd,* that uniformity in essential characteristics which Mr. Cruickshank so earnestly desired had not been attained. When, therefore, the get of the home-bred bull Champion of England (17526) made their appearance the whole policy was changed and a system of inbreeding begun. His stock approached closely the Sittyton idea of what a North of Scotland Short-horn ought to be, and for generations afterward the best of his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons were kept in service. From that time forward improvement in the matter of uniformity was rapid. Latterly the stock bulls were all bred upon the farm; the size of the herd and the

*McCombie in his interesting little volume on "Cattle and Cattle-Breeders" says: "Foremost among eminent breeders of Short-horns in the North at the present time are the Messrs. Cruickshank, Sittyton. Their fame is European; they own the largest herds of Short-horns in the world. It is only necessary to name Fairfax Royal, Prince Edward Fairfax, Velvet Jacket, Matadore, Lord Sackville, The Baron by Baron Warlaby, Master Butterfly 2d, John Bull, Lancaster Comet, Lord Raglan, Ivanhoe, Lord Garlies, Malachite, Windsor Augustus, Sir James the Rose and last, though not least, Forth, to show the distinguished position their herd has taken. Suffice it to say that no other breeder of Short-horns can claim having owned such an array of first-class bulls."

great variety of blood represented in it enabling Mr. Cruickshank to carry on his process of concentration for many years with little danger of deterioration.

To undertake an enumeration of all the various purchases made for the herd would be a useless task. Sittyton was represented for a long series of years at every auction sale of any consequence in Great Britain, and many animals from many different herds and of various lines of breeding were bought. Some of these gave satisfaction and some did not. We need allude here only to such as left some impress on the herd.

The first of the Violets.—It was in 1837 that Amos Cruickshank laid the foundation for the Sittyton Herd. In that year he made a pilgrimage to the South in quest of Short-horns, proceeding as far as the County of Durham, England. With characteristic caution he returned to the North with but a solitary heifer as the fruit of his travels. The following year he again visited England and secured about a dozen heifers. These are said to have been bought from a Mr. George Williamson of North Lincolnshire, and one of them, Moss Rose, became the maternal ancestress of a family afterward famous at Sittyton as the Violets. In 1843 Moss Rose produced to a service by the Ury bull Inkhorn a dark-roan heifer that was

named Red Rose, that became the dam of the beautiful cow Carmine Rose, by Fairfax Royal, which, bred to the bull Hudson (9228), dropped China Rose, whence came Roseate, by Matadore, the dam of the great roan Violet, by Lord Bathhurst (13173). Violet proved an extraordinary breeder and her name was given to the females tracing descent in their maternal line from her. She was the dam of the grand cow Village Rose, by Champion of England; the prize-winning Sweet Violet, by Lord Stanley, and Red Violet, by Allan, and of the roan stock bull Grand Monarque (21867), by Champion of England.

Venus tribe.—This sort at Sittyton was originally derived from a red heifer bought at a sale held by Mr. Rennie of Kinblethmont, Forfarshire, who was said to have been a brother of Rennie of Phantassie. This was in 1841. Venus was out of a cow called Dairymaid, bred from the stock of Robertson of Ladykirk. It is stated that the immediate descendants of Venus were "real good milkers, but rather rough and bare of flesh." Later on, however, they acquired the valuable general characteristics of the best Sittyton stock, those descending through Flora, by Fairfax Royal, and her granddaughter, Morning Star by Champion of England, being perhaps the most highly prized. The bull Beeswing (12456), sold to Campbell of

Kinellar, was a son of Flora. The Venus family was retained until the final dispersion of the herd.

The family of Mimulus.—A good Short-horn cow was bought in 1841 from the Rev. Robert Douglas of the parish of Ellon, not far from Sittyton. The minister was engaged in farming and had the reputation of being a first-class judge. The cow in question had been bred by John Rennie of Phantassie from a Ladykirk foundation. At Sittyton she was bred to Inkhorn and produced the heifer Phantassie, which in turn left the heifer Maidstone, by Matadore. The latter to a service by Lord Raglan produced Mistletoe, that was the dam of the extraordinary red cow Mimulus, by Champion of England. This cow was sold to Hon. John Dryden of Canada, after having produced at Sittyton the bull calf that subsequently developed into the great bull Royal Duke of Gloster (29864), the sire of such bulls as Roan Gauntlet (35284), Barmpton (37763), Grand Vizier (34086) and Privy Seal (50168); and such cows as Custard, the dam of Cumberland, Souvenir, Silvia, Lavender 17th, Garnish and Violet Queen. In Canada Mimulus became the dam of the famous bull Barmpton Hero that did splendid service up to the age of fifteen years, contributing many thick-fleshed, compactly-fashioned cattle of the real Aberdeenshire type to various

American breeding and show-yard herds. The family of Mimulus was never numerous at Sittyton and exerted its influence upon the herd mainly through Royal Duke of Gloster.

Picotee and her progeny.—In 1841 a cow called Sunflower, descended from Phantassie and Ladykirk blood, was bought from James Walker. She produced two heifers, one of which, Picotee, gave rise to a numerous and valuable family. Indeed Picotee herself at ten years of age was one of the first-prize pair of cows at Aberdeen in 1855. From her descended Joyful 2d, a first-prize heifer at the Royal Northern of 1862; the handsome red cow Florence Nightingale, by The Baron; the great roan Village Belle and the red British Queen, both by Champion of England.

The Matchless sort.—A heifer called Premium, sired by George (2057) and in calf to the Bates-bred Holker (4051), was bought from Grant Duff in 1841. To the Holker service she produced the heifer Matchless, considered one of the best of her day in the herd and winner of first prize at a Highland Show at Dundee. She proved the first of a noted race of cows bearing her name, besides contributing through her daughter Kindly a family of "Ks," of which Kindness and Kindred were early representatives. This tribe was closed out in the reduction of the herd in 1876.

The Broadhooks.—Eliza, by White Bull (5643), a heifer that was an own sister to the celebrated Buchan Hero (3238), was bought from Hutcheson of Monyruy, and produced several good bulls besides founding an excellent family of cows known as the Broadhooks that disappeared from the herd about 1870. Eliza went back to the old Ladykirk stock. This Broadhooks tribe was the same as that contained in the herd of Lord Lovat at Beaufort, that produced the champion bull New Year's Gift (57796).

Origin of the Lady tribe.—Always on the lookout for a good one, Mr. Cruickshank saw and admired at the Edinburgh Show of 1842 the two-year-old heifer Amelia, that had succeeded in getting into the prize-list not only at Edinburgh but at Berwick. From Amelia came one of the best of the earlier Cruickshank tribes, known as the "Ladys." Writing of these a correspondent of the Banffshire *Journal* in 1864 said: "The most remarkable descendant of Amelia is Grand Lady, out of Lady Louisa and sired by Lord Sackville (13249). Grand Lady is worthy of her name. She is a beautiful roan and the very perfection of symmetry."

The Nonpareils.—A good red cow, called Nonpareil 3d, came into the herd in 1844 from the stock of Mr. Cartwright of Lincolnshire. She proved a fortunate investment and gave

rise to the Sittyton Nonpareils that acquired much celebrity throughout the Northern Counties. Several of the family were disposed of at from 100 to 200 guineas each. Nonpareil 16th of this line was a first-prize heifer at Aberdeen in 1855. The demand for females of this sort was extensive. Many were parted with and some of the Nonpareils proved persistent bull breeders; hence it came about that much to the regret of the Messrs. Cruickshank the original line disappeared from the herd about the year 1864. A few years later the cow Nonpareil 12th was bought at Mr. Cartwright's dispersion sale, but as a breeder she did not prove as successful as the first purchase.

Sittyton Butterflys.—Upon the occasion of the dispersion of Capt. Barclay's herd at Ury in 1847 Messrs. Cruickshank improved the opportunity for making additions to their stock. The first bulls used at Sittyton were of Ury extraction, and a number of females of Barclay breeding were now secured. Among these were Clara, by Mahomed, and Strawberry, by 2d Duke of Northumberland. Although it is stated that Strawberry was not so good an individual as Clara she produced at Sittyton the famous bull Pro Bono Publico, that was sold to Lord Clancarty and after a noted career as a prize-taker in Ireland was shown with success at the Paris Exposition of 1856. Strawber-

ry's daughter Bounty, by The Pacha, dropped the splendid cow Buttercup, by Report (10704), and she in turn produced the stock bull Baronet (16614). From her also was derived a great set of cows known as the Butterflys, that proved prolific breeders of the right sort of stock. Indeed Buttercup was called one of the very finest cows ever seen at Sittyton. She was a red, with an exceptionally strong back and rib, and all of her immediate descendants were similarly distinguished. Butterfly 1st carried the Highland Society's first prize in 1856, and Butterfly 4th was first at the Royal Northern in 1862. The original Butterfly, by Matadore, was described as "a deep-ribbed rather high-standing red cow." She proved long-lived and produced many calves, among others two bulls that saw some service in the herd; to-wit., Lord Byron (24363) and Royal Forth (25022). Butterfly 9th of this family produced the red bull Breadalbane (28073), by Champion of England, that was used for a time by Mr. Cruickshank and imported into Canada in 1871 by H. Thompson.

The Ury cow Clara, above mentioned, became the dam of the heifer Barcliana that produced the noted roan stock bull Lord Sackville (13249). Another one of the Barclay cows, Emily, left a number of descendants at Sittyton, one of which, Lucy, by The Baron, produced the bull Lord Chamberlain used in the

herd in 1864, and also the bull Lord Lyons, bought by Mr. Marr of Uppermill at the sale of that year for 76 guineas.

Orange Blossoms.—This tribe, which has to its credit the highest-priced Cruickshank cow ever sold in America; to-wit., Orange Blossom 18th at $3,500, descends from the roan cow Fancy, by Billy (3151), obtained in 1847 from Hutcheson of Monyruy. Fancy's dam, Jessie, had been purchased by Hutcheson from Rennie of Kinblethmont, going back to the old Lady-kirk foundation. Fancy did so well at Sitty-ton that her daughter, Edith Fairfax, was also bought from Hutcheson in 1851. She was one of the two calves sired by the noted Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196), that died at Hutcheson's. From Edith Fairfax some splendid Short-horns were bred at Sittyton, among others Queen of Scotland, by Matadore, whose daughter, Queen of the South, was one of the greatest cows of her day in all Scotland. She was a roan of splendid flesh and substance, and as a yearling won first prize at the Royal Northern of 1862, besides the Formartine Society's medal as the best animal in the yard. From Queen of Scotland was also bred the original Orange Blossom, by Doctor Buckingham (14405), one of whose daughters, Orange Blossom 2d, became one of the acknowledged queens of the herd. From this family also came the roan Delight,

dam of the bull Diphthong, first-prize winner at Aberdeen in 1862 and 1863 and challenge-cup winner at the Royal Northern. From this sort, also, sprang one of the greatest of all the latter-day Scottish sires, William of Orange, so celebrated in the herd of Mr. Marr of Uppermill.

Admah, Kilmeny 3d, and Eliza by Brutus.—Cows introduced into the herd in the early "fifties" that had descendants upon the farm for many years were Admah, by Fitz Adolphus Fairfax; Kilmeny 3d, by Robin o' Day, and Eliza, by Brutus. The first-named came from Hutcheson and was out of a cow by Richard Booth's Fitz Leonard that had been on hire two seasons at Monyruy. Her grandam had been bought from Rennie of Kinblethmont. From Admah came Aroma, by Matadore, whose daughter Oakleaf, by The Baron, produced the bull Royal Oak (22792), by Champion of England, that saw some service at Sittyton. Kilmeny 3d came from Grant Duff's, and her descendants were maintained in the herd for some years. Eliza, by Brutus, a red cow bought from Mr. Cochrane of Glasgow Forest, acquired distinction as the dam of Emily, by Lord Sackville, that produced the stock bull Cæsar Augustus (25704). Eliza was descended from the stock of Ben Wilson of Brawith.

Clipper tribe.—By the year 1852 the number of females at Sittyton exceeded 100 head, but

still the quest for good material went on. During that year there was bought from Mr. Boswell of Kingcausie, near Aberdeen, two cows that exerted, perhaps, a greater influence upon the fortunes of the herd than any other. These were Verdant and Clipper. The first named became the grandam of the celebrated Champion of England and will be referred to further on in connection with the appearance of that epoch-making sire.

Clipper, by the Barclay bull Billy (3151), was a light-roan cow, not very large, "slightly hollow in the back, but very fleshy and of great substance." She was seven years old when she came to Sittyton, and was descended from a sort that had been in Mr. Boswell's hands for several generations, tracing her maternal descent from the Chilton herd of Mr. Mason. It is worthy of note that she continued to breed until fifteen years of age and produced her best heifer, Cressida, by John Bull (11618), in her fourteenth year. To the cover of The Czar (20947) Cressida produced the good red-and-white cow Carmine, whose daughters by Champion of England—Princess Royal and Carmine Rose—proved mines of bovine wealth. Indeed this pair did much toward convincing Mr. Cruickshank that in Champion of England he had found the sire he long had sought. Jamieson of Ellon tells us that in her day Carmine

Rose was considered the best combination of beef and milk in the entire herd; that "her bag would have excited the cupidity of a London dairyman," and of the same extraordinary pattern was her daughter Cochineal, which, bred to Princess Royal's great son Roan Gauntlet (35284), produced the massive Cayhurst (47560), used by Mr. Duthie, sold to Mr. Jamieson, and eventually passing to Mr. Sutton-Nelthorpe of Lincolnshire.

Princess Royal is said to have been a grand, big roan, but not so great a dairy cow as her sister Carmine Rose. As a breeder her influence in the herd was felt for generations. She became the dam of the four fine cows Custard, Claret, Crocus and Chrysanthemum, besides giving birth to the renowned Roan Gauntlet, one of the most famous of all Sittyton sires. Custard was a heifer of rare beauty from the beginning, neat, but not large, and produced the two bulls Cumberland (46144) and Commodore (54118). She was specially strong in her hind quarters, a characteristic that was inherited by Cumberland, a bull that was extensively used by Mr. Cruickshank in his later years. Commodore grew into a bull that was the admiration of his time, but unfortunately after having been used for a short period with great success died at sea *en route* for South America.

Claret carried the size and substance of her

mother, but produced only two calves, one of which was the fine sire Clear-the-Way (47604), used at Cairnbrogie and by Bruce of Inverquhomery. The table-backed white Chrysanthemum, that became the property of Mr. William Duthie of Collynie on the final sale of the herd, was the dam of the massive bull Chamberlain (60461), that passed into the possession of Mr. Philo L. Mills of Ruddington Hall. All in all it is doubtful if Sittyton ever produced a greater breeding cow than Princess Royal. From this same Clipper foundation came Mr. Duthie's prize bull Pride of Morning (64546).

The Victorias.—The first of this Mason-bred tribe to enter the Cruickshank herd was Victoria 19th, by Lord John (11731), that was bid off by Anthony Cruickshank at the sale of Mr. Holmes of Westmeath, Ireland. Although full of the best English blood she lacked the substance which Mr. Amos Cruickshank had invariably insisted upon. On her arrival in Scotland she was sent to Mr. Hay's at Shethin to be bulled by the Booth-bred Red Knight (11976), and to this service produced the twin heifers Victoria 29th and 30th. It is said that the former "had weak loins and was not good; the latter much better, but left no female stock." The dam was called delicate and the sort showed no special merit at Sittyton until crossed with Champion of England. That

great sire seemed to bring them out. Victoria 39th, by that bull, was a good one and bred on to old age. Her heifer Victoria 41st, by Lord Privy Seal, was of the right stamp and a good breeder, producing the thick Victoria 57th and the good stock bull Ventriloquist (44180). The family improved with age under Mr. Cruickshank's skillful crossing, and Victoria 48th, by Lord Lancaster, a cow of marked merit, produced Royal Victor (43792), that became the sire of Gravesend (46461). Of this tribe also was the bull Vermont (47193), that did good service in the herd of Mr. Campbell of Kinellar, and Deane Willis' 500-guinea prize bull Count Victor (66877).*

The Sittyton Victorias imported to America have proved among the most valuable Scotch-bred Short-horns that ever crossed the Atlantic. The first to come out was the roan Victoria 51st, by Royal Duke of Gloster (29864), imported by Mr. Davis Lowman of Toulon, Ill., in

* Although the Victorias had a pedigree running back to "the beautiful Lady Maynard" of Charles Colling's herd the original females of this family at Sittyton were not well liked by Amos Cruickshank. The old Scot's Boswell, Mr. Jamieson, says: "I remember passing through the byres at Sittyton one day many years ago when we came upon a roan cow. 'This,' said Mr. Cruickshank, 'is a Victoria; my brother thinks a great deal of them.' With characteristic reticence he said nothing as to his own opinion, but I gathered from the tone that it was not quite so favorable. It was not until their constitution had been renovated by one or two crosses of Champion of England blood that any bulls of the tribe were kept for service in the herd." Latterly, however, the original defects were quite bred out and the substance, flesh and feeding quality for which Sittyton finally became so famous was impressed upon the Victorias in common with the other leading Cruickshank tribes

1876. From this cow some of the very best Cruickshank cattle ever seen in Western show-yards and breeding herds have descended. Probably the greatest success, however, ever scored by the tribe in North America was through the extraordinary record of imp. Baron Victor (45944), a son of Victoria 58th, as a bull-getter in the fine herd of Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kan.

The Lancasters.—Three capital cows were bought at the sale from the fine old herd of Wilkinson of Lenton in 1854—Lancaster 16th, Pomp and Roman 9th. Lancaster 16th produced the good bull Lord Bathurst (13173), that was sold from the herd before his value was realized. She was one of the first-prize pair of cows at the Royal Northern of 1856 and for one of her descendants, the handsome Lancaster 25th, Mr. Barclay of Keavil gave 150 guineas. She proved in calf at the time to Mr. Cruickshank's Lord Raglan (13244), and in April, 1862, gave birth to three heifer calves, two of which, Anne and Mary of Lancaster, won prizes at Kelso as yearlings. The latter subsequently became the dam of imp. Baron Booth of Lancaster 7535, whose remarkable influence in America in the herd of Hon. J. H. Pickrell has already been commented upon in these pages. Mr. Cruickshank had one weakness. He would occasionally put his best cat-

tle in price to wealthy patrons. Tempting offers induced him to part with the best of these three Wilkinson cows—Roman 9th. The Lancasters also got away from him, so that after a few years he had nothing left from his judicious Lenton purchase.

The Brawith Buds.—This celebrated Cruickshank family comes from the cow Pure Gold, descended from the famous Brawith Bud already mentioned in connection with the operations of Mr. Grant Duff of Eden. Pure Gold cost Messrs. Cruickshank 90 guineas at five years old at the Eden sale of 1854. Old Brawith Bud had cost 160 guineas in 1841 and produced calves until eighteen years of age, during all that period maintaining perfect health. Amos Cruickshank considered her one of the most remarkable cows he had ever seen. Pure Gold was often exhibited, and carried home to Sittyton many first prizes from Aberdeen. Like her maternal ancestress she lived to a good old age, in fact was the senior matron of the herd for many years.

Pure Gold's daughter Golden Days, a great milker and grand breeder, sustained the reputation of her family for longevity. She gave to the herd the three fine bulls Golden Rule, by Champion of England; the prize bull Pride of the Isles, by Scotland's Pride, and Lord of the Isles, by same sire. Pride of the Isles was chief

stock bull at Sittyton for a number of years, leaving a most valuable progeny, including such bulls as Cumberland (46144), Athabasca (47359) and Shapinshay (45581). Lord of the Isles was sold to Bruce of Inverquhomery, but was afterward bought back because of the great service rendered by his brother. One daughter of Golden Days, named Golden Morn, was bought by Mr. Jamieson of Ellon and in his hands developed into an excellent breeder. She was quite a dairy cow. Another heifer from Golden Days retained by Mr. Cruickshank was Golden Year. True to the traditions of her tribe she rounded out a long life of usefulness in the herd. Among the most famous of the Brawith Bud cows may be mentioned Gilliver, Garnish, Godiva and Glowworm; the line that gave rise to Roan Robin (57992), Gondomar (55821), Gondolier (52950), Wanderer (60138) and other noted sires.

It is stated that the original Brawith Bud cows at Sittyton, while presenting a satisfactory broadside view, were somewhat lacking in spread of rib, which characteristic was not wholly corrected until the days of Champion of England. That they possessed remarkable constitutions, however, is clearly apparent. They were developed into great flesh-carriers as well as good milkers and did much toward establishing the name and fame of Sittyton.

Duchesses of Gloster.—This sort, like the Victorias, owed its excellence at Sittyton to the skill and judgment of Amos Cruickshank. Although, like the Victorias, they were descended originally from a very celebrated English cow; yet the female that brought the blood of Magdalena, by Comet—the only cow that Charles Colling reserved at the time of the Ketton dispersion—to the Cruickshank herd was not herself an animal of special superiority. The blood was acquired by purchase of a cow called Chance, by Duke of Gloster (11382), bred by Earl Ducie and bought in 1855 from a Mr. Robinson of Burton-on-Trent, who had obtained her from Tortworth. She is said to have been somewhat wanting in constitution and her first heifers produced only two or three calves each. Her descendants were named Duchesses of Gloster, and the first good one of the line is said to have been the 7th Duchess, sired by Lord Raglan. She had five calves by Champion of England that measured well up to Mr. Cruickshank's standard. In fact, the Lord Raglan Duchesses of Glosters seemed to "nick" particularly well with the Champion. It was this blending of blood that produced the very handsome and thoroughly satisfactory breeding bull Grand Duke of Gloster (26288). This bull perhaps resembled Champion of England more than any other of

his sons; unfortunately, however, he broke a leg as the result of an accident at two years old, leaving but few calves, all of which were of pronounced merit. Among them was Royal Duke of Gloster (29864), that was not only a bull of superb individual merit, but proved one of the most valuable sires ever used in the herd. Mr. Cruickshank always considered that his loss of Grand Duke of Gloster was almost irreparable.

The Duchess of Gloster sort was not largely represented in the herd toward the last, but at different times has thrown some of the most perfect specimens of the real Cruickshank type.

The Secrets. — Another one of Anthony Cruickshank's purchases was the cow Sympathy, bought at Mr. Tanqueray's sale at Hendon, along with the bull The Baron (13833), in 1855. She represented the Bates line of breeding and was got by the Duchess bull Duke of Athol (10150). She was in calf to The Baron at the time of purchase and produced to that service the heifer Sunrise. Sympathy afterward produced two heifers, Splendor and Splendid, by Lord Sackville (13249). While Sympathy and Sunrise were rather deficient in substance the Lord Sackville heifers were full of it. Mr. Cruickshank retained at Sittyton only the descendants of this robust pair. The sort proved

prolific and constituted quite a feature of the herd up to the very last. Probably one of the best of the Secret cows was Surname, dam of the successful Collynie stock bull Scottish Archer (59833). None of the Secret bulls were used at Sittyton.

The Cicely sort.—In 1860 there was bought from Mr. Morrison of Bognie an evenly-built, low-legged, level-fleshed red cow, with white marks, called Crocus, sired by Jemmy (11611). She was bred to Lancaster Royal (18167), of the Wilkinson Lancaster sort, and produced the heifer Cicely, that became the ancestress of some of the grandest cows Mr. Cruickshank ever bred, including Courtesy by Scotland's Pride, Campion by Roan Gauntlet, Circassia by Champion of England, Cornucopia by Grand Vizier and Corolla by Feudal Chief. Those who were familiar with the herd in its prime have always asserted that Courtesy and Campion were among the greatest cows ever produced upon the farm, possessing splendid substance and great scale. Mr. Deane Willis' fine show heifer Cactus is of Cicely descent.

The Cicelys trace on the dam's side to the cow Premium, by George (2057), that was bought by Mr. Cruickshank from Grant Duff in 1841; so that they are of kindred origin with the Matchless sort already mentioned.

Avalanche.—Contemporary with Crocus was

the cow Avalanche, bought as a yearling at the sale of Mr. Dudding of Panton in 1860. She was a roan, sired by the closely-bred Booth bull Sir Samuel, and, although not particularly strong as an individnal, she left a heifer in the herd, Anemone, by the prize bull Forth (17866), that was fruitful of good results. Bred to the Champion of England bull Cæsar Augustus (25704), Anemone produced Azalea, the mother of the great Field Marshal (47870)—undoubtedly the grandest of all the latter-day Cruickshank bulls. She was also the dam of the good sire Athabasca (47359), used with success by Mr. Marr at Uppermill. Alma, a granddaughter of Anemone, was one of the best cows produced by the Avalanche tribe; acquiring considerable renown in the herd of Mr. Mitchell. No bulls of this tribe were tried by Mr. Cruickshank.

Violette.—A rather plain-looking cow of this name, that produced valuable stock when crossed with Cruickshank bulls, was bought in 1860 at the sale of her breeder, Mr. Morrison of Montcoffer. Mated with Champion of England she gave birth to three capital daughters, known as Violante, Finella and Victorine. To Grand Monarque she produced Vellum. Violante was a noble cow and bred until fifteen years of age. Vellum produced the bull Privy Seal (50268), that proved useful in the herd of

Bruce of Inverquhomery. These daughters of Violette were among the best cows of their time at Sittyton.

The Lovelys.—As already stated in our references to Mr. Hay of Shethin this Sittyton sort was derived from the two good cows Lovely 6th and Lovely 8th, bought at the Shethin sale of 1863. The family came originally from the beautiful cow Marion, by Anthony (1640), that had been bought in England from Mr. Lovell of Edgcott. Bred to Grand Monarque (21867) Lovely 8th gave the Messrs. Cruickshank one of the bulls that made their reputation—Scotland's Pride (25100). She also left the handsome cow Lovely 9th, which, bred to Champion of England, produced Lord Lancaster (26666), also used in the herd. The Lovelys were prime favorites with Mr. Cruickshank, and he also put in service the bull Lord Lansdowne (29128), a grandson of Lovely 6th.

Barmpton Roses.—The Sittyton branch of this renowned English show-yard tribe descended from Butterfly's Pride obtained from Col. Towneley in 1864. She was sired by the champion show bull Royal Butterfly (16862), and at the time of her purchase was in calf to the Bates Duchess bull 2d Duke of Wharfdale (19649). The produce was a heifer, Butterfly's Joy, that was scarcely up to the family standard. The astonishing success of Towneley's

great herd manager, Joseph Culshaw, with the Barmpton Roses in the great show-yards of England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as at the Paris Exposition of 1856, seemed to have been due largely to the successful "nick" of Booth blood, and that of the bull Frederick (11489), with the Barmpton Rose base.* At any rate the Bates cross, as represented by Butterfly's Joy at Sittyton, did not seem to produce equal results; but a dash of the blood

*The author regrets that Towneley has not that close identification with American Short-horn breeding operations which has made it necessary to discuss at such length various other British herds. Those who write specially for English readers certainly have in Culshaw a character unique in Short-horn history, and in his beauteous Butterflys and regal Roan Duchesses an inspiration that should tempt the dullest pen to flights rhetorical. While the subject is of only collateral interest to America the Short-horn breeding world claims the name and fame of Towneley as a part of the common heritage. A few of the main facts relating to the herd may therefore be here recorded.

The West of England, like the North of Scotland, developed some great herdsmen. There is nothing like having to overcome obstacles to build up mental power. The County of Lancaster is noted for its manufacturing rather than for its agricultural interests. It has within its borders those great emporiums of trade the cities of Liverpool and Manchester. Col. Towneley's home farm adjoined Burnley, one of the smaller, but none the less busy, Lancastrian centers of industry. The soil was cold and sour. Grain rarely ripened and roots gave up in disgust. The land was impervious to drainage on account of its stiff clay subsoil; moreover it was encroached upon by the Burnley factories and shops, and the smoke and gases from the furnaces destroyed much of the vegetation. Science could avail little against such conditions so far as farming operations were concerned. Nevertheless a Short-horn herd, probably the peer of any that has ever existed elsewhere, was here developed. Not many leagues to the north was Holker Hall, where the Duke of Devonshire also scored a brilliant success. It is worthy of note, however, that Culshaw came before the birth of the Butterflys and that Drewry preceded the Grand Duchesses of Oxford.

It was in 1848 that Col. Towneley got through that rare judge Mr. Eastwood of Whitewell, in the Valley of the Hodder, the twenty head of cattle that brought him fame imperishable. At the sale of Henry Watson Eastwood had bought the fine cow Buttercup, "a sort of yellow-red, and like Hubback in her flecks," a daughter of the celebrated Barmpton Rose. The

of the great North-country show bull Forth, through his son Allan (21172), seemed to bring back much of the beauty of the sort as displayed at Towneley. Bred to the bull last

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latter was bred by Mr. Waldy of Barmpton, near Darlington. She was full of Robert Colling's old Red Rose blood, and was a heavy-bodied, broad-ribbed, deep-milking strawberry roan.

"He whom the gods call Culshaw,
And men on earth call 'Joe,'"

was under "Tom" Mason at Sir Charles Tempest's when Barmpton Rose was brought from the Walkeringham sale to Broughton Hall, and her buxom beauty made a deep impression upon the "future great" trainer and breeder. When a mere lad Culshaw betrayed an irrepressible enthusiasm for the "red, white and roans." Upon one occasion he was sent with a cow that was to be bred to a bull at Whitaker's, and the brightness of the boy and his interest in the cattle so attracted the attention of the proprietor that he personally showed the youthful ambassador through the Greenholme Herd in detail. That was indeed a great day for "little Joe." Would that all of those who have such opportunities would evince the same disposition to encourage young men who manifest a love for good cattle!

Col. Towneley was a man of great wealth and many acres and engaged Eastwood as his general manager. The latter was fond of Killerby and its Short-horns, and after buying Buttercup hired from John Booth the bull Jeweler (10354), son of Necklace, "a short bull with a bad head and a light neck, but with capital sides and quality." Buttercup, served by this bull and weak from an attack of "foot-and-mouth," and her half-sister Bessie, another daughter of Barmpton Rose, in calf to Lax's Duke (9033), were included in the lot that went to Towneley in 1848. The former dropped Butterfly and the latter the great stock bull Frederick (11489)—the pair from whence came those show-yard monarchs Master Butterfly (13511) and Royal Butterfly (16863).

After having served a long apprenticeship under Mason at Sir Charles Tempest's Culshaw was hired by Col. Towneley in 1849. He had been with Mr. Ambler, the breeder of the celebrated Grand Turk (12969), for the previous eighteen months, and while there had taken Senator to the Royal and defeated Mr. Bates' 2d and 3d Dukes of Oxford. Jeweler went with the Eastwood cows to Towneley, and soon afterward the Booth-bred Lord George (10439)—son of Birthday and sire of 2d Duke of Athol in the Airdrie Duchess pedigree—followed.

The opportunity that Culshaw had so long desired was now presented. He had under his control at Towneley a rare good lot of cows selected by Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Strafford. He was keen to try conclusions with the best breeders and fitters of the realm at a time when show-yard enthusiasm had been fanned into a fierce flame largely through the triumphs of the Booths. With the active sympathy and support of his employers Culshaw charged the entire line of opposition with one of the most admirably

named Butterfly's Joy produced the good cow Barmpton Flower, which, mated with Royal Duke of Gloster, gave Mr. Cruickshank the excellent stock bull Barmpton (37763), famous throughout America as the sire of imp. Baron

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brought out collections of Short-horns the world has ever seen. Butterfly herself opened the ball, and with her rich loins, beautiful bosom and wonderful quality walked through the show-rings of her time almost without defeat. She had six living calves, and after her frame was bent with age produced Royal Butterfly that was seen as late as in his thirteenth year at the National Show at Manchester. He was a noble, thick-fleshed roan with wonderful thighs. It was in 1853 that Butterfly gave birth to the world-famous roan Master Butterfly. After winning firsts and championships over all Britain, and heading the great Gold Medal herd shown at the Paris Exposition of 1856, he was sold at the then extraordinary price of 1,300 guineas for export to Australia. Beauty's Butterfly was one of the most noted of the winners and after gaining Royal honors, won at the London Smithfield Fat-Stock Show, and returned to fresh triumphs in the breeding rings the following year, earning for Culshaw a characteristic recognition from *Punch* in verse under the heading "Joe's Lament." Space will not admit of our recording here even the names, much less the winnings, of the Towneley cattle. From the years 1850 to 1864 they were constantly seen at the leading exhibitions of England, Scotland and Ireland, winning upward of $10,000 in cash besides twenty-two challenge cups. Culshaw was not only the prince of all "trainers" of his time, but had most extraordinary success in holding his show cows to their work as breeders. Richard Gibson, who knew him well, submits the following tribute: "Mr. Culshaw was one whose name will be identified with Short-horns long after many of his contemporaries are forgotten. Of a quiet, unobtrusive temperament, still he had a forceful manner; his word was trusted, but in his strong provincial dialect he had more power with which to express himself than had he been loaded to the muzzle with Latin and Greek. Of him it is said that his equal had never been who could keep on showing successfully and have his show cattle breed regularly and keep on producing winners. He graduated from a good school, his father being employed at Sir C. Tempest's, and under Tom Mason he and his half-brother, George Moore (still at Holker), made for themselves reputations that will be ever green. Moreover, from the same school was sent forth James Knowles, whose name was so intimately connected with the herds of Lord Ducie and of Col. Gunter."

A second herd was begun by Col. Towneley shortly after the dispersion of the original stock in 1864. Some of the Butterfly cows were bought back, but Bates blood predominated. Royal Butterfly had been reserved at the closing-out sale at an upset price of 1,200 guineas. The Bates-bred Baron Oxford, however, was the principal sire used in the second herd. Some Oxford females were also added. The show-yards were again invaded and daughters of Baron Oxford were winners at the Manchester, Oxford and

Victor, the bull that fairly made the herd of Col. W. A. Harris of Linwood. An own sister to Barmpton Flower, known as Butterfly's Delight, produced the bull Barmpton Prince (32995), by Viceroy, that was chosen for service in the herd. He had to be sent to the butcher, however, at an early age as the result of a broken leg, and left but few calves, all of excellent character. Mr. Cruickshank earnestly desired to introduce the Barmpton Rose blood into the herd, and used another bull from Butterfly's Joy, known as Ben Wyvis (30528).

The Spicys.—There was bought from Mr. Milne of Kinaldie, Aberdeenshire, in 1868, a cow known as Spicy 4th. She was a daughter

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Cardiff Royals from 1869 to 1872. The second herd was closed out in 1873 at high prices, as noted in a previous chapter.

Col. Towneley received some great prices for his pets at private treaty. Douglas of Athelstaneford gave 500 guineas for Ringlet, that became the dam of his 500-guinea Queen of Athelstane. For Frederica and Lalla Rookh Mr. Thorne paid 700 guineas. The former had been the first-prize yearling at the Lewes Royal, but was accidentally killed at sea. The great Towneley sale of fifty-six head, of which twenty-eight were Barmpton Roses, proved one of the most memorable in English Short-horn history. A company of not less than 3,000 persons assembled and competition for the best lots was active between the best breeders of the Kingdom. Royal Butterfly's Duchess fetched £500 and the bull Royal Butterfly 11th £400 from the agent of Sir William Sterling Maxwell for his Scottish herd at Keir to take the place of Forth that had been sold to Messrs. Cruickshank. The general average of the sale was £128.

The Towneley Butterflys were specially distinguished for their fine style, finish, quality and long, level quarters. While somewhat on the upstanding order, they were of a substantial mold, possessing gay carriage and stepped like "hunters."

All hands at Towneley were fond of a good horse. Kettledrum, a Derby winner, and the "king bull" of his day, Royal Butterfly, were in the Towneley stables at the same date. Eastwood and Culshaw owned Butterfly, winner of The Oaks and other races, adding to the herdsman's bank account not less than $10,000. "Joe" had named the filly "after 'tauld coo."

of a cow that had been brought from the herd of Mr. Harvey Combe of Cobham Park, Surrey, Eng., who had obtained the family originally from the Earl of Carlisle. Spicy, by Marmaduke (14897), the cow taken from Surrey to Aberdeen by Mr. Milne, had the reputation of being an extra good one. At Sittyton her daughter Spicy 4th, bred to Champion of England, gave birth to the fine cow Silvery, the ancestress of an excellent, although not numerous, family. To this source the bulls Strongbow (52230) and Sea King (61769) traced their maternal origin. Strongbow was used two seasons by Mr. Cruickshank, and one of his get—the bull Norseman (56233)—entered the herd of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Windsor. Of this same sort also was the roan Spicy Robin (69638), the pick of the Deane Willis bulls of 1895 and sold at twelve months old for 250 guineas.

The Lavenders.— Mr. Cruickshank always regretted having parted with the Wilkinson cows previously mentioned in our references to the Lancaster family, and he made repeated efforts to recover some of the original Lenton blood, for which he had the highest respect. Some difficulty was met with, however, in again acquiring satisfactory representatives of that noted Nottingham herd. A few of the Hebes were finally obtained from Messrs. Dud-

ding of Panton, but they proved unsatisfactory and were soon disposed of. From a Mr. Harris of Worcestershire a Lenton Lady and a Lancaster were then obtained, but they also proved disappointing. It was not until 1870 that the original Lenton threads were gathered up successfully. In that year some Lavenders were obtained from Mr. Butler of Badminton, who had purchased the matron of the family in his hands from a Mr. Logan of Newport, Ireland, who had got the blood direct from Wilkinson. Mr. Cruickshank bought these Butler cows solely on account of their Lenton origin, in spite of the fact that the intervening crosses had materially modified the original type. At first they did not promise the desired results, but after being subjected to several infusions of Sittyton blood they began to justify his faith. It is stated that Lavender 16th, by Lord Lansdowne, and Lavender 17th, by Royal Duke of Gloster, and their descendants were much the best of the tribe. Lavender 17th was considered the best heifer of her year in the herd and matured into one of the great cows of her time. Lavender 16th possessed great scale and produced many calves, among others the bull Feudal Chief (51251), used in the herd at the very close of its career. Some of the best Cruickshank females we have had in America were of this Lavender family, and it

has to its credit in recent years in England the production of Mr. Deane Willis' Royal prize-winning bull Count Lavender (60545).

First Sittyton bulls.—The first Sittyton sires came from Barclay of Ury. While the foundations were being laid cows and heifers were in many cases sent to be bred to bulls on neighboring farms. Notably that of James Walker of Wester Fintray, afterward well known in the Aberdeen-Angus trade. Walker liked a good Short-horn, and among the Wester Fintray bulls patronized by Mr. Cruickshank were General Picton (3876) and Sovereign (7539). The first Barclay bull purchased was the white Inkhorn (6091), whose name was derived from the farm from whence he came. Barclay, like Robertson and Rennie in the South, had been somewhat indifferent in reference to herd book registration. Inkhorn traced on his dam's side to the best English foundations, as set forth in the herd book, but his sire is not given. The bull calves Chancellor (5850) and Premier (6308), both bred by Capt. Barclay and both by Mahomed (6170), were next purchased. Premier, out of the cow Mary Anne by Sillery, was retained, and Chancellor sold to Mr. Bruce of Heatherwick. The latter, however, turned out to be the better bull. Then came Conqueror (6884), bought as an aged bull. He was also of Ury blood and by Mahomed.

Fairfax Royal (6987).—The first of the long line of distinguished bulls used at Sittyton was Fairfax Royal (6987), a rich dark roan, bred by William Torr. He was bought in 1845 as a two-year-old for 150 guineas at a sale made by Mr. Watson of Walkeringham, who had given 100 guineas for him as a calf. According to all the accounts that have been handed down concerning the earlier Sittyton stock, and judging by the illustration in Vol. VI Coates' Herd Book, Fairfax Royal was a bull of outstanding merit, full of substance, flesh and hair. He was sired by Lord Adolphus Fairfax (4249) out of Fair Rosamond, and was a prime favorite with Amos Cruickshank. He was a first-prize bull at Aberdeen in 1847, and in the opinion of those who knew the best of the North Scottish bulls, ranked with the famous Forth as one of the best bulls ever owned in Aberdeenshire. Jamieson states that his heifers had this peculiarity that many of them would not breed until three years old, but when once started bred regularly and well. Several, however, were sold fat to the butcher before this was discovered. The same authority says: "I remember having seen the cow Carmine Rose, by Fairfax Royal, whose name appears in the pedigree of the Violet family. She was a grand beast, very fat and had been put to the plow for awhile to get her to breed."

Hudson (9228), Report (10704) and Velvet Jacket (10998).—At the English Royal Show of 1848 the first-prize bull in the class for yearlings was Hudson (9228), bred by W. Linton of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire. Being in need of a bull Amos Cruickshank went to see him and although not particularly impressed bought him—it is stated because he could not suit himself better at the time—for use at Sittyton. Hudson was a yellow-red, somewhat lacking in scale, but possessed of exceptional quality, and won second at a Royal Northern Show. He was kept in service two years and two of his daughters, both possessing his golden skin and quality, were retained for breeding purposes. One of these was China Rose out of the Violet cow Carmine Rose above mentioned.

Resort was next had to the herd of S. Wiley of Brandsby, from whom was hired the roan bull Report (10704), described as "neat and compact, but smallish; and chiefly remembered as the sire of a remarkably fine cow, Buttercup, which had both substance and style in an unusual degree." Fair success seems to have attended the use of the Wiley bull.

The roan Velvet Jacket (10998), bred by Mr. Unthank, was bought in 1850 from Douglas of Athelstaneford, whose East Lothian herd had leaped into fame as a result of some remarkable show-yard victories. Bred to Rose of Au-

tumn, one of the greatest of the Douglas cows, Velvet Jacket sired the celebrated Rose of Summer. Before she was developed, however, Amos Cruickshank offered Douglas £50 for the bull, which was accepted and he went to Sittyton. It is said that "Amos considered him a good-looking beast, but happening soon after to see his dam he thought her so very bad that he sold Velvet Jacket at the first opportunity." What few calves he sired while in the herd made no special mark. He was winner of first prizes at the Highland, Royal Northern and Royal Dublin Shows.

Matadore (11800).—None of the earlier Sittyton sires proved of more practical worth than the dark-roan Matadore (11800). At the time he was introduced into the herd the females numbered about 120 head. This was in 1853. Matadore was bred by Mr. W. Smith of West Rasen, Lincolnshire, Eng., and was an own brother in blood to one of the most valuable cows ever imported into America; to-wit., the red-roan Mazurka for which Mr. Alexander paid $3,050. Both were out of the fine cow Moselle, by Baron of Ravensworth (7811); and both were sired by Booth bulls—Mazurka, by Harbinger (10297), and Matadore, by Hopewell (10332). Mr. Cruickshank purchased from Mr. Smith at the same time another son of Hopewell, called Bushranger (11228), and

thought the latter rather the better of the two. He practically failed to breed, however, and was soon turned off.

Matadore is said to have been a bull of fine quality, with a capital skin and hair and strong in the loin; his fault being some little lack of width through the chest. He responded readily to feed, and had been first at the Yorkshire Show of 1851 as a yearling. He was first at the Highland Show at Perth in 1852 as a two-year-old and first at the Royal Northern of 1853. He was used in the herd for four years with much success. He was specially distinguished as a bull-getter; his sons used in other Scottish herds giving the best of satisfaction and doing much toward establishing the reputation of Sittyton. Among these were Magnum Bonum (13277), used by the Duke of Richmond; Pro Bono Publico (13528), sold to Lord Clancarty of Ireland; Prince of Coburg (15100); Goldfinder (14629); Beeswing (12456), the first noted bull used by Campbell of Kinellar; Defender (12867), the first Cruickshank bull sold for export to America (see page 279); and Lord Sackville (13249), that was the first home-bred bull except Prince Edward Fairfax retained for service by Mr. Cruickshank.

Lord Sackville was a roan of great constitution, possessing the same great back and loin that distinguished both Matadore and Mazurka.

It was the cross of Lord Sackville upon the Secret cows that first brought that sort up to the Sittyton standard. A portrait of Matadore will be found in Vol. X of Coates' Herd Book.

Plantagenet (11906).—This red-and-white bull, bred by Col. Towneley, had been bought as a calf by Douglas of Athelstaneford, who sold him to Mr. Cruickshank as a yearling in 1852. He was sired by Duke of Lancaster (10929)—bred by Mr. Eastwood and got by Lax's Duke (9032), sire of Towneley's famous Frederick (11489)—out of Madeline, bred by John Booth of Killerby. Plantagenet was shown at Aberdeen as a yearling, winning first prize, but died after one year's service at Sittyton. He was the sire of the twin heifer calves Virtue and Verdure, that became the dams of two of the greatest bulls ever known in Scotland—Virtue producing, to a service by Lancaster Comet (11663), the most renowned of all Cruickshank bulls Champion of England (17526). Her sister, Verdure, bred to The Baron (13833), dropped Scarlet Velvet (16916), a very stylish bull that had a successful career in the herd of Mr. Campbell. It is stated that Mr. Cruickshank did not credit Plantagenet very largely in connection with the production of Champion of England, that honor being attributed rather to Lancaster Comet. Virtue and Verdure and another Plantagenet cow

Sharon's Rose, were all good milkers but rather plain in appearance.

Doctor Buckingham (14405).—This red bull was a pure Booth, bred by Ambler, and sired by Hopewell (10332) out of the Warlaby-bred Bloom. He cost Messrs. Cruickshank 400 guineas. Much difficulty was experienced in getting him to serve properly and after a short time he was sold to Mr. R. A. Alexander, who imported him to Kentucky. He figures in Mr. Cruickshank's operations mainly as the sire of the first of the Sittyton Orange Blossoms.

The Baron (13833).—At Mr. Tanqueray's sale at Hendon, near London, in 1855 Mr. Anthony Cruickshank purchased for 400 guineas the two-year-old red bull The Baron (13833), that had been bred by Mr. Richard Chaloner of Ireland. He was sired by Baron Warlaby (7813) out of Bon Bon, of Earl Spencer's breeding. As a yearling he had headed his class at Dublin and in Scotland was one of the notable winners at the Highland and Royal Shows of 1854, 1855 and 1856. He was described as very neat in his quarters, but rather lacking in masculine character. In spite of this fact, however, he proved a very prolific and, as was thought at the time, a very successful sire, especially of heifers; his get showing more style and finish than had yet been seen in the herd. His bulls

generally lacked substance, although Scarlet Velvet and Magnus Troil constituted exceptions to this rule.

The Baron was used for six or seven years, and his heifers grew into very handsome cows up to about five years of age, but after that seemed to lose "bloom" and a number of them showed signs of disease. They were, for the most part, indifferent milkers, and few of them lived to be more than seven or eight years old. Speaking of this Jamieson says: "There was evidently a want of constitution about The Baron, but it must have been many years before suspicion arose that he was doing mischief in the herd, for several bulls out of cows sired by The Baron were kept for service. None of them, however, proved a success and gradually The Baron blood was well cleared out. Only two of his own sons seem to have been used as stock bulls; namely, Baronet (1614) and Lancaster Royal (18167). Baronet was out of an extra good cow, Buttercup, and was used for two or three seasons. He had more substance and less style than The Baron, was sound and robust and proved to be a useful sire. Lancaster Royal was kept because he was from a Lancaster cow whose dam came from Wilkinson of Lenton. He was little used, but sired the good cow Cicely, whose descendants formed one of the best families at Sitty-

ton in the latter years of the herd's existence."

Lord Bathurst (15173).—This bull was dropped at Sittyton July 5, 1854, by the Wilkinson cow Lancaster 16th, that had been bought at the Lenton sale the previous year in calf to Monarch (13347). He was one of three yearling bulls exhibited by Messrs. Cruickshank at Aberdeen in 1855 that won first, second and third prizes, the latter position being assigned to this Lancaster calf. Although the Wilkinson sort was held in high esteem at Sittyton a red breeding bull was wanted just at this time, and as Lord Bathurst was roan and had inherited white legs from his dam he was sold to Mr. Stronach of Ardmeallie, in whose hands he proved a remarkable getter. He met with an accident, however, and had to be killed after one season's use. Before leaving Sittyton he had been bred to several heifers and two of his females, Violet and Vintage, grew into good cows and were excellent breeders. Violet produced Grand Monarque (21867), a stock-getter of outstanding merit, and also Village Rose, that was in all probability about the best cow the Cruickshanks ever bred. Vintage was the dam of Village Belle. It has always been considered that Village Rose and Village Belle were the two best of all the great cows sired by Champion of England.

Master Butterfly 2d (14918).—This was a son of Col. Towneley's champion bull Master Butterfly (13311), that was sold to go to Australia for 1,200 guineas after having headed the Towneley herd at the National Shows of Great Britain and at the International Exposition at Paris in 1856. His dam was the show cow Vestris 2d. He had been bought by Mr. Marjoribanks at twelve months old for 300 guineas, and at his sale in 1856 was purchased for Sittyton at 400 guineas. The purchase of this bull doubtless reflected Mr. Anthony Cruickshank's desire to profit by the advertising involved in the ownership of a high-priced son of the greatest English show bull of his time. Amos, however, never liked him and upon the bull's death some twelve months after his purchase remarked that the beast had not died any too soon. It is stated that what few calves he sired at Sittyton were "light-made, light-fleshed, too leggy and never had carcass enough." We believe the only one of the Sittyton pedigrees in which this bull's name appears in recent years is one branch of the Victorias.

John Bull (11618).—From the foregoing it will be observed that the Messrs. Cruickshank were inclined to test all of the leading bloods of the period; and as they had been well pleased with the use of the Wiley bull Report, already mentioned, they now went to Brandsby

for another sire; purchasing in 1858 John Bull (11618). He is said to have been an animal of great length and rather high on leg.* It is interesting to note as evidencing the intent of Mr. Cruickshank to weed out mercilessly everything that did not suit, that only two of John Bull's calves were retained. These were the cows Cressida and Jubilee, "both compact, deep, well-proportioned cows, not at all too long, and real good beasts."

Lord Raglan (13244).—This noted bull came to Sittyton at seven years of age, in 1860, and was used until twelve years old. He was bred by Mark Stewart of Southwick and sired by Maynard's Crusade (7938). He had been used by Douglas of Athelstaneford, as well as by Lord Kinnaird and Lord Southesk. He was purchased from the latter at 110 guineas. It is of interest to state that Mr. William Miller, then of Canada and later of Storm Lake, Ia., came near buying Lord Raglan in 1856† and

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*Speaking of John Bull, Jamieson says: "He was a very lengthy animal, not too well let down, tender on his feet and walked very slow. A worthy neighbor, Mr. Phillip of Boynds, watching him on one occasion as he gradually emerged out of a door said: 'If I am to wait until all of your bull comes out, Mr. Cruickshank, I would need a chair to sit doon on.'"

†Mr. Miller, who was in Great Britain in 1856 buying Short-horns, says: "This was the time that I ought to have sent out Lord Raglan before Cruickshank got him. Simon Beattie and I went to Southwick to see him, but Stewart priced him just high enough to keep him out of my reach. I got within £5, but although Simon was pushing me I dare not go it. However, I have no doubt the bull did a lot more good as it was. Of all the bulls I saw in Britain at that time I preferred Lord Raglan. I think he was priced to me at about £100. He was then two years old and impressed me as being one of the *substantial* rather than the showy sort."

never ceased to regret that he did not transfer the bull to America.

Lord Raglan grew into "a large, stylish, rather highstanding bull, fertile as a yearling, quite useless as a two-year-old and unusually prolific ever after. In outward appearance he took after his sire, Crusade, whom Douglas considered the best bull of his day in England." He was a Highland winner in the hands of Lord Kinnaird in 1857 and on being taken North to Sittyton in 1860 was the Challenge Cup winner at the Royal Northern and first at the Perth Highland of 1861. Probably the two best individual cows among his get at Sittyton were Butterfly 5th and The Gem. His most valuable daughter, however, proved to be Golden Days, possibly the best milker of her time in the herd. She left a valuable progeny, including the prize bull Pride of the Isles (35072), and lived to be one of the oldest cows of the herd.

The Czar (20947). This was the best of the Lord Raglan bulls and saw considerable service at Sittyton. He was a red, "compact and well set on his legs," and sired Carmine, a thick-fleshed, well-haired cow, with extraordinary back and ribs, that produced the famous Princess Royal already described. Mr. Cruickshank is quoted as saying that he did not reap as much benefit from the use of Lord Raglan as he had anticipated. Notwithstanding this fact

some of his very best cattle, including Grand Duke of Gloster (26288), Pride of the Isles (35072), Bridesman (30586) and the handsome Mimulus were bred from Lord Raglan cows.

Lancaster Comet (11663).—Mr. Cruickshank had long been partial to the stock of Wilkinson of Lenton. We have already noted his efforts at introducing the blood through the Lancasters and Lavenders. Robert Bruce relates that in speaking of his first visit to Lenton to inspect Mr. Wilkinson's herd Mr. Cruickshank said: "After seeing the cattle I was so excited that when I tried to write to Anthony at night I could not use a pen. I had to write with a pencil." This little incident proves two things. First, the fact that in spite of his habitual self-control Amos Cruickshank possessed a quiet enthusiasm capable of being thoroughly aroused. It indicates also that there was something in the Wilkinson stock not found in other contemporary herds. In fact the Lenton blood alone seems to have been the subject of Mr. Cruickshank's steadfast devotion.

In the autumn of 1858 it was thought desirable to purchase a stock bull for use at Sittyton. A good young red one was desired at that time. Mr. Cruickshank wrote to Wilkinson, inquiring if he could furnish such a bull. He replied that he could not, but recommended old Lancaster Comet (11663), then in his eighth year, which

he offered to sell at a nominal price. After first examining the herds of Mark Stewart, S. E. Bolden, Richard Booth, Col. Towneley and Messrs. Dudding without success Mr. Cruickshank wrote to Wilkinson that he might ship Lancaster Comet. He was forwarded to Sittyton in November, 1858. Mr. Cruickshank went to the station to meet the bull, and his first glimpse of "his great head and horns lowering upon him over the side of the truck" caused him to turn away in disappointment. Lancaster Comet had a large head, with horns of great length. They were well enough set onto the head and curved toward the front. They were not very thick, nor were they pointed at the tips, being more uniform in thickness from base to point than is ordinarily observed. One sarcastic neighbor, of the type often present upon such occasions, remarked: "If he wanted a Highland bull he might have got one nearer home." Notwithstanding the horns, however, Lancaster Comet was a good bull. He stood near to the ground, had a beautiful coat of hair, a round barrel, straight top and bottom lines, level quarters, nicely-filled thighs, carried plenty of flesh and was active on his feet. In size he was about medium. He had been a great favorite with Mr. Wilkinson and was somewhat inbred, both his sire—The Queen's Roan (7389)—and dam having been got by the

same bull, the roan Will Honeycomb (5660), illustrated in Vol. IV, Coates' Herd Book; a bull that was bred by Mr. J. Beetham of West Harlsey, near Northallerton, and used by Mr. Wilkinson for some years.

Lancaster Comet was scarcely as massive as Mr. Cruickshank would have liked and was relegated to the Clyne farm, it is said, "to hide his horns." The following spring he was turned into a pasture along with a lot of cows that had not settled to the bulls by which they had been served. He ran out quite late in the field that fall and contracted rheumatism so severely that it became necessary to send him to the shambles. Not more than a dozen calves are known to have been sired by him at Sittyton, perhaps a half a dozen of each sex. None of the females were retained. One of them called Camelia made a fine yearling and two-year-old, but was disappointing at full maturity. One of the bulls, recorded as Moonshade (18419), was bought by Bruce of Inverquhomery. Another that attracted no special notice for a time was retained by Mr. Cruickshank under the name of Champion of England (17526). Lancaster Comet had cost but 30 guineas, but so far-reaching was his influence upon the herd, as exerted through the bull just mentioned, that the history of the Cruickshank cattle naturally divides itself into two epochs,

one dealing with the period before his introduction and the other a record of what followed after that date.

Champion of England (17526).—From the foundation of the herd in 1837 down to 1860 it had been with Amos Cruickshank one long, continuous and but partially successful search for the type of cattle he so earnestly desired. During that time great numbers of cows, heifers and bulls had been bought from the best Scotch and English herds, but in spite of a long list of show-yard victories, and notwithstanding the production of at least an average percentage of good cattle, Amos Cruickshank's ideal had scarcely been realized. As yet there was a lack of uniformity in essential characteristics. Lancaster Comet, however, supplied, through Champion of England out of the cow Virtue by Plantagenet (11906), the means of correcting this fault. He was a roan, dropped Nov. 29, 1859, and although not a phenomenal calf at the start was deemed good enough to be sent to the Royal English Show at Leeds in 1861. Being a November calf he had to compete upon that occasion against two-year-olds, and as he was only a yearling he failed to secure a place. He was also shown at Aberdeen, but was only able to secure a third prize. On account of this non-success he came near being disposed of, but there was something about the young

bull's hair, quality and thrift that led Mr. Cruickshank to decide upon his retention for a time at least. The bull was particularly strong on his fore ribs, developed remarkable feeding quality and soon began to assume more massive proportions than had been displayed by his sire. He was not so level in his quarters as Lancaster Comet, drooping a bit from the hips to the tail, a fault which he probably inherited from his dam.* His calves soon evidenced rare promise. They were robust, thick-fleshed, near to the ground and possessed a propensity for putting on flesh such as had not been shown by the get of any of his predecessors in service. Mr. Cruickshank resolved to use him freely and not risk impairment of his usefulness by putting him in high condition for the shows. Meantime the settled policy of testing the best bulls obtainable from contemporary stocks was not abandoned.

Windsor Augustus (19157).—The selection of this roan bull represented another effort on the part of Messrs. Cruickshank to utilize Booth blood. Like the previous experiments, however, in the same direction it did not altogether fulfil expectations. Windsor Augustus was

*Mr. Jamieson writes: "I do not remember having seen the Champion's dam, but one day when going through the byres with Amos Cruickshank I asked him what like a beast she was. 'Well,' said he, 'she was very like that one,' pointing to a cow standing at the end of the byre. This was a good-sized red animal, with plainish hind quarters. Champion of England was never kept on account of the merits of his dam."

bred by Mr. Carr and sired by Richard Booth's Windsor (14013). He had been a winner at the leading English shows, and was one of the highest-priced bulls ever bought for service in the herd. He was used during the seasons of 1863 and 1864, but Amos Cruickshank never liked him and did not retain many of his progeny. He left a few good things, nevertheless, including the fine cow Lovely 9th, that produced to Champion of England the stock bull Lord Lancaster (26666).

Forth (17866).—This famous bull was taken to Sittyton in 1864 at four years of age with the reputation of being "the grandest Short-horn of his time." He was a light roan, possessing great scale and substance, bred by Sir William Sterling Maxwell of Keir. He had been a champion show bull at leading exhibitions both in England and Scotland, and while some doubt was felt as to his proving a breeder high hopes were entertained as to what he would accomplish when mated with the "crack" cows of the Sittyton herd. There can be no doubt that he was individually the best bull ever bought for Sittyton. His portrait will be found in Vol. XVI of Coates' Herd Book. He was described as "a remarkably fine animal on a large scale, having length, breadth and depth to satisfy the most fastidious and was extremely good tempered. He had a good head, a full, placid eye,

a rich coat of hair, great girth of body, with ribs arching well out from his back. His horns were somewhat coarse." Forth remained in service until 1870 and notwithstanding his high condition left a large number of calves. While filling the eye much more perfectly than Champion of England he did not approach the latter as a sire. Still he left some good stock, among others the cow Violet's Forth, that was imported to America and shown with success in the Western States, as has been already noted. It was the exhibition of this cow that first drew prominent attention to Mr. Cruickshank's breeding in the United States. Viceroy (32764), by Champion of England out of Violet's Forth, was used a short time in the herd. Another of the Forth cows, Anemone, although not much to look at, was a capital breeder. Two sons of Forth bred at Sittyton, Royal Forth (25022) and Julius Cæsar (26486), had a trial in service but did not give satisfaction and were sold. One of the best of his get, Lord Forth (26649), was used by Mr. Longmore of Rettie.

Allan (21172), a red bull bred at Keir and sired by Forth prior to his purchase for Sittyton out of a cow of Knightley blood, was bought and used in the herd for three years with a good degree of success.

Lord Privy Seal (16444).—In 1865 Anthony Cruickshank bought at a sale by Lord Kinnaird

the roan bull Lord Privy Seal. He was bred by the late Prince Consort at Windsor and was sired by the Booth bull Prince Alfred (13494) out of Cowslip by the famous show bull Belleville (6778). He was then in his seventh year, having been taken North as a yearling and bought by Lord Kinnaird in 1860. All hands at Sittyton were disappointed in the bull upon his arrival. He lacked size as well as flesh, and was not extensively used. Like most of his predecessors, however, he left a few good calves, such as the bull Multum in Parvo (26934), and the cow Victoria 41st, one of the best of her family and a fine breeder—the dam of the bull Ventriloquist (44180).

Prince Alfred (27107).—In 1871 Mr. Pawlett offered to sell to Mr. Cruickshank Baron Killerby (23364). Amos went to see him, but was more favorably impressed with one of his sons, Prince Alfred (27107), and wished to take him instead of the sire. Being unable to buy the young bull without taking them both, he closed a trade for the pair and shipped them to Sittyton. Baron Killerby was then six years old and possessed a bad temper. He was too heavy in the bone to suit Mr. Cruickshank, and was but little used. Prince Alfred was a young bull of much promise, but, as luck would have it, foot-and-mouth disease appeared in the herd not long after his purchase and he succumbed to

the malady. He was the only animal in the herd that was lost. This is rather a surprising fact in view of the the statement that Prince Alfred is said to have been of robust appearance and was thought to have capital constitution. While no opportunity was had to breed any great number of cows to him, the heifers that he left in the herd indicate that his untimely death was a severe loss. One of his daughters, Garnet, proved the ancestress of some of the best cows in the herd during its later years. Another, Alma, sold as a yearling to Mr. Mitchell, "developed most wonderfully and expanded into one of the largest and grandest cows that was ever seen, with immense loins and back and good shoulders. Indeed, as a show-yard animal, few cows ever bred at Sittyton would have been a match for her." She took first prize at the Highland Show of 1876, the cup at Aberdeen in 1879 as best breeding animal in the Short-horn class, besides many other honors.

Other outside bulls.—Between the years 1866 and 1877, in addition to Baron Killerby and Prince Alfred, there was bought and tried in the herd the bulls Rob Roy (22740), Count Robert (30812), Scotch Rose (25099)—out of the famous Rosedale; Knight of the Whistle (26558), Master Darlington (37067), Meridian (38748), Ravenshope (22681), and General Wind-

sor (28701). None of these, however, gave as good satisfaction as the home-bred bulls used during the same period.

Concentration of the Champion of England blood.—Writers of romance after following the fortunes of their heroes and heroines through various trials and tribulations to a point where all is joy and rapture usually dismiss them with the remark that "they lived happily ever after." It may almost be said of Amos Cruickshank that when he produced Champion of England, after twenty-five years of conscientious work, he was at the beginning of the end of his troubles as a Short-horn breeder. One after another of the sons and daughters of this, the greatest stock bull Scotland has ever known, grew up into cattle of the real rent-paying sort. Pages might be filled with the names, pedigrees and performances of his descendants in the show-yards and breeding-pens of Britain and America, but space will not here permit. Such cows as Village Belle, Village Rose, Princess Royal, Morning Star, British Queen, Carmine Rose, Silvery, Mimulus, Surmise, Circassia, Violante, Finella and Victorine would alone suffice to make the reputation of the most ambitious breeder. Not only were these and other of the best of the Champion's heifers retained for breeding purposes but his bulls were given a trial along with sires obtained from other herds.

It must be borne in mind that in resorting to bulls of his own breeding Mr. Cruickshank was contravening what had been the almost universal practice in Scotland. It is generally believed by those most familiar with his work that if he had begun placing his own bulls in service many years earlier he would have more quickly realized his ambitions. It seems clear that the grand roan bull Lord Sackville (13249), mentioned on page 619, might have filled the place held later by Champion of England had he been given like opportunity; for he possessed such grand constitution, substance and quality, and with his limited opportunity wrought such an improvement on the Secrets and a few other Sittyton sorts that he would doubtless have made a great reputation had he been more freely used. Longmore of Rettie is generally credited with having been the first of the North of Scotland breeders to place home-bred bulls in service. He was a man of rare intelligence, and although his herd was small as compared with that at Sittyton he met with marked success by his departure from the then prevailing usage, his stock possessing unusual size, flesh and real show-yard character. Experience had now taught Mr. Cruickshank the uncertainties attending the use of even the best individual bulls acquired from various sources and representing many diverse elements. With his

usual caution he felt his way slowly at first with the Champion of England bulls, but when once convinced that he was on the right track he pursued his plan to the end.

Among the bulls chosen for the purpose of concentrating this blood may be mentioned the roan Caractacus (19397), a winner of challenge cups at Aberdeen and Perth, that was calved in 1862 by Nonpareil 20th, a daughter of The Baron; the roan Grand Monarque (21867), calved in 1863 by Violet by Lord Bathurst; the roan Royal Oak (22792), dropped in 1864 by Oakleaf by The Baron; the red Prince Imperial (22595), calved in 1864 by Candia by The Baron; the red Lord Byron (24363), dropped in 1865 by Butterfly by Matadore; the red Cæsar Augustus (25704), calved in 1867 by Emily, daughter of Lord Sackville; the roan Grand Duke of Gloster (26288), dropped in 1868 by 9th Duchess of Gloster, daughter of Lord Raglan; the roan Lord Lancaster (26666), of the crop of 1868, dropped by Lovely 9th by Windsor Augustus; the roan Master of Arts (26867), dropped same year by The Gem by Lord Raglan; and the roan Viceroy (32764), calved in 1871 by Violet's Forth, afterward a noted show cow in America.

It does not appear that the bulls from cows by The Baron made any special impression on the herd. Those representing the cross of

Champion of England upon cows carrying the blood of Lord Raglan, Lord Sackville and Lord Bathurst, including Grand Monarque, Cæsar Augustus and Grand Duke of Gloster, were potent factors in bringing the herd to its best estate.

Scotland's Pride and Pride of the Isles.—Scotland's Pride, calved in 1866, was sired by Grand Monarque out of Lovely 8th, a cow that belonged to a tribe much esteemed in the North. His sire, like many other of the sons of Champion of England, did not have a head entirely to Mr. Cruickshank's liking. This was a characteristic doubtless inherited from old Lancaster Comet, and on account of the clamor about his head and horns Grand Monarque was sacrificed before his real value as a stock-getter, as illustrated in Scotland's Pride, was fully realized. The latter was a stylish, deep-fleshed roan, winning first prize as a yearling at the Highland in 1867 and a $250 Challenge Cup same year. He proved one of the best sires ever bred at Sittyton; one of his sons, the roan prize bull Pride of the Isles (35072), from Golden Days by Lord Raglan, calved in 1872, acquiring great celebrity. Speaking of this valuable bull Mr. Edward Cruickshank says: "I do not think that Pride of the Isles ever had his merit fairly recognized. He was a grand animal himself, and his young stock

looked well; but as cows they were such good milkers that they were never much to look at, although good breeders." An own brother to Pride of the Isles, known as Lord of the Isles, was also used in the herd. They were of the Brawith Bud or Pure Gold tribe.

Cæsar Augustus.—This good red bull, calved in 1867, joined the blood of the two grand bulls Champion of England and Lord Sackville, and became one of the most valuable sires and show bulls used in the herd. He was exhibited with great success, and some of his daughters proved among the most valuable breeding cows owned at Sittyton, among them being Azalea, the dam of Field Marshal.

Royal Duke of Gloster.—This remarkably successful stock bull, a red, calved in 1870, was got by Grand Duke of Gloster out of Mimulus, a good cow descending in the maternal line from the stock of Rennie of Phantassie. He represented the strongest concentration of blood Mr. Cruickshank had up to that date used; both his sire and dam having been got by Champion of England out of Lord Raglan cows. As the sire of Roan Gauntlet and of the dam of Cumberland Royal Duke of Gloster acquired high rank in the great galaxy of Sittyton bulls. His sire, Grand Duke of Gloster, was considered the best of all of the sons of Champion of England; inheriting in a remarkable

degree his robust constitution, thrift and thickness of flesh. Unfortunately the Grand Duke met with an accident which resulted in his death as a two-year-old.

Roan Gauntlet.—The mating of the inbred Royal Duke of Gloster with the Champion of England cow Princess Royal resulted in the production in 1873 of the most famous of all the latter-day Sittyton stock bulls, Roan Gauntlet (35284). A glance at the subjoined tabulation will be of interest:

Roan Gauntlet (35284).	Royal Duke of Gloster (29864).	Grand Duke of Gloster (26288).	*Champion of England* (17526).
			9th Duchess of Gloster, by Lord Raglan (13244).
		Mimulus.	*Champion of England* (17526).
			Mistletoe, by Lord Raglan (13244).
	Princess Royal.	*Champion of England* (17526).	Lancaster Comet (11663).
			Virtue, by Plantagenet (11906).
		Carmine.	The Czar (20947).
			Cressida, by John Bull (11618).

This was certainly subjecting the Champion of England blood to a searching test, and as Roan Gauntlet proved one of the greatest sires of his day Mr. Cruickshank's judgment found in his case ample vindication. Some of the objectionable features of old Lancaster Comet's head were visible in Roan Gauntlet, but the outstanding excellence of his progeny furnished fresh proof of the fact that it is a mistake to discard an otherwise remarkable bull for a

minor defect of that nature. Among other extraordinary animals begotten by Roan Gauntlet may be named the renowned Field Marshal (47870)—the sire of Mario (51713)—and the good stock bull Baron Violet (47444), used at Sittyton.

Barmpton.—Whatever may be the relative rank assigned to the latter-day Cruickshank bulls in their own country American breeders will always set a high value upon the red Barmpton (37763). He was another son of Royal Duke of Gloster that was dropped in 1875 by the good cow Barmpton's Flower (of the Towneley Butterfly line), a daughter of Allan (21172), son of the great Forth. If Barmpton had done nothing more than sire Baron Victor (45944), so celebrated in the Linwood Herd of Col. W. A. Harris of Kansas, he would still be entitled to the recognition here accorded.

Cumberland.—One of the bulls most extensively used after Roan Gauntlet was Cumberland (46144), a massive roan that was calved in 1880 and maintained steadily in service for a period of eight years. He was described as "short in the leg, deep and long in the body, with an excellent head, full, wide chest, well-laid shoulders, strong loins, well-sprung ribs, with such a cover of lean flesh as is rarely met with." As will be observed from the following tabulation Cumberland's dam, the fine cow

Custard of the Clipper tribe, was own sister in blood to Roan Gauntlet, so that his selection for service resulted in still further intensifying Mr. Cruickshank's favorite blood:

There is not in Short-horn history a record of greater success attained in the production of valuable cattle for practical farm and feed-lot purposes than that which attended the breeding operations at Sittyton after the practice of using only home-bred bulls was adopted. The herd began at once to take on a uniformity in essential points which it had not hitherto possessed, and the further the concentration of blood was carried—up to a certain point—the better the results. The fruit of Mr. Cruickshank's appeal to the practice of inbreeding was the establishment of a well-fixed type of short-legged, broad-ribbed, thick-fleshed cattle feeding to satisfactory weights at an early age; and the same concentration of blood that served to fix these desirable characteristics in-

sured the prepotency of the stock for reproductive purposes. The herd became the fountain head of Short-horn breeding in the North. The Sittyton bulls became the standard sires of Scotland. The value of the service the Messrs. Cruickshank had rendered was now universally conceded in their native land and leading American breeders gladly availed themselves of the privilege of selecting stock bulls from this premier Aberdeenshire herd.

The closing years at Sittyton will form the subject of further reference.

SITTYTON HOUSE — Home of Amos Cruickshank.

CHAPTER XX.

OTHER NORTH COUNTRY HERDS.

The constructive work carried out to such extraordinary success at Sittyton was destined to exert an influence over the breed on both sides the Atlantic as far-reaching as it was beneficent. There were none to dispute the supremacy of Sittyton in the North. It was the source from whence nearly all the breeders of Aberdeenshire and adjacent counties drew their best material as well as their inspiration. While Amos Cruickshank must therefore be called the real leader of the line of Short-horn progression in Scotland, passing notice should be taken of the work of some of his contemporaries.

To review the operations in detail of all those who contributed largely to the upbuilding of the Short-horn interest in the North would require more space than can here be given. Indeed, we cannot undertake to list in full their names. Coates' Herd Book must be consulted by those who wish to delve deeply into the subject. We should, however, give a place in this record to the names of Gen. Sim-

son of Fifeshire, Douglas of Athelstaneford, Barclay of Keavil, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Montrose, Lord Lovat of Beaufort, Sir William Sterling Maxwell of Kier, Longmore of Rettie, Mark Stewart of Southwick, the Bruces of Inverquhomery and Burnside, Syme of Red Kirk, Mitchell of Alloa, Sylvester Campbell of Kinellar, William S. Marr of Uppermill, John W. and Edward Cruickshank of Lethenty, and Duthie of Collynie. While we need not undertake a detailed account of the operations of these and other leading breeders of that time it seems essential to a correct understanding of the career of the Scotch-bred Shorthorns in America that some facts be furnished relating especially to the herds at Athelstaneford, Kinellar, Uppermill, Lethenty and Collynie.

Douglas of Athelstaneford.—A herd that was in every way worthy of the district that had been the home of Rennie of Phantassie was begun about 1842 by Mr. James Douglas, an enterprising tenant farmer at Athelstaneford (locally called "Elshinford") in East Lothian. Douglas was ambitious from the first for show-yard honors, and as a competitor at the great exhibitions of the United Kingdom, as well as at the Paris Exposition of 1856, he met with a brimming measure of success. The herd was begun about 1842, but it was not un-

til the Newcastle Royal of 1846 that he made notable purchases. The famous show bull Belleville (6778) was then at the height of his reputation, and several of his daughters were purchased. One of these, the roan Queen of Trumps, bred by Mr. Unthank, was one of the greatest prize-winners of her time. She was bought for shipment to America at a high price by Mr. Barrett of Kentucky, but was lost at sea.

In 1852 a sale was made which included practically the entire original herd. Reservation was made, however, of the celebrated Mantalini show cow Rose of Summer, by Velvet Jacket (10998), Scottish Blue Belle and a few others of special excellence. At this sale Rose of Summer's dam, Rose of Autumn, together with Brenda (then carrying Lord Raglan, by Crusade) were bought by Mark Stewart of Southwick. Subsequently Lord Raglan was bought back, together with Rose of Sharon, a daughter of Rose of Autumn, and the four fine heifers Hawthorne Blossom, Heather Belle, Cherry Queen and Imperial Cherry, a quartette that cost 600 guineas. Prior to the sale the Athelstaneford cattle had won some sixty prizes at leading shows, and the second herd, with Rose of Summer and Scottish Blue Belle as its trump cards, inaugurated another campaign that was even more successful. Scot-

tish Blue Belle was ultimately sold to Mr. R. G. Corwine of Lebanon, O., and brought to the United States. Killerby and Warlaby were then drawn upon for females. The sum of 500 guineas was offered Richard Booth in vain for Charity, and a 550-guinea bid for Nectarine Blossom was also declined. Mr. Douglas secured, nevertheless, Birthright, a granddaughter of Bracelet, Isabella Hopewell and Venus de Medicis.

Douglas scored a great success with the roan bull Captain Balco (12546) of Ambler's breeding. He stood next to Towneley's undefeated Master Butterfly at the Royal Dublin, and after being used for a time in the herd was sold along with Hawthorne Blossom and a lot aggregating some twenty head to the Shakers of Ohio. The Booth-bred bull Hymen (13058), of Bolden's breeding, out of Bridecake, was next bought and fitted as a member of the herd sent for exhibition at Paris in 1856, at which show he was sold to M. de Trehonnais for 200 guineas. Bates blood was acquired by the purchase of the cow Playful, by 4th Duke of York. Some of Troutbeck's Gwynnes were also secured. A son of Captain Balco, called Sir James the Rose (15290), out of Rose of Summer, succeeded his sire at the head of the herd and proved a capital stock-getter. Rose of Summer and her descendants were of a remarkably

thick-fleshed, neat-boned, blocky, short-legged, squarely-built sort; and such cattle as Rose of Athelstane, Maid of Athelstane, Lady of Athelstane, Queen of Athelstane, Pride of Athelstane and Crown Prince of Athelstane constituted a collection that has rarely been excelled in any herd on either side the water.

In 1864 the late Hon. David Christie of Canada bought and imported a number of the best cattle of the Douglas herd and they exerted a great influence for good on this side the Atlantic. We believe that this sale to Mr. Christie practically closed the operations of Mr. Douglas as a breeder of Short-horns. Further reference to the importation just mentioned will be made in a subsequent chapter.

Campbell of Kinellar.—Although not one of the earliest the herd of the late Sylvester Campbell was one of the best in Aberdeenshire. Founded in the year 1847 by the purchase of a pair of heifer calves at Barclay of Ury's sale, one costing 20 guineas and the other 9, the Campbell herd affords a striking illustration of what an intelligent farmer can accomplish from a modest beginning. Situated about nine miles northwest of the city of Aberdeen, located in a district noted for its fine farms and known locally as "the Howe of the Garioch," the farm of Kinellar, of which Mr. Campbell was tenant, lies in the valley of the River Don. Jamieson

says: "The scenery here is picturesque and beautiful. The winding river, a fine salmon stream, is flanked by wooded heights, with some handsome villas nestling here and there among the trees. At times the valley narrows between rugged woody banks and then widens out again into broad, fertile meadows—haughs, as they are called in Scotland—where the fat sheep browse and the cattle doze away their time in sleepy satisfaction among the buttercups and clover. A sweet spot it is in sunny days of June when the sky is without a cloud and the skylarks are fluttering and singing over the grassy fields. The farm lies among the banks and braes that slope up from the river and consists for the most part of good loamy soil, laid off in square fields, inclosed by massive stone dykes."

The foundation heifers above mentioned were both sired by The Pacha (7612)—the grandson of Mason's Lady Sarah heretofore referred to—and were known as Isabella and Susannah. From the 20-guinea heifer, Isabella, Mr. Campbell derived two good families, known as the Urys and Clarets. He seems to have proceeded leisurely in his cattle-breeding and at first bred his cows and heifers to sires in service on neighboring farms, among them being Fairfax Hero (9106), Vice-President (11002) and Unrivaled (13926)—all bred at Sittyton and two of

them sons of that capital bull Fairfax Royal (6987). In 1854 he bought from Mr. Whitehead of Little Methlick the cow Crocus, a granddaughter of a Pacha heifer that had been bought at Ury in 1847.

The Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens and Golden Drops.—The big, massive Thalia came to Kinellar in 1857 from Longmore of Rettie and a few years later Nonpareil 24th, by Lord Sackville, was got from the Messrs. Cruickshank. From the latter came the famous Kinellar Nonpareils. The original cow of this tribe had been brought to Scotland from the herd of Mr. Cartwright of Tathwell on the Lincolnshire wolds, in whose hands the sort had been greatly esteemed. Indeed, the first Nonpareil, a roan cow sired by the white bull Tathwell Studley (5401), carrying considerable infusions of the blood of the $5,000 Comet, proved useful until seventeen years of age. Another one of the Kinellar matrons was Miss Ramsden, bred by Sir J. Ramsden, and taken to Scotland by Mr. Jopp, from whom she was purchased by Mr. Campbell. Another cow that proved a good investment was Maid of Promise, obtained from Mr. Benton in Alford. From her was descended probably the best cow ever seen in the Kinellar pastures, Maid of Promise 6th, that won the challenge cup at Aberdeen some years ago as the best Short-horn of either sex on exhibition. Thes-

salonica, that gave rise to the beautiful Kinellar Golden Drops, was dropped by Jewess, a cow bought from Mr. Harvey of Tillygreig, in calf to Duke of Clarence (9040), a fine white bull bred by Wetherell and illustrated in the eighth volume of Coates' Herd Book. Another purchase that proved fruitful was the cow Ruby Hill, by Elphinstone (14492), that was bred by Messrs. Smith, Hillhead of Nairn.

Early Kinellar sires.—For some years the herd of Messrs. Cruickshank was resorted to for sires. Mr. Campbell was remarkably fortunate, or, perhaps we should say, exercised extraordinary judgment in selecting young bulls at Sittyton. Mosstrooper (11827), Beeswing (12456), Scarlet Velvet (16916), and Diphthong (17681) proved exceptional stock-getters. The two latter were sent into the leading show-yards of the North in 1862 and 1863 and overcame all opposition. Indeed, the use and exhibition of these bulls was an important factor in building up the reputation of the Sittyton stock. Of Cruickshank breeding also was the handsome bull known as The Garioch Boy (15384), bought by Mr. Campbell at a high price, but lost soon afterward. Beeswing was a red, sired by Matadore (11800), tracing on the dam's side through Venus and Dairymaid to the stock of Rennie of Phantassie. He left at Kinellar a lot of useful, deep-bodied cows; and

when these were crossed with the stylish show bull Scarlet Velvet the progeny proved among the best Short-horns of their day. Scarlet Velvet was a red, sired by The Baron (13833) out of Verdure by Plantagenet (11906), running to the cow Tranquil by Barclay's Billy (3151). He was sold to go into Morayshire. Diphthong another red "with a curious mark like a tape-line around his left fore ribs," was a thick, good bull by Lord Stanley (16454) out of a daughter of Fancy, also by Billy (3151), and had a brilliant career at the Scottish national shows.

Booth cross disappointing.—So great had been the success of the use of these Sittyton bulls that Kinellar began to take rank as a rival of the Cruickshank herd itself, then the most famous in all Scotland, and Campbell thought to emphasize his independence by turning elsewhere for his herd bulls. From 1863 to 1877 he went South for his sires and bought bulls largely of Booth blood. Probably the most noted of these was Prince of Worcester (20597), that had been a Royal winner as a yearling and a champion as an aged bull at Aberdeen. He also had Sir Christopher (22895), bred by Richard Booth, but notwithstanding the enterprise he had displayed in this regard the results were disappointing, and in the later years of his breeding operations he returned to his first love and in large measure restored the

usefulness of his stock by breeding from such Cruickshank bulls as Vermont and Gravesend. The latter in particular did excellent service, acquiring distinction as a heifer getter, and afterward passed into the possession of William Duthie of Collynie.

Mr. Campbell died in 1891, and the herd was finally dispersed in 1897. The proprietor had been highly respected throughout the entire North Country and the sale drew out a large attendance. Although prices at that time were not at their present range, the heifers by Gravesend and Royal James were greatly admired and averaged over £42 each. Lord Roseberry, Mr. Duthie and Fletcher of Rosehaugh bought a number of the best lots. A few went into Yorkshire, and the bull Royal James to Lincoln. Mr. Duthie says: "The Kinellar cattle were noted for their substance, and the cows generally were heavy milkers."

The Kinellar Short-horns are best known in America through the fine family of Golden Drops, descending from the cow Thessalonica above mentioned. The sort was introduced on this side by Messrs. Geo. Isaac and J. S. Thompson of Canada. In the hands of Messrs. Avery & Murphy, Col. Holloway, Messrs. A. H. & I. B. Day and others they sold at strong prices and made an enviable show-yard and breeding record. Subsequently they acquired additional

THE "STEADING" AT UPPERMILL.

fame as perhaps the best family in the Linwood herd of Col. W. A. Harris. Some of the Miss Ramsdens and Nonpareils were also imported into the West and proved good breeders as well as successful show animals.

Marr of Uppermill.—The late William S. Marr, one of the most eminent of all the Aberdeenshire breeders of Short-horns, entered upon the farm of Uppermill in 1833. It is situated in the same district as Sittyton, Shethin, Collynie and other noted nurseries of North Country stock. Mr. Marr was twenty-two years of age at the time he took the lease of Uppermill, which was at that time in a very rough state. Much of the land had to be reclaimed at great expense, and it was not until about 1851 that he was able to turn his attention to Short-horns. His first purchases were made in the North of England, but with one notable exception the original investment proved altogether unsatisfactory; the cattle doing no good under the conditions to which they were subjected in their new home.

The Maudes.—The ancestress of this Uppermill tribe was the fine cow Maude that constituted the exception just mentioned. She belonged to a family that had been bred by Mr. Thomas Chrisp of Northumberland, who had obtained the sort from the herd of Mr. Jopling.

The foundation dam, Duchess of St. Albans, had a double cross of the Princess bull St. Albans (2584). The present proprietor at Uppermill says: "My father used to tell me that Maude was a very fine cow and a grand milker." Crossed with such bulls as Heir of Englishman (24122) and Cherub 4th (33359), both of Lord Sudeley's Seraphina sort, the Maudes developed into one of the strongest of Mr. Marr's tribes.

The Missies.—This celebrated Scottish family originated in the hands of Capt. Barclay of Ury. The primal cow of this name was bred by Mr. A. Morison from Countess of Ury blood, and was obtained by Mr. Marr about 1854. She was considered an extraordinary animal, possessing great substance and wealth of flesh. The earlier Missies were sired by such bulls as Augustus (15598), Lord of Lorne (18258), Young Pacha (20457), and Macduff (26773); and in later years the sort was brought to a high degree of perfection by the use of Seraphina and Sittyton bulls. The tribe not only proved prolific, but steadily improved in merit until acknowledged on both sides the Atlantic as one of the best of all Scotch Short-horn families. Indeed, it is doubtful if any other one sort has done more for the good of the breed in the North of Scotland, or has produced more noted prize-winners. During the "seventies" the late

Mr. Marr showed cattle of this family with great success; conspicuous among the winners being the bull Young Englishman (31113), got by Heir of Englishman out of Missie 19th. He was calved in 1871 and was first and champion at the leading shows for three successive years, besides leaving many good sons and beautiful daughters at Uppermill. In recent years Mountaineer (63027), a Missie bull of Mr. Marr's breeding, was shown with success in the herd of Messrs. Wright of Lincolnshire, Eng. Miranda, in the hands of Mr. Deane Willis, and the Royal champion Marengo, owned by Mr. Philo L. Mills of Nottinghamshire, have brought additional honor to the tribe. Mr. Duthie has incorporated the sort into his famous herd at Collynie, and such cows as Missie 141st, by William of Orange, and Missie 150th, by Dauntless, now at Uppermill, afford capital illustration of the manner in which the blood breeds on.

The Princess Royals.—This sort and the Missies constitute the two largest families now at Uppermill, there being about twenty females of each. The Princess Royals trace their descent in the maternal line to the herd of Mr. Hay of Shethin. They have responded well to the use of Cruickshank bulls, displaying good constitution, great wealth of flesh, broad ribs and strong loins. Many good specimens both

of the Princess Royals and the Missies have been imported to the United States and Canada during the past twenty years.

The Alexandrinas.—This tribe is of the same origin as the Sittyton Crocus sort, both descending from the herd of Mr. Morison of Mountblairy, Aberdeenshire, who obtained the family from Grant Duff. The Alexandrinas have to their credit the production of the famous American champion show bull Gay Monarch 92411. The family came into the possession of Mr. Marr about 1860.

The Roan or Red Ladys.—About 1855 Mr. Marr purchased from the late Mr. Whitehead of Little Methlick, Aberdeenshire, a cow called Roan Lady, from which he bred a heifer by the Kinellar bull Young Pacha called Red Lady. Descendants of these cows have since been known at Uppermill as Roan or Red Ladys. They have been distinguished, as a rule, for their rich colors, good Short-horn character, fine style and depth of flesh. Representatives of this sort have several times topped the Uppermill young bulls. Indeed, at the sale held this year (1899) the best price, 270 guineas, was paid by Mr. Mills for Royal Fame from Roan Lady 14th—a fine old cow, still useful at the age of fourteen years.

The Bessies.—This tribe came to Uppermill in 1862 and, like the Roan Ladys, was acquired

by purchase from Mr. Whitehead. The latter had obtained the blood from Barclay of Ury. It is one of several valuable Scottish sorts tracing in the maternal line to Mary Anne, by Sillery. The Bessies are now well known in connection with the champion show bull Sign of Riches (60324), sold in 1898 for export to South America and called by many good judges the best Short-horn bull in Great Britain at the time of his exportation. He was a bull of extraordinary depth and wealth of flesh that overcame all opposition not only at the Highland show but at the Royal Dublin. He was sold at auction in Buenos Aires for £650, and one of his sons (Farrier) was recently sold in Argentine by the Messrs. Nelson for £1,300.

The Claras.—Mr. Marr, in common with nearly all of the other Aberdeenshire breeders, was indebted very largely to the Ury blood of Capt. Barclay for his foundation stock. In addition to the Ury tribes already mentioned he obtained in 1860 from Mr. Shepherd of Shethin the cow Clara 10th, descended from Clara 2d, by The Pacha, bred by Barclay. The Claras are recognized in the North of Scotland as one of the soundest of the old local sorts, and in 1876 Clara 28th of this line, sired by Gold Digger (24044), was a prominent prize-winner. She possessed great scale and rare beauty of conformation. Several specimens of this fam-

ily have been imported to the United States and Canada.

The Emmas.—This family came to Uppermill about 1870 through the cow Emma 2d, by Golden Eagle (26267). She carried six successive crosses of bulls bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and one of her heifers, bred by Mr. Marr, known as Emma 3d, was imported into Illinois in 1876, where she became the dam of the champion twin heifers Emma 4th and 5th, that acquired so much celebrity in the herd of Messrs Potts. Indeed, it may fairly be claimed that the exhibition of these massive, heavy-fleshed cows contributed largely toward building up the demand for Scotch-bred Short-horns that set in throughout the Western States about the time of their exhibition. Another noted animal of the Emma tribe was the bull Earl of Mar (47815), imported into Canada by Francis Green. He was a roan from Emma 2d, the matron of the tribe at Uppermill

The Goldies.—The original Goldie was bred by Messrs. Smith & Co. of Inverness. She was a remarkably fine specimen of the breed, having for sire the Sittyton-bred Goldsmith (14632). She came to Uppermill about 1858, where she produced in 1865 the bull Gold Digger that was sold to the late Mr. Duthie, father of the present William Duthie of Collynie. He proved such a good sire that he was bought back for

Uppermill and rendered valuable service. Goldie was fed for exhibition at the Smithfield Show in London, where she was a prize-winner after having produced four calves. She was regarded as one of the best Short-horn cows of her time, and some of the best of all the Uppermill Short-horns trace descent from her. A white bull calf of this tribe, called The White Knight, has recently been bought by Mr. Duthie for service at Collynie at 140 guineas. He was sired by Wanderer out of Goldie 35th.

Sittyton sorts.—In addition to his own families as above enumerated Mr. Marr added to the herd at Uppermill representatives of Mr. Cruickshank's Butterfly and Duchess of Gloster tribes. In the hands of Mr. Marr the Butterflys have been known as Blythesomes. It will be remembered that this sort was obtained by Mr. Cruickshank from Capt. Barclay. The first of the family went to Uppermill in 1880. A Blythesome bull calf recently brought 220 guineas from P. L. Mills of Ruddington Hall. The Duchesses of Gloster at Uppermill are derived from Duchess of Gloster 35th, bred at Sittyton in 1885.

Early Sires at Uppermill.—One of the first bulls bought by Mr. Marr was Clarendon (14280), a red, obtained in 1856 from the old herd at Shethin. He was always thought an extra good bull and a rare stock-getter. He

belonged to the Princess Royal family. Another valuable bull obtained from Shethin and placed in service in 1859 was the beautiful roan Lord of Lorne (18258), sired by the famous Cherry Duke 2d (14265), and tracing on the dam's side through the Lovely line afterward so famous at Sittyton. Lord of Lorne was one of the most potent influences in the development of the original herd. Uppermill early gave its adherence to Sittyton, the first of the Cruickshank bulls to go there being Lord Surrey (20230) and Lord Lyons (22173). The former was bought in 1861 and the latter in 1864. They were both reds and both proved satisfactory sires. Resort was next had to Kinellar. Young Pacha (20457) and Prince Louis (27158), both red, were obtained from Mr. Campbell. The former left some good cows and heifers and Prince Louis proved a tower of strength. He was a bull of great substance, very thick in his flesh and stood near to the ground. In the course of a recent letter to the author the younger Mr. Marr says: "I believe the thickness of the Uppermill cattle is to this day partly due to Prince Louis." It is interesting in this connection to note that his dam, the Cruickshank-bred Nonpareil 24th, was a daughter of Lord Sackville (13349), whose extraordinary value as a sire was not sufficiently recognized at Sittyton. Prince Louis

was followed by the first home-bred bull to be placed in service, to-wit.: Gold Digger (24044). As already mentioned he was out of the great cow Goldie and was used for a time by the late Mr. Duthie. He is said to have been a very grand red bull, possessing great width and depth. One branch of the Missies traces through Missie 20th, by Gold Digger. He was followed by the Highland Society's prize bull Macduff (26773), a roan, bred by Mr. Bruce of Broadland. A large family of Missies descend through Missie 30th by this bull.

Heir of Englishman (24122).—This great show-yard champion was bought for Uppermill in 1869 at four years of age. He was bred by G. R. Barclay of Keavil, Perthshire, who was also the breeder of the famous Baron Booth of Lancaster 7535, so celebrated in America. The Heir was got by Englishman (19701) out of the handsome cow Seraphina 13th, belonging to Lord Sudeley's renowned family of that name. He was a roan, showing pronounced Shorthorn character, great substance, length, quality and style, and was a leading prize-winner at all the National shows of his day, including both the Royal and the Highland. Amos Cruickshank is said to have been one of his greatest admirers, and remarked to Mr. Marr that the bull's head and eye alone were worth the price paid for him. Mr. Marr was offered

double the sum given for the bull by the Sittyton management. Heir of Englishman gave the Uppermill herd its first great popularity. His progeny were eagerly sought by foreign buyers and were easily recognized on account of their singular uniformity. It is doubtful if any bull ever used in Aberdeenshire left a greater impress upon North Country Shorthorn breeding. He was used at Uppermill for seven years.

Young Englishman (31113), a red, sired by the Heir out of Missie 19th, developed into a bull of great thickness and succeeded his sire in service. He proved a good getter as well as a fine show bull, and Mr. Marr had the courage to refuse an offer of £300 for him, which was in those days a fabulous price for a Scotch-bred Short-horn. About this same time several other home-bred bulls were tested, among others Midshipman (29372), that was used for a year and then sold for export to Australia at a long price. He was a bull of remarkable thickness, and several of his daughters were brought to the United States and Canada.

Cherub 4th (83359).—The Seraphina blood as evidenced in the two bulls just mentioned gave such eminent satisfaction at Uppermill that Mr. Marr next purchased the roan Cherub 4th, bred by Lord Sudeley and sired by Mandarin (29269) out of Booth's Seraphina by Baron

Booth (21212), the sire of Mr. Pickrell's Baron Booth of Lancaster. Mandarin was a white bull with roan ears, got by the Bates-bred 2d Duke of Wetherby (21618) out of Seraphina 15th; so that Cherub 4th was an inbred Seraphina carrying a Bates as well as a Booth cross. He was a dark roan of pronounced substance and quality and cost 200 guineas at twelve months old. He was a capital stock-getter and his bulls made the highest prices obtained by Mr. Marr in the old days.

Athabasca (47359).—In the selection and use of this valuable Cruickshank bull we have an admirable illustration of the advantage possessed by Old Country breeders in the matter of disregarding color in bulls chosen for stock purposes. Athabasca was a white, bred at Sittyton from the prize bull Pride of the Isles (35072) out of Azalea (dam of the most celebrated of all latter-day Cruickshank bulls, Field Marshal), by Cæsar Augustus (25704). He was bought in 1881 and used at Uppermill for seven years with complete success. His young bulls were in keen demand and his heifers, as a rule, were of a refined and excellent breeding type.

Since Athabasca's time none but Cruickshank bulls have been used at Uppermill. He was succeeded by Lord Lavender (54616), by Cumberland out of Lavender 15th.

William of Orange (50694). — This great Cruickshank bull was bought at Sittyton as a calf in 1883. He was a red, sired by Roan Gauntlet out of Orange Blossom 21st by Cæsar Augustus, and was retained in service at Uppermill until twelve years old. His record as a sire is a source of pride to all who are interested in the fortunes of the Aberdeenshire cattle. He was a red, possessing strong individuality, wonderful constitution, a grandly-spread and admirably-covered back, and extraordinary quality. As seen at Uppermill by the writer in 1892 he impressed us as the best aged bull of the breed we had the privilege of examining in all Britain, and his progeny were almost without exception well above the average in merit. Among the best of his get may be mentioned Gay Monarch and Master of the Mint (both brought to America), Mountaineer and the dam of Marengo. His daughters have proved mines of wealth to the proprietors of Uppermill.

Later Sittyton sires at Uppermill.—After William of Orange came Sea King (61769), a good dark roan of the Spicy family, sired by Gondomar (55821) out of Sea Foam by Gondolier (52956), tracing to Silvery by Champion of England. Then came Dauntless (54155), Captain of the Guard (58956) and Wanderer (60138), the latter sire of the 330-guinea bull Scottish

Champion, sold to Mr. Duthie. Wanderer is still in service (1899) at eleven years of age. The Uppermill young bulls have been sold at public auction annually since 1856. Showing has been discontinued since about 1875.

Mr. Marr Sr. departed this life a few years since after a long and useful career, having contributed largely to the upbuilding of the reputation which the Aberdeenshire Shorthorns have attained on both sides the Atlantic. His son William S. succeeded to the ownership and management of the herd.

Lethenty.—Mr. Anthony Cruickshank had two sons, John W. and Edward, both of whom always manifested a deep interest in Shorthorns. Upon the death of their father they inherited his interests in the Sittyton herd, which they retained until its final dispersion. In addition to holding this interest in the parent herd the brothers undertook at Lethenty, near Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, the establishment of a partnership herd. The foundation of the herd was laid in the early "seventies" and Booth blood was made the standard. The herd attained considerable proportions and was bred with a good degree of success for some years, being finally dispersed at auction.

After the sale of the Booth cattle Mr. Edward Cruickshank founded at Lethenty a second herd, drawing part of his material from Sitty-

ton and part from Longmore of Rettie. As has already been stated the Longmore Shorthorns ranked among the best ever produced in Scotland, the herd dating from about 1838, and at the time Edward Cruickshank purchased females of that breeding the Rettie stock carried a good percentage of Sittyton blood. Edward had an idea that these large-framed, good-milking cows would "nick" well with Sittyton sires, and, as the question of fresh blood for the parent herd was often considered by Mr. Amos Cruickshank, it was agreed between Edward and his uncle that the proposition of the former to select good Longmore cows for mating with Sittyton bulls was likely to result in success and perhaps prove the means of providing a desirable outcross for the now strongly-inbred Cruickshank stock. Five of these Longmore cows were bought at the Rettie dispersion of 1881, consisting of three daughters and two granddaughters of Lord Forth (26649), a red bull bred at Sittyton from Forth (17866) out of Autumn Rose by Lord Raglan. The richly-fleshed, low-standing roan bull Perfection (37185), sired by Bridesman (30586) out of Russian Violet by Scotland's Pride, was secured from Sittyton and placed in service. This bull was distinguished for his quality and even distribution of thick flesh, and crossed with Longmore cows proved a distinct success.

A GLIMPSE OF COLLYNIE.

He was followed in service by one of his sons, Prince Rufus (51926), descended on his dam's side from the Rettie stock. He was a capital individual, being shown with success as a calf, yearling and two-year-old. About 1887 Edward Cruickshank resolved to give up farming and take up his residence in England, closing out practically the entire herd at private sale to the Hon. John Dryden of Canada.

Collynie.—The herd of Mr. William Duthie, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the late Amos Cruickshank seems to have fallen, occupies such a commanding position in the Scotch Short-horn trade at the present time that it must form the subject of further reference in a subsequent chapter. As its foundations, however, date back to about the year 1856 it must be included in this connection among the Aberdeenshire stocks contemporaneous in date with the herd at Sittyton.

Mr. Duthie's father was a near neighbor of Mr. Cruickshank and kept a few Short-horns on the farm of Collynie—one of the Earl of Aberdeen's many estates in that vicinity—some fifty years since. At the dispersion sale of the good herd of Mr. Jonathan Whitehead of Little Methlick, in 1856, he purchased the foundation dams of three tribes that are still to be found in the herd; one of which has the same origin as the Roan or Red Lady tribe at Uppermill

already mentioned. In common with other Aberdeenshire breeders Mr. Duthie Sr. sought at all times cattle of the useful, practical sort, and long before the Sittyton dispersion the herd had acquired pronounced merit and a high local reputation. It was not, however, until the present proprietor, Mr. Wm. Duthie, made his memorable purchase of Sittyton cattle after Mr. Amos Cruickshank gave up breeding, that the Collynie Short-horn became an important factor on both sides the water. As American breeders are interested more particularly in the later history of the herd comment as to its character is reserved until the subject may be reached in its proper order.

J. H. POTTS & SON'S CHAMPION SHOW HERD OF 1877.

Josie 2d, Geneva's Pride, imp. Duke of Richmond 21525.
Cassa 20th, Mattie Richardson, imp. Priscilla 7th.

CHAPTER XXI.

RISE OF SCOTCH POWER IN AMERICA.

The first importations of Scotch-bred Shorthorns to America were made in 1854 and 1856 by the Shakers of Union Village, Warren Co., O., and R. G. Corwine of Lebanon, O., and consisted of some thirty head, most of which were bred by Douglas of Athelstaneford. The first of the North-of-Scotland blood was brought by the Illinois Importing Co., in 1857, from the herd of Messrs. Cruickshank at Sittyton; and the excellence of the two animals representing that blood in this first Western importation is amply attested by the fact that at the company's sale at Springfield the pair—consisting of the bull Defender (12687), by Matadore (11800), and the roan Nonpareil heifer Lady Harriet—brought $3,800 at auction. Notwithstanding this early introduction of Scotch cattle, the descendants of the New York, Ohio and Kentucky importations from England, as we have already shown, so dominated the trade in the United States that little attention was paid for many years to the operations of the Scotch breeders.

Early importations into Ontario.—Although Canada was linked with the mother-land by many ties of blood and interest and numbered in her rural population many farmers of Scottish birth, the Dominion's interest in the North-Country cattle did not manifest itself in any appreciable degree until after the great revival of breeding in North America that set in after the close of the Civil War in the States.

During the period extending from 1854 to 1861 Geo. and Wm. Miller and Simon Beattie made several importations from the herd of Robert Syme of Red Kirk, Dumfrieshire. This was a sound old stock of good local repute in the south of Scotland, and some of the most useful of the Canadian families of Short-horns trace their descent from these purchases. A very noted bull of Geo. Miller's importation was Prince of Wales 50100, a showy roan that was exhibited extensively in Canada and the State of New York without meeting defeat. Mr. William Miller of Pickering, Ontario, imported cattle of Syme's breeding about the same dates; some of the original selections being made by his son, Mr. Wm. Miller (later of Lakeside Farm, Iowa), then a young man making his first tour of the old-country herds and flocks. In the William Miller lot was the bull Red Kirk (15138), a fine roan of medium size that was sold for service in the State of New York. Mr.

Miller describes the Red Kirk heifers of that day as among the best to be found in all Britain. In 1857 Messrs. Armstrong of Markham brought out the light-roan bull Fawkes (14539), of Red Kirk breeding, a remarkably thick-fleshed, substantial bull that proved a grand getter. In 1856 Mr. Geo. Roddick of Coburg imported from the herd of Mark Stewart, Southwick, near Dumfries, the heifer Nonpareil 6th in calf to Lord Raglan (13244) and the young bulls Brilliant by Baron of Ravensworth (7811) and Prince Charlie by Lord Raglan. In 1861 Simon Beattie imported three heifers and two bulls of the Red Kirk blood, and in 1869 Wm. Miller of Pickering brought out the grand roan show heifer Ruberta—bred by Messrs. Garne of Broadmoor, Gloucestershire, England—that had a successful career at the leading Western fairs of the early "seventies."* Along with Ruberta

* Some facts concerning earlier importations into Canada from England may here be of interest:

One of the first importations into the Dominion was that of Mr. Rowland Wingfield, who brought out in 1833 and in 1838 six cows and heifers and the white bull Young Farmer 62d. Three of the females, Lilly, by Warden 1563; Dairymaid, by Warwick (2815); Pedigree, by Mynheer (2345), and Cowslip, by Warwick (2815), were purchased by Kentucky breeders and taken to that State.

About this same date Mr. Adam Fergusson imported the cows Beauty' by Snowball (2647), and Cherry, by a son of St. Albans (2584), together with the bull Agricola (1614). The latter was sold to go to New York. Beauty and Cherry were both roans from the herd of James Chrisp of Northumberland, and the former gave rise to a family that afterward became very popular at Bow Park and elsewhere. In 1837 Thomas Mairs imported the roan bull Holderness and the cow Strawberry. Antedating all of these was an importation of four bulls said to have been made by the New Brunswick Agricultural Society, three of which were from the herd of Mr. Wetherell.

In 1845 Ralph Wade Sr. of Port Hope, Ont., imported the roan cows Ade-

came the heifer Gola and bull Fawsley Chief 10051, both of Torr's breeding.

Notwithstanding these investments in Scotch stock the English type of Short-horns continued to have the call in Canada, as well as on this side of the border, for many years following the Syme importations mentioned. Direct

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line, Clarentine, Fisher Roan and Snowdrop, and the bull American Belted Will (12894), mainly of Raine's breeding. Some years later Mr. Wade also imported a white cow, Newham Lily, bred by Mason Hopper from Belle ville (6778), and the roan bull Sir Charles Napier (13712), of same breeding

From 1854 to 1856 F. W. Stone of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Ont., made six importations, aggregating about thirty-four head. Mr. Stone's purchases were made from some of the most noted herds of the time in England, including those of Jonas Webb, J. S. Tanqueray, E. Bowly, Col. Kingscote, H. Ambler, etc. Included in these shipments were the bulls John o' Gaunt 2d (13089), Friar John (12905) and the 11th and 13th Dukes of Oxford, the latter sired by the Bates bull 6th Duke of Oxford (12765), but not tracing to that tribe on dam's side. Among the cows was the roan Margaret, by Snowball 8602, of Bowly's breeding, that gave rise to a numerous family bearing her name; also a pair of Sanspareil heifers, Isabella (Booth), from Bolden's, and the roan Eugenie, from Ambler's, sired by imp. Grand Turk (12969). These selections proved very valuable to the cattle interests of Canada, and Mr. Stone made further large importations from England from 1870 to 1878.

In 1860 Dr. G. H. Phillips of Prescott imported five heifers and two bulls from Ireland, one of the latter being Master McHale 5943, all of Booth blood. In 1868 the Quebec Agricultural Society brought out the two heifers Statesman's Daughter 2d and Princess, bred by J. Harward of Winterfold, and the bull Oxford Gwynne 12551, bred by Chas. Howard of Biddenham.

In 1871 John Snell & Sons of Edmonton imported the roan bull British Baron 13557, bred by Col. Towneley, and in 1874 the Booth-bred Knight of the Rose 23646. In August, 1871, R. J. Stanton of Thornhill imported five heifers from the herd of Mr. Fawkes of Farneley Hall, and the bull Baron Mild Eyes from the herd of Col. Gunter. A second shipment was made by Mr. Stanton in 1874 of three heifers from the Scotch herds of Messrs. J. Whyte, J. Gordon and R. Binnie.

Jno. R. Craig of Edmonton imported in 1874 the red heifer Euphemia and heifer calf, bred by R. Stratton; the cow Lady LeMoor, bred by T. Maynard, and the roan heifer Waterloo J., bred by Sir W. C. Trevelyan of Northumberland. In 1881 Mr. Craig received from the famous herd of Lord Polworth of Mertoun House, St. Boswell's, eleven heifers and seven bulls, all Booth-topped.

Between 1874 and 1877 Mr. Jno. Hope imported for account of Hon. Geo. Brown of Bow Park a large number of English-bred cattle, mainly of Bates

importations from England to Ontario were supplemented by purchases of stock of English descent made in the States.

The landing of Baron Booth of Lancaster and Rosedale on Canadian soil by Mr. Cochrane in 1867, followed by their sale and triumphant

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blood, although his first shipment, made in 1874, contained several Booths from the herd of Raymond Bruere. In 1876 the Canada West Farm Stock Association, reference to which is made on page 511, made heavy importations, chiefly of Bates blood, from leading English herds.

Between 1875 and 1880 Prof. G. Lawson imported some twenty-five head, representing a wide range of English blood, for the Central Board of Agriculture of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In 1876 Thomas Boak of Milton imported the roan cow Farewell and her bull calf from the herd of Robt. Thompson of Inglewood, whose subsequent successes in the English show-yard with the great Mollie Millicent and other noted prize winners gave his stock great celebrity. Along with this Thompson cow came the roan bull Duke of Cumberland (58590).

In 1879 Wm. Linton of Aurora, received from the Linton herd at Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, England, the cow Rachel, heifer calf Sheriff Hutton Rose and the young bull British Hero (39506); both of the latter sired by the famous Sir Arthur Ingram (33490). In 1883 he received from the same source the cows Snowdrop and Fame 2d.

Between 1870 and 1881 Messrs. J. & R. Hunter of Alma, made several importations of Booth-bred cattle from the herds of Hugh Aylmer and T. E. Pawlett. We believe they also imported one Cruickshank heifer in the early "seventies," and they also had from J. Whyte of Aberdeenshire, the Booth bull Knight of Warlaby 20163.

In 1881 the Government of St. John's, New Brunswick, imported a half-dozen heifers from the herds of Hugh Aylmer of Norfolk, and T. Marshall of Annan, Scotland, together with the bulls Bellman (44405) and Musketeer, bred by the Messrs. Mitchell of Alloa, Scotland.

From 1879 to 1883 W. Murray of Chesterfield, made several shipments from England, including Grand Duchess of Oxford 69th and 5th Duke of Holker (44687) from the herd of the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Murray's importations represented the best Bates tribes.

Mr. H. Y. Attrill, a capitalist with large business interests in the United States and Canada, and the owner of a farm at Goderich, Ontario, imported in 1881 Grand Duchesses 28th and 35th, bred by R. E. Oliver of Sholebroke Lodge, and the roan Bates Duchess bull 5th Duke of Tregunter (38743). In 1883 he imported two Grand Duchesses of Oxford, one Baroness Oxford, one Winsome Wild Eyes and a Barrington from the herd of the Duke of Devonshire.

Richard Gibson made extensive importations of Bates cattle from 1881 to 1883, most of which were sold at good prices to breeders in the States.

career in the show-yards of the West, forecasted trade possibilities which the Dominion breeders were quick to grasp. The commanding position assumed at once by Hillhurst has already been indicated, and while Mr. Cochrane was operating in the deep waters of the Bates and Booth speculation certain of his contemporaries in the province of Ontario were quietly sowing the seed which was in time to work a revolution in the Short-horn standards of two continents.

First Sittyton cattle in Canada.—The earliest importation into Canada from Sittyton of which we find record was a small shipment made in 1859 or 1860 by Mr. Neil McGillivray of Williamstown, consisting of the red cow Honesty, by Procurator (10657) out of Fidelity by Prince Edward Fairfax; her red bull calf Baronet, sired by The Baron (13833); the roan cow Model, by Matadore (11800) out of Brunette by Prince Edward Fairfax; and the roan bull Royal George (16866), by Master Butterfly 2d (14918) out of Princess Mary by The Baron. These were accompanied by the roan heifer Nina, of Mark Stewart's breeding, and a roan heifer called Souvenir, bred by J. Grundy of The Dales, near Manchester, England.

In the year 1867 Geo. Isaac, a Scotchman who had settled in Canada in 1842, began importing stock from the herd of his brother-in-

law, Mr. Campbell of Kinellar. Mr. Isaac's original importation consisted of the two red yearling heifers Isabella and Margaret 3d, both sired by Diphthong 3d (21547), and the bull calf Prince Charlie (27123). This shipment was followed three years later by a larger one from the same source, which was destined to have a marked influence upon the American trade. It consisted of seven heifers and the two yearling bulls Statesman 15539, a red roan of the Nonpareil sort, and Wellington 15692. Among the heifers were Golden Drop 2d (carrying Golden Drop 3d by Sir Christopher), Miss Ramsden 3d (carrying Miss Ramsden 4th), and Bloom 3d, in calf to Sir Christopher (22895). This was the first of the celebrated Golden Drop family brought to America, and the subsequent career of that excellent Kinellar tribe in the West contributed largely to building the Scotch Short-horn fame on this side the Atlantic. In 1872 Mr. Isaac supplemented his previous importations from Kinellar by the purchase of a half-dozen females of Mr. Campbell's breeding, together with the roan bull Inkermann 26863. In 1874 George Isaac's son John, of Bowmanton, commenced his long series of importations of Kinellar-bred cattle.

In 1870 Mr. John S. Armstrong of Guelph began with cattle drawn from the herd of the late Mr. Marr of Uppermill. The initial im-

portation consisted of four red two-year-old heifers, one of which, Missie 23d, belonged to a tribe now holding high rank on both sides the Atlantic. In 1871 Mr. Armstrong imported a red yearling heifer of Mr. Cruickshank's breeding—Lady Florence, tracing to Picotee—and a red yearling heifer, Golden Bracelet, from Mr. Duthie's, a granddaughter of Velvet by Champion of England. In 1873 Mr. Armstrong made a large shipment, mainly from Uppermill, a number of which were sired by Heir of Englishman (24122). These cattle met with a favorable reception at the hands of the Ontario farmers, and in 1876 Mr. Armstrong made a further importation from the herd of Mr. Marr.

The Athelstane blood.—One of the most valuable importations that ever crossed the Atlantic was that made by Hon. David Christie of Paris, Ontario, in August, 1864, from the far-famed herd of Douglas of Athelstaneford. It included the great four-year-old cow Queen of Athelstane, got by Sir James the Rose (15290) out of the Bates-bred Playful by 4th Duke of York (10167); her yearling heifer Princess of Athelstane, by Watchman (17216); the roan heifer calf Crown Princess of Athelstane, by Next of Kin (20405); the red three-year-old heifer Pride of Athelstane, by Sir James the Rose out of Lady of Athelstane by the prize bull Hymen (13058); the red six-year-old Pla-

cida, by Master of Athelstane (14933), and her bull calf by Knight of Athelstane (20075), and Queen of Athelstane's roan bull calf, Crown Prince of Athelstane (21512). As stated on page 649, these cattle represented some of the leading show-yard celebrities of their time in Great Britain.

In 1868 Mr. Christie brought out from England the red-and-white Booth bull Knight of St. George 8472, bred by Mr. Carr of Yorkshire and sired by Prince of the Realm (22627) out of Windsor's Queen by Windsor (14013). Bred to Crown Princess of Athelstane, Knight of St. George sired Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d 16585, calved in 1872, that was sold to John Miller and James I. Davidson. The latter bred him to some of his best Cruickshank cows, the cross proving one of the greatest "hits" known in the American Short-horn trade. The Scotch cattle bearing this cross, in the hands of Messrs. Kissinger, Wilhoit, Potts and others in the Western States, were distinguished for their constitution, thrift and feeding quality, contributing some of the most successful cattle ever produced on this side the Atlantic.

Cruickshank cattle at the shows.—Mr. Joseph S. Thompson of Mayfield, Whitby, Ontario, made an importation by the ship European in August, 1870, that fairly entitled him to the credit of having first brought the Sitty-

ton cattle into that prominence which they have ever since held in this country. It was this memorable shipment that brought to our shores the red Champion of England heifers Sylvia (running through Lord Sackville to the Secret foundation) and Christabel, tracing to the Kilmeny base. These two grand specimens of Amos Cruickshank's breeding were shown as yearlings at the Provincial fair held in Toronto the year of their importation, coming against John M. Bell's famous roan heifer Empress, tracing to the old Red Kirk stock. Three better yearlings have probably never been seen in one American show-yard, and when the entries from Sittyton were placed first and second respectively the Cruickshank cattle at once acquired favorable repute. They were the first specimens of that breeding exhibited in Canada, and from that time forward a large contingent of Dominion breeders never wavered in their allegiance to the Sittyton stock. The heifers above mentioned were bought in the fall of 1870 by the late Simon Beattie for Col. Wm. S. King of Minneapolis, Minn., and in the Western States they made many fast friends for the Aberdeenshire blood. Sylvia developed into an 1,800-lb. cow of magnificent substance and flesh, inheriting much of the extraordinary thickness and quality of her sire, and at the great Jacobs sale at West Liberty, Ia., in 1875

was conceded to be the best animal offered, commanding the long price of $2,500. This, therefore, was the real beginning of a widespread appreciation of the Sittyton cattle in America, although it was many years before their undoubted merit for practical purposes was fully recognized.

Along with Sylvia and Christabel came the Sittyton heifer Butterfly's Rose, the good roan heifer Minnie's Annandale (bred by Currie of Halkerston, near Edinburgh), the Kinellar-bred heifers Clementina 1st and 2d, and the roan Cruickshank Orange Blossom bull Grand Duke of Orange (28762), sired by Scotland's Pride out of Orange Blossom 4th by Champion of England.

Violet's Forth.—The enthusiasm with which the Cruickshank importation above mentioned was received in Canada and the West induced Mr. Thompson to make a larger importation from Scotland the following year. From Sittyton he obtained one of the best cows ever sired by the grand show bull Forth, the roan Violet's Forth, then in her sixth year, safe in calf to Cæsar Augustus. Mr. Cruickshank parted with this cow reluctantly, but her subsequent exhibition at the shows of the Central West, following, as it did, the appearance of Sylvia and Christabel, enhanced materially American appreciation of his efforts. Violet's Forth was

sold to William Stewart of Franklin Grove, Ill., and produced the bull Champion of the West 13632, afterward sold for $1,000. Stewart sold the cow to John Haley Spears of Menard Co., Ill., one of the great showmen of his time, who exhibited her with success at the leading Western fairs, selling her at auction at nine years old to Mrs. Kimberley of Iowa at $1,000.

The Golden Drops.—Another grand Scotch cow brought out by Mr. Thompson was Golden Drop 1st, a red-roan of same age as Violet's Forth, bred by Mr. Campbell of Kinellar, and sired by Prince of Worcester (20597) out of Golden Drop by Scarlet Velvet. Violet's Forth had decidedly the stronger back and loin, but in other respects Golden Drop 1st was her equal. She passed into possession of Messrs. John Snell & Sons, Edmonton, Ont., but like Sylvia and Violet's Forth she was sought by the enterprising breeders of the West. At Snell's sale of 1874 she was bought by Messrs. A. H. & I. B. Day of Utica, Ia., owners of one of the most noted show herds of the early "seventies," at $1,125, and in their hands added fresh luster to the Aberdeenshire fame in the New World. Her red-roan heifer of 1871, Golden Drop 4th by Sir Christopher (22895), also imported by Mr. Thompson, possessed much of her mother's merit. She was sold to Mr. George F. Wastell of Port Huron, Mich. Mr. Thompson also im-

ported the roan Golden Drop 6th, sired by Sir Christopher out of Bloom 4th by Prince of Worcester.

Thompson's other importations.—In addition to the valuable cattle above mentioned, Mr. Thompson's importations from 1870 to 1874 included the Cruickshank-bred cow Village Bud, a roan by Scotland's Pride, and her daughter Village Blossom, by Ben Wyvis (30528). Village Blossom passed into the possession of the Messrs. Watt of Salem, in whose hands she produced the most celebrated show bull of recent years in North America—Young Abbottsburn 110679. Another cow of the Thompson importations that left a valuable progeny was the red-and-white Raspberry, bred by C. Bruce of Huntley, Scotland, got by the noted Kinellar sire Prince of Worcester (20597). John Collard of Iowa paid $1,015 for her in Canada in 1874. There was also obtained at Sittyton Katharine by Allan, and Finesse, daughter of Finella by Champion of England; from James Currie came Cowslip, Minnie Halkerston and a pair of Crimson Flowers, along with several good bulls from the herds of Campbell, Marr and the Duke of Buccleuch.

In 1871 Mr. H. Thompson imported the roan heifer Lady Cecil from the herd of the Duke of Buccleuch, the roan heifer Stamford 8th from Uppermill, and the red yearling Butterfly bull

Breadalbane (28073), sired by Champion of England, from Sittyton. In 1872 W. Thompson of Markham imported from the Cruickshank herd the red heifer Michigan Casket, by Senator (27441) out of Cactus by Champion of England.

John Miller's first shipment.— In August, 1870, Mr. John Miller of Brougham, son of William Miller Sr. of Markham above mentioned, made his first importation; bringing out the roan Rose of Strathallan—a cow of great scale and substance that had been a prize-winner in Scotland—bred by Lord Strathallan of Perth, and sired by Mr. Cruickshank's Allan (21172). She was in calf at the time to the Booth bull Prowler (22662), and dropped to that service the red Lord Strathallan 17591, that developed into a handsome show bull, sold to Mr. S. F. Lockridge of Greencastle, Ind., at $2,500 and winner of a large number of prizes and challenge cups both in Canada and the States.* In this same importation were a number of English-bred

* Mr. Lockridge says of this bull: "Lord Strathallan was a nearly solid red, not a dark red, but what might be called a golden red, of great scale, weighing in fair show condition 2,400 lbs., and could easily have been made to weigh 2,500 lbs. He was a bull of great length, and, while not remarkably short in the leg, was deep of body and wide from end to end, with oblique shoulders, well filled behind them, well-sprung ribs, wide in the chest, with the most remarkable development of briaket I ever saw in a bull. He was good in twist and thigh, a little light in flank, and not so long of hip as the rules of proportion require, perhaps, but compensated for that defect by extra width at that point. He had a beautiful head, set on a neck clean and small at the throat-latch, swelling in symmetrical lines into the great chest. His horn was short and flat, thick at the base and on a level with the top of the head. The carriage of the bull was superb. I do

heifers, including the Booth-bred Gaiety and Madame Booth, both from Killerby and got by Brigade Major (21312).

In July, 1871, John Miller brought out nine heifers, including Missie 32d, from Uppermill, Oxford Lady from Col. Towneley's, and several from the herd of T. Marshall of Annan, Scotland. In 1872 Mr. Miller imported the Booth-bred General Prim (31234), of Hugh Aylmer's breeding.

James I. Davidson.—One of the earliest and most consistent supporters of Sittyton in Canada was Mr. James I. Davidson of Balsam, Ontario. A native of Aberdeen, who emigrated to Canada in 1842, he enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of Mr. Amos Cruickshank, and after it appeared that the Sittyton sort were winning their way in America he became for some years the leading importer and distributor of cattle of that type on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Davidson began breeding Short-horns about 1860 with a heifer by Fawkes (14539),

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not think I ever saw anything quite equal to it. So good a judge as Davy Grant once said of him on the show ground that if he possessed the instruments and skill of the sculptor he couldn't carve a more perfect front. He impressed his qualities upon his heifer calves in a much larger degree than upon his bull calves. All his heifers were very like him, but his bull progeny were more prone to follow the characteristics of their dams.

"Lord Strathallan was what might be called a miscellaneously-bred bull, but from the best sources. The blood of nearly all of the great English breeders was in his lineage. Mason, Towneley, Douglas, Knightley, Booth and Cruickshank all contributed in more or less degree to the constitution of his blood lines."

running on the dam's side to imp. Esterville. She proved a good investment. In 1862 he purchased from George Miller of Markham the good cow Cherry, by Prince of Wales (18630), that also did well. It was not until 1871 that Mr. Davidson commenced importing direct from Sittyton.* In June of that year Mr. Jamieson, an Aberdonian relative—who was in the employ of Mr. Grant Duff for more than twenty years—selected and shipped five heifers, including Oak Wreath, a red by Allan (21172); Rose Blossom, a red by Senator (27441); Matchless 15th, a red by Champion of England; Matchless 16th, a roan by Senator, and Water Witch, a red by Scotland's Pride. Two of these, Rose Blossom and Matchless 15th, were among the best Cruickshank heifers ever brought to this country and were sold to the Messrs. Moffatt. The other three were retained for a time, but after a few years Oak Wreath was sold to Mr.

* Just before the dispersion sale of the famous herd of Grant Duff of Eden was announced in 1858, Mr. Davidson wrote to his friend and relative Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Duff's overseer, for a price on a good yearling heifer. He was advised that the price would be 40 guineas. Instead of sending the money direct, Mr. Davidson forwarded a draft to a near relative, with instructions to procure and ship the heifer. The recipient of the money, however, took it upon himself to decide that the price was too high and determined to wait and execute the order at the sale. In order that Mr. Davidson's agent might not make any mistake and bid on the wrong animal, Jamieson agreed to enter the ring during the sale and adjust the halter on the heifer chosen. The plan worked all right until the bidding began, but as the heifer was started at 50 guineas and in a few minutes was going at 100 guineas, the order was never filled. This proved a costly interference with Mr. Davidson's plans, as a granddaughter of the heifer in question (Venus, by Grand Duke, Vol. XI, E. H. B.) during the "boom" days of the seventies commanded the great price of $2,300 at a sale made by Edward Iles at Springfield, Ill.

Ludlow of Monroe, Wis., for $800 along with her fifteen months' calf at $600. Water Witch also came to the States at $700, and a fifteen months' calf from Matchless 16th was sold to C. Jordan of Iowa at $500.

In August, 1873, Mr. Davidson imported Mysie 37th and a pair of Orange Blossoms and in 1874 received the first large shipment ever forwarded from Sittyton, consisting of twenty head. This transferred to America some of the most valuable blood of the Cruickshank herd, and from it have descended a large number of the best Cruickshank cattle contained in the breeding herds of Canada and the Western States. It included such animals as the Butterflys 36th, 43d and 44th, Acorn 2d, Red Lady, Mysies 35th and 36th, Autumn Lady, Coral, Village Girl, Rosemary, Flora 6th, Golden Galaxy, Evening Star, etc., besides the bull Framework (33964). Soon after this importation was landed Dr. Noel of Nashville, Tenn., visited Mr. Davidson and purchased two of the Sittyton heifers for $1,800, one of which gave rise to the family since known as the Tennessee Orange Blossoms. It was about this time that Mr. J. H. Kissinger was at the zenith of his career in the American show-yard, and in 1875 he was allowed to select some of the "plums" of this importation for the purpose of strengthening his show herd and the Cruick-

shank cause in the States; taking out to the West a car-load lot of Sittyton-bred cattle that in after years proved a mine of wealth to the breeders, feeders and farmers of the corn belt. It was at this period that Mr. Davidson made his fortunate use of Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d 16585 upon Cruickshank cows and heifers. In 1876 Daniel Cookson of Iowa paid $2,500 for five calves sired by this bull. Another, the heifer Rose of Sharon from imp. Rosemary, was bought by Mr. Palmer of Missouri at one of Kissinger's sales at $600, and won championship honors at St. Louis, not meeting defeat at any point on the Western circuit. Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d was a prize-winner himself, never having been defeated in the show-ring. Mr. Davidson always refused to price him and retained him in service until his death, which occurred at seven years of age. The extraordinary success of this Athelstane cross in the States is referred to elsewhere.

From 1881 to 1887 Mr. Davidson had practically a monopoly of the handling of such stock as Mr. Cruickshank could spare for the American trade. It would require more space than we have here at our command to enumerate even the best of the many massive, thick-fleshed, wide-bodied, short-legged specimens of the Aberdeenshire type transferred to the New World by Mr. Davidson during the period last

named. Suffice it to say that the leaders of the movement in behalf of Scotch Short-horns in the States, such as Messrs. Kissinger, Potts, Harris, Cookson, Moffatt and their contemporaries profited largely by the admirable opportunity presented by Mr. Davidson's extensive operations in Sittyton Short-horns.

Hon. John Dryden.—It was in July, 1871, that Hon. John Dryden of Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ontario, one of the most intelligent of all those who have given their adherence to Short-horns in the Dominion, began breeding and importing cattle of the Cruickshank blood. In that year he was so fortunate as to secure at 120 guineas from Sittyton the now famous Mimulus, by Champion of England, then in her three-year-old form. As has already been shown, this red cow, as the dam of Mr. Cruickshank's Royal Duke of Gloster, contributed to the Sittyton herd one of its controlling forces. In this same importation was the red heifer Mysie 34th, by Cæsar Augustus; the roan three-year-old 12th Duchess of Gloster, by Champion of England; the red cow Butterfly 15th, by Prince Imperial; the roan three-year-old Queen of Beauty, by Senator, and the red bull Stanley (32594), by Cæsar Augustus out of Sweet Violet by Lord Stanley. Queen of Beauty cost at Sittyton 110 guineas. She became the grandam of the show heifer Beauty's Pride, sold by

Mr. Dryden as a calf to Mr. Kissinger and afterward owned by L. Palmer, at whose sale in Chicago she brought in connection with her bull calf $1,875.

Mimulus produced one heifer, that was sold to Messrs. Potts. We are without information, however, as to her career. The imported cow produced several bulls, however, all of which were exceptionally good, the best of them being the roan Barmpton Hero (324 C. H. B.), by imp. Royal Barmpton (45503), sold as a calf to Messrs. Watt of Canada and used in their herd until thirteen years old. He was shown for many years, gaining more than thirty prizes, and was never beaten but once, and then by a bull that he had always defeated on every other occasion. Barmpton Hero, it is claimed, has been the progenitor of more prize stock in Canada in recent years than any other bull of his time. His blood could be traced for several generations among the prize-winners at Toronto and other leading Dominion shows and is to this day a frequent subject of comment in Canada. He inherited the robust constitution of his Sittyton ancestors, and one who examined him at twelve years of age says: "I saw him shortly before he went to the butcher, and he was still as spry and active as a kitten."

Unfortunately the other sons of Mimulus did not have an equal opportunity for distinguish-

ing themselves; as they did not go into herds where they could make an effective impression. Viewed in the light of the accomplishments of Royal Duke of Gloster at Sittyton and of Barmpton Hero in Canada, it will always be a source of regret that the Mimulus blood was not appreciated more thoroughly at the time it was available. Speaking upon this point Mr. Dryden says: "None of us knew the exact value of these animals and of others which have passed through our hands until it was too late."

In 1873 Mr. Dryden imported from Sittyton the roan heifer Columbia, by Lord Lancaster (26666), and the great roan bull Royal Barmpton (45503), by Lord Lansdowne (29128) out of Butterfly's Delight by Allan. Royal Barmpton was undoubtedly the best bull Mr. Dryden ever owned or used. He was considered so valuable as a sire that it was deemed injudicious to put him in high condition for the shows. He was nevertheless successfully exhibited upon several occasions. He was seen at one of the Provincial shows in even thinner condition than usual, and it was scarcely thought possible that he could head his class, but he was always remarkably smooth and grew on one the more he was examined. In spite of his lack of condition he gained first honors in this instance, receiving under the rule of the society at that

time three times the amount of the prize money on account of his being imported. Royal Barmpton was finally sold to Mr. Jordan of Iowa. In 1880 Mr. Dryden bought from Mr. Cruickshank the four heifers Sunbeam, Violet Bud, Orange Blossom 30th and Barmpton Violet, together with the bulls Baron Surmise (45933) and Lancaster Royal. Baron Surmise afterward became the property of Col. C. A. DeGraff of Minnesota. Violet Bud was sold to Mr. Kissinger, from whom she was purchased by Col. W. A. Harris. In May, 1881, Mr. Dryden brought out from Sittyton the heifers Victoria 69th (sold to Kissinger and by him to Col. Harris), Corn Flower, Sultana and Flora 17th. In 1882 he imported Lavender 30th, Victoria 72d, Lavender Pride and the bulls Lord Glamis (48192) and Aberdeen Champion (47313). In 1883 the roan heifers Arbutus and Lovely 37th were imported.

Mr. Dryden is known throughout Canada as one of the best farmers in the Dominion, and has been called into public life as Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario. He has always maintained the position that Shorthorns should be bred for practical and useful purposes, regardless of the whims and fancies of fashion. Believing, with others, that it was inexpedient to endeavor to sustain the Cruickshank tribes in their purity for an indefinite

period, Mr. Dryden was deeply interested in Mr. Edward Cruickshank's experiment at Lethenty in seeking a fresh cross for the Sittyton stock through the medium of the Longmore cows, reference to which is made on page 668. When, therefore, Edward Cruickshank decided to give up breeding on his own account in 1887 Mr. Dryden purchased his herd and imported it into Canada. We quote his own statement as to this herd as follows:

It included forty animals—thirty females and ten bulls. Among the bulls were two which were afterward somewhat used in my herd—Sussex, bred at Sittyton, and Patriot, bred at Lethenty. Of the females twenty-four were descendants from purchases at Sittyton and the remaining six were descendants of the five superior cows bought at the dispersion sale of Mr. Longmore at Rettie, all of them being sired by Sittyton bulls and some having more than one cross. The theory Mr. Ed. Cruickshank had was that from among these cows he would be able with a cross of Sittyton blood to secure a bull or bulls which would nick well with the Cruickshank cattle. This was at a time when Amos Cruickshank himself felt that in-and-in breeding had been continued as far as was prudent, and he also was looking for outside material of this kind. These Longmore cows I saw in Edward Cruickshank's herd some years before and they were splendid animals of great scale and good milking qualities, but with scarcely the early maturing qualities which were found in the Sittyton cattle.

Of the bulls obtained from Mr. Cruickshank three are worthy of special mention. The most attractive was Red Emperor 71419, by Perfection out of the old Sittyton cow Harmony by Pride of the Isles. Harmony belonged to the Goldie family of Mr. Marr's herd. Red Emperor was sold to L. Miller of Maryville, Mo., and won many prizes in the West. The next was Sussex, belonging to the Secret family, and a very thick and massive animal. Another bull which has done good service was Pioneer, sold to Mr. W. C. Edwards. He was out of one of the Rettie cows with two or three crosses of Sittyton blood on the top. He was successfully used by Mr. Edwards and was the sire of several prize-winning

animals. In conversation with Mr. Edwards a few days ago he stated that this was the most successful bull he had had up to the present.

Of the Sittyton females at Lethenty two families are worthy of special mention, namely, the Brawith Buds headed by the Sittyton cow Grizelda, by Royal Violet. This cow I had seen in the herd some years before and she was perhaps the choice animal at that time. She was an exceedingly steady and good breeder. Two of the best that I imported of that family were Winterberry, sired by Cawdor, used at Sittyton, and Orange Flower, sired by Perfection out of Winterberry. Orange Flower is still one of the herd at Maple Shade. Both these cows were exceptionally low to the ground and of great breadth and splendid heart room. They always deceived every one who undertook to guess their weight. Some of the other animals of the herd which looked very much larger could not bring down the scales near to either of them. Of the Jessie family, represented by the cow Roseberry, bred at Sittyton, the two best cows were Brambleberry and Rowanberry, the first by Perfection and the second by Prince Rufus, bred at Lethenty and sired by Perfection. Brambleberry was a splendid cow of considerable scale and low to the ground. Rowanberry was of greater scale and greater length.

Of the Rettie lot secured I have always had a leaning for the progeny of the cow Northern Belle.

Arthur Johnston.—The importation in 1874 of a pair of Scotch heifers in connection with Mr. Birrell constituted the first investment made by Arthur Johnston of Greenwood in imported Short-horns. In 1881 he brought out from Kent, England, the red bull Lewis Arundel 46433, bred by Messrs. Leney & Son. In 1883 he imported the English-bred Statira Duchess 2d and the Scotch-bred bulls Capt. Errant and Bold Buccleuch. In August, 1884, he brought out from Mr. Duthie's the roan bull Eclipse, by Earl of March (33807), and in October of the same year he landed a large and excellent im-

portation which included the white Sittyton heifer Allspice, an own sister to the celebrated Field Marshal; four Lancaster heifers bred by Nathaniel Reid of Aberdeenshire; two Clarets, a Nonpareil and two Rosebuds from Kinellar, and eight young bulls, seven of which were of S. Campbell's breeding.

Mr. Johnston made several subsequent importations and was the owner of the noted roan Cruickshank Victoria bull Indian Chief 98651, the sire of some successful show stock, including the fine roan bull Nonpareil Chief 113034 (a Kinellar Nonpareil), sold to Col. T. S. Moberley of Kentucky, and exhibited in the States.

Miscellaneous Canadian importations.—In 1871 W. B. Telfer of Fergus imported the heifers Duchess of Kent and Royal Alice from the herd of W. Chalmers of Old What, Aberdeenshire, and the bull His Royal Highness (28860) from same herd. In 1874 W. Major of White dale imported five heifers and two bulls from the herd of James Currie, Halkerston, near Edinburgh, followed in 1875 by a shipment of three heifers from the herd of J. W. Phillips, Staffordshire, England, and one from the Berkeley Castle herd of Lord Fitzhardinge.

In 1874 Messrs. Birrell & Johnston of Greenwood brought out from Uppermill the dark-roan yearling heifer Alexandrina 6th, and from the

herd of James Bruce of Burnside the red yearling Priscilla 7th, by Lord St. Leonards, a half-sister to imp. Duke of Richmond (21525). In 1875 William Collum of Haysville imported Aggie Buckingham and Airy Buckingham, of Amos Cruickshank's breeding; the heifers Dorothy and Viscountess 2d, bred by John Law of Aberdeenshire, and the bull Liberator, bred by Robert Bruce.

In 1883 Thomas Russell of Exeter brought out the heifers Border Charm and Border Pride, of William Duthie's breeding, along with two other heifers from the herds of A. Davidson and John Johnson, and the red bull Lord Ythan, bred by Mr. Duthie from the Cruickshank bull Shapinshay out of Lovely 25th. In May, 1883, Francis Green of Innerkip made an important importation, including Mysie 34th, bred by A. Scott of Towie Barclay; Jewel 8th, Countess 5th and Eliza 9th, from Mr. Duthie's; Clematis, from Sittyton; Princess Royal 23d, in calf to Athabasca, Patchouli, Clara 40th, and the bull Earl of Mar (47815), of the Emma tribe, from Mr. Marr's.

In 1884 Green Bros. of Innerkip imported four heifers from the North of Scotland and the bulls Enterprise and Earl of Roseberry from the herds of Messrs. Duthie and Marr respectively. Beginning with 1878 and continuing until 1882, Mr. George Whitfield shipped

out to his farm at Rougemont, Quebec, some fifty head of Short-horns from various Scotch, English and Irish herds. But while these represented some of the best British blood, they scarcely received that attention at Rougemont necessary to render them of special value to American herds. They were finally scattered without having left much impress on the trade.

The Iles importation into Illinois.—The first direct importation of Aberdeenshire cattle into the Western States, with the exception of the pair included in the Illincis Importing Co.'s shipment of 1857, was selected by one of America's most famous herdsmen, David Grant, for Mr. Edward Iles of Springfield, Ill., in August, 1874. Rarely has it ever fallen to the lot of one man to buy two such celebrities in embryo as were developed from this small purchase of six head. There was but one bull in the lot, but he proved a maker of history. This was Duke of Richmond 21525, of Bruce's breeding. There was but one Cruickshank heifer in the lot—Orange Blossom 18th, by Viceroy (32764) out of Orange Blossom 14th by Knight of the Whistle (26558); second dam Orange Blossom 12th by Prince Imperial (22595). Both of these animals were yearlings at the time of their importation. Both were sold to J. H. Kissinger; the Duke at the American record price of $4,500 for a Scotch bull and

the heifer at $2,500. The latter was bought later on by Mrs. Kimberly of Iowa at the record price for a Scotch female of $3,500. It thus appears that these two yearlings reached a combined value of $8,000.

Concerning Orange Blossom 18th Mr. Kissinger says: "She was a great heifer, a splendid specimen of her noble race; a very short-legged, thick, heavy-fleshed animal, such as it was my delight to handle. I considered her one of the best heifers that ever crossed the waters or was ever bred by that grand old man—Amos Cruickshank."*

In the herd of J. H. Potts & Son the Duke of Richmond scored such a success both as a sire and show bull that he is generally credited with having contributed as much toward making the reputation of Scotch sires in America as any other one animal ever imported.

In addition to the celebrated animals named Mr. Iles imported Missie 40th from Uppermill and the heifers Flora 3d, Flora 7th and Flora

* Orange Blossom 18th undoubtedly owed her extraordinary merit very largely to her sire, Viceroy, that was got by Champion of England out of the great show cow Violet's Forth. The bull Knight of the Whistle that sired her dam was a roan, bred by Mr. Foljambe of Osberton Hall, and got by the Booth bull Knight of the Garter (27062). It will be noted that the second dam was sired by the Booth bull Prince Imperial (23595). Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Cruickshank always claimed that his herd never received the benefit he had anticipated from the Booth blood. His experience with Bates blood, as it came in through cows purchased for the herd, did not induce him to place a very high estimate upon that for his purposes. As we must accept his judgment upon both of these points—so far as it applies to his own work—arrived at after careful trial, it seems clear that Orange Blossom 18th derived her excellence from her sire's side of the house.

Belle, bred by J. Gordon, Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Robert Milne of Kelvin Grove.—Following the Iles importation there came the same year from Sittyton a carefully-chosen and exceedingly valuable lot, consisting of seven females and one bull, selected just at the right time to secure the richest of the Cruickshank blood. The great Aberdeenshire herd was then nearing its period of highest excellence. Mr. Milne was a native Aberdonian who enjoyed the friendship and respect of Mr. Cruickshank, and there can be no doubt that he secured in this importation some of the very best cattle ever sent to American shores. He had been breeding Short-horns at his Kelvin Grove Farm, near Lockport, Ill., for many years; in fact, he was one of the pioneer breeders of the State of his adoption. Like Amos Cruickshank, he held that the Short-horn's chief mission was to convert the ordinary foodstuffs of the farm into prime beef at a profit to his owner. Substance, constitution and thrift were with him cardinal points, and in this admirable selection from Sittyton those characteristics found full exemplification. We believe that the animals were picked by Mr. Cruickshank himself with a view toward furnishing Mr. Milne with a foundation stock that should represent the best Sittyton type.

The bull selected was the red Viscount 18507, calved in 1872, and sired by Lord Lansdowne (29128) out of the good cow Red Violet by Allan (21272); second dam the famous Violet by Lord Bathurst (13173). Lord Lansdowne was by Cæsar Augustus, descending on the dam's side through the Lovelys. Viscount's development exceeded Mr. Milne's most sanguine expectations. He matured into a bull of extraordinary breadth of body and depth of flesh. Indeed it is doubtful if a better sire has been known in Western Short-horn herds; his get inheriting his substance and capacity for laying on flesh even to the second and third generations; his daughters and granddaughters in the herds of Messrs. Milne, Aldrich of Tiskilwa, and Cummings of Buda possessing great scale and thickness and were frequently heavy milkers.

The females of this importation were as follows: The roan Butterfly 34th; the red Butterfly 37th, by Champion of England; the roan Corianda, out of the great Carmine Rose by Champion of England; the red Secrecy, by the greatest son of Champion of England—Grand Duke of Gloster (26288); the red Bridal Flower, by Scotland's Pride out of Bride Elect by Lord Raglan; the red Glitter, out of a Brawith Bud cow by Champion of England, and the roan Autumn Flower, out of Autumn Leaf by Cham-

pion of England. Mr. Cruickshank must have parted with this richly-bred consignment with extreme reluctance, but he never did a better stroke of business, so far as building up American trade was concerned, than when he forwarded these to Illinois. Many of the best show and breeding cattle of the past twenty years in this country have carried the blood of this Robert Milne importation.

Lowman and Smiths' importations.—Ranking well up with the Robert Milne purchases, and exceeding the Kelvin Grove lot in numbers, the shipments of Sittyton and Uppermill stock made by Mr. Davis Lowman and Messrs. Smith of Toulon, Ill., in 1875 and 1876 hold a place in Western Short-horn history second to few other importations of the century. The first lot, brought out in June, 1875, included the roan Lovely 18th, the red Butterflys 45th and 46th from Mr. Cruickshank's, and Missie 35th, Goldy 18th and Red Lady 3d from Mr. Marr's, beside Geraldine 7th, bred by J. Cochrane of Little Haddo. Mr. A. J. Dunlap of Galesburg, Ill., bought Lovely 18th at $1,010 and Butterfly 46th at $850. For Red Lady 3d Messrs. Pickrell gave $1,200, and for Missie 35th Edward Iles paid $635. Butterfly 45th and Goldie 18th were sold to John Bond, Abingdon, Ill. The shipment of 1876 included Orange Blossom 25th from Sittyton, that was sold to L. Hanna of Waveland,

Ind., for $705, and afterward became the property of Aaron Plumley of West Liberty, Ia. There also came out on the same ship, as the individual property of Mr. Lowman, a roan heifer known as Victoria 51st, bred at Sittyton and sired by Royal Duke of Gloster (29634) out of a daughter of Victoria 39th by Champion of England. This heifer was sold soon after importation to Mr. Verry Aldrich of Tiskilwa, Ill., for $600, and became the ancestress of one of the best families of Cruickshank cattle of which there is record in this country. Her daughters and granddaughters were grand, big, massive cows, with wonderful backs, great depth, remarkable wealth of flesh, and were frequently fine milkers. One branch of this family passed into the possession of Messrs. Cummings, Buda, Ill., and later acquired great reputation in the herds of Messrs. Sanger of Waukesha, Wis., Col. W. A. Harris of Linwood and C. B. Dustin of Summer Hill, Ill. The champion show cow Victoria of Hickory Park, of this line, was one of the finest types of finish, flesh and substance ever seen in Western shows. She died a few years since, the property of Messrs. Dustin. This shipment was also remarkable as including the good breeding cow Emma 3d, of Uppermill breeding, that was bought by Messrs. Potts for $700. In their possession she lived to an advanced age, giving birth to many high-class

animals, among others the celebrated twin snow heifers Emma 4th and Emma 5th. Missie 39th, of Mr. Marr's breeding, and Sybil 13th, from Sittyton, were also of this lot.

Scotch success at the shows.—Col. William S. King had given the Western States an inkling as to the superior flesh and substance of the Scotch type of cattle, and J. H. Kissinger of Missouri, Messrs. Day of Iowa, and some of their contemporaries had carried the demonstration of their feeding quality to a convincing conclusion. About 1877 the Herefords were pressing hard for recognition at the great National shows, and those who bore the brunt of the assault in behalf of the Short-horns found in the North Country tribes a class of cattle that had the constitution to withstand heavy feeding, and that possessed the requisite capacity for taking on flesh at an early age.

Potts and the Duke of Richmond.—Foremost among those who contested every inch of the Hereford advance of that period stood John H. Potts & Son of Oakland Farm, Jacksonville, Ill. Mr. Potts had made a modest beginning in 1868 by the purchase of the cow Belle Moreland, tracing on the dam's side to imp. Amelia by Plato. She carried a cross of the blood of the Sanders importation of 1817, and, although a cow of great individual merit, was purchased at the low price of $95. Within six years $1,800

worth of her descendants had been sold. Mr. Potts had the good fortune early in his career to secure the valuable show and breeding bull Master Geneva 20368, bred in Kentucky and sired by Prince Geneva, of Ben Bedford's Desdemona blood, out of the White Rose cow Fannie 2d by Stonewall Jackson 12988. An illustration of this bull appears in Vol. XIV of the American Herd Book. He was a red weighing in show condition 2,500 lbs., and it was with a herd headed by him that Messrs, Potts first engaged in the show business; their initial appearance being at the Illinois State Fair at Peoria in 1874. Master Geneva was a capital stock-getter, and Mr. A. J. Dunlap once offered $2,500 for him.

In May, 1876, Messrs. Potts bought the famous imported Scotch-bred bull Duke of Richmond 21525 from J. H. Kissinger. He was a red, calved in 1873, bred by James Bruce of Burnside, Fochabers, Scotland, sired by Lord St. Leonards (29202) out of Fannie by Royal Errant (22780). His sire, Lord St. Leonards, was a roan, bred by Fawkes of Farneley Hall. Royal Errant was of the Duke of Buccleuch's breeding, and was the sire of many celebrated show cattle, among others the bull Scotsman (27435), a winner at the English Royal, imported by Mr. Cochrane and famous in the celebrated Lyndale show herd of Col. William S. King. The Duke

of Richmond had been imported by Mr. Iles of Springfield in 1874 as a yearling, and was shown for him by J. H. Pickrell at the fall fairs of that year. He was a youngster of such unusual promise that Messrs. Kissinger and Spears both wanted him for their show herds. He had cost Mr. Iles $800, but the competition for his possession in the fall of 1875 was so keen that Mr. Kissinger was compelled to pay $4,500 for him, in addition to giving six services valued at $50 each. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Kissinger decided to disperse his show stock, and it was then that Messrs. Potts acquired the bull at $2,250, besides the show cow Mattie Richardson and other noted animals. Duke of Richmond was of medium size, but carried a rare wealth of thick flesh in compact form. He had breadth and depth without superfluous height, and during the campaigns of 1876 and 1877 proved fairly invincible. Mr. Potts had purchased in 1875 the imported Scotch-bred heifer Priscilla 7th, also bred by Bruce of Burnside and got by Lord St. Leonards the sire of Duke of Richmond, and had also acquired the imported Cruickshank cow Red Lady.

At the Illinois State Fair of 1877 Mr. C. M. Culbertson exhibited the strongest herd of Herefords yet seen in the United States, with the famous bull Anxiety at its head. Grave fears were entertained in the Short-horn camp

that the "white-faces" might bear away the herd championship, and had it not been for the stock of Messrs. Potts they would undoubtedly have accomplished that trick. The herd which thus successfully defended the honor of the breed at a crucial period in its history consisted of imp. Duke of Richmond, his half-sister, imp. Priscilla 7th; two daughters of Master Geneva, Josie 2d (a Pomona) and Geneva's Pride (tracing to imp. Julia by Young Grant); Mattie Richardson, an Amelia of Kissinger's breeding, and Cassa 20th, a Rosabella, sired by Leonard's Monarch. It is difficult for breeders of the present day to realize the tension that existed in these first great show-yard battles with the Herefords in the West. The "white-faces" were then a comparative novelty on this side of the water and some were predicting that they would soon supplant the Short-horns entirely. It was felt that a serious situation confronted the Short-horn breeding fraternity, and on this account it is difficult to overestimate the value of the service rendered at that time by the Messrs. Potts.

The Fanny Airdrie "nick."—Fortunately the Duke of Richmond proved a most impressive sire. Mated with American-bred cows possessing scale and finish, he gave Western show-yards and breeding herds a class of stock of such undoubted merit for the feed-lot and the

block that for many years his descendants in the hands of Messrs. Potts and their contemporaries figured conspicuously in the prize lists of all the leading State fairs and fat-stock shows. While the Duke of Richmond was backed up in the herd by the Marr-bred Emmas, the Sanspareils, and later by capital Cruickshank cows and bulls, the creation of the Fannie Airdries by the "nick" of Richmond blood upon a Young Mary cow bred at James N. Brown's Sons' Grove Park Farm, supplied sweeping proof of the value of the "beefy" Scotch-bred bull as a cross upon the native tribes. These Fannies were thick-meated, wide-backed, fine-boned, low-legged Short-horns, quite the equal of the best Scotch sorts as individuals, and possessed the faculty of breeding on satisfactorily from one generation to another. The red bull Proud Duke 36660, got by the imported bull out of old Fannie Airdrie, the matron of the family, not only won many first and championship prizes but was successfully crossed upon the Sittyton Lavenders at Oakland, one branch of which has proved such a valuable sort in the Hill Farm herd of Messrs. Dustin.

Frederick William and "the twins."—Another famous son of the Duke of Richmond was the massive red Frederick William 23195, out of Sanspareil 25th. He was the sire of the far-famed twin show cows Emma 4th and Emma

5th, bred by Messrs. Potts from Emma 3d, imported from Uppermill. The twins were red cows of great scale and substance and wonderful flesh-carriers. For several seasons they were the best Short-horn cows on the show circuit. Frederick William was also exhibited with success by Messrs. Potts as well as by the late Robert Miller of West Liberty, Ia.

A line of Cruickshank sires.—These bulls were followed in service by the imported Cruickshank sires Antiquary 49774, a large, deep-bodied red, sired by Pride of the Isles out of Azalea, the dam of Field Marshal; Von Tromp 54160, a massive, broad-ribbed Victoria by Barmpton, that won many first and championship prizes, and King of Aberdeen 75747, a thick-fleshed, short-legged red of the Violet tribe sired by Dunblane 65995. King of Aberdeen was one of the last of the good bulls of Amos Cruickshank's own breeding used in the West. All these were supplied by James I. Davidson of Canada.

Twenty years in the show-yard.—For a period of twenty years the Potts herd was seen almost continuously in the show-yard; meeting during that time all of the great contemporary Short-horn herds besides the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus host, and it is speaking within bounds to say that during these two decades the Oakland herd probably won more prizes

than any other cattle-breeding establishment in North America. It is but justice to add that in the triumphal tours of the "seventies" a considerable share of the credit for success was due to the skill of Mr. Harry Loveland as a feeder. Loveland was one of the recognized experts of his time in the United States in this line of work, and had come to Oakland from the herd of Rigdon Huston & Sons, Blandinsville, Ill. He subsequently entered the employ of the Hereford exhibitors and repeated with Beau Real and other "white-faces" his successes with Short-horns. For the major portion of the time, however, that the Jacksonville herd was in the thick of the fight it was under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. William T. Potts (the son), under whose alert direction the Oakland Short-horns rounded out a record at American fairs and fat-stock shows that has not been surpassed in the annals of American cattle-breeding.

The Wilhoit herd.—In a previous chapter we have referred to Mr. Thomas Wilhoit, one of the pioneer breeders of the State of Indiana. A cross of the Scotch blood upon his herd in the later years of his breeding produced such extraordinary results that the circumstance must be here recognized as another one of the various causes leading up to the popularity of the North Country Short-horns in the West.

One of James I. Davidson's lucky "hits" in crossing the Douglas upon the Cruickshank blood was in the case of imp. Red Lady, by Scotland's Pride. Bred to Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d 16585, she produced Lady Athelstane, that became the property of the Messrs. Potts. She, in turn, was bred to imp. Duke of Richmond, the progeny in 1880 being the bull Knight of Athelstane 2d 39545, that was sold to Mr. Wilhoit. Representing, as he did, one of the richest combinations of prize-winning blood conceivable at that time, it seemed almost inevitable that this bull should prove a getter of the kind of stock Mr. Wilhoit had always endeavored to produce; and his use upon the Wilhoit cows marks one of the brightest chapters in American Short-horn history. He seemed to fairly transmit the combined merit of his illustrious progenitors, and his immediate descendants were for many years the pride of the entire Short-horn cattle-breeding fraternity. As in the case of his sire, the Duke of Richmond, Knight of Athelstane 2d seemed to "nick" particularly well with Young Mary cows, the Athelstane bulls representing that cross, shown in the "eighties" by Mr. Wilhoit, being marvels of substance and flesh.

Thomas Wilhoit must be regarded as one of the great breeders of his time. A practical man and of few words, he had a profound grasp

of the principles underlying the production of good cattle. Moreover, he had the courage of his convictions. While the storm of speculation was at its height he steadfastly stood by the herd which he had created by the application of sound principles of breeding. The substance of his creed, as condensed by himself in a brief statement made in response to inquiries at an Indianapolis convention of cattle-breeders, was contained in the following words: "Thick-fleshed cattle will produce thick-fleshed cattle." This was his way of stating the maxim that "like begets like." He did not expect to produce profitable cattle with richly-furnished carcasses from animals of a delicate, light-fleshed type, and had laid the foundation for a class of stock possessing great constitution and thrift prior to his carefully-considered selection of the great Bruce-and-Douglas-crossed Cruickshank bull that set the final seal of an extraordinary success upon his long and useful career as a breeder of Short-horn cattle.

CHAPTER XXII.

CLOSING EVENTS OF THE CENTURY.

The salient feature of the trade on both sides of the Atlantic during the closing years of the nineteenth century has been a gradual liquidation of what might be termed speculative holdings and a widespread resort to the use of bulls of the Cruickshank and kindred blood. Some of the more notable events occurring during this transition period will now be recorded.

Sale of the Hillhurst Duchesses.—In the spring of 1882 Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst decided upon a dispersion sale of his Duchesses and other Bates-bred stock. The event occurred at Chicago April 18 of that year. The cattle were offered in the pink of condition and were of most attractive character. The Duchess consignment consisted of the famous Woodburn-bred 10th Duchess of Airdrie and some of her descendants. A cow of good individual merit herself, the 10th Duchess proved a prolific breeder, transmitting much of her own excellence, as well as a good measure of her fecundity, to her progeny. Those who

CRUICKSHANK BULL YOUNG ABBOTSBURN 10679.

Champion over all beef breeds World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

were interested in the maintaining of values for cattle of this breeding were forced to get behind this offering, and the result was the great average of $2,081.25 upon twenty-three head. The old 10th Duchess, in calf, but known to be a hazardous risk, fell into the possession of Maj. S. E. Ward of Westport, Mo., at $1,350. The Canada West Farm Stock Association was the heaviest buyer, taking the 9th Duchess of Hillhurst at $8,500, the 10th at $7,100, the 11th at $4,700, and Airdrie Duchess at $7,100. The 8th Duke of Hillhurst sold at $3,025, and became the property of Col. C. A. DeGraff, Janesville, Minn. Messrs. Palmer & Bowman, proprietors of an extensive herd at Saltville, Va., purchased Kirklevington Marchioness 2d at $3,525.

Richard Gibson's sale of 1882.—A number of imported Bates-bred cattle were sold at auction by Richard Gibson at Chicago April 21, 1882, at good prices. The pure Bates heifer Duchess Wild Eyes was bought by Bigstaff, Bascom & Berry of Kentucky at $4,000. Mr. Bigstaff paid $3,200 for Rowfant Kirklevington 5th. B. C. Rumsey purchased Lady York and Thorndale Bates 6th at $1,050 and S. White, Windsor, Ont., Kirklevington Duchess 27th at $1,575. For Wild Eyes Winsome 4th H. F. Brown gave $1,850. Hon. Emory Cobb took the bull Oxford Duke (45297) at $2,000.

There was included in this offering a consignment the property of Mr. John T. Gibson and the average on forty-nine head offered was $602.45. This sale was of special interest as reflecting the intention of the Kentucky breeders to put the market for the so-called pure Bates cattle well above the ruling prices for those carrying outcrosses.

Woodburn sale of 1882.—In the spring of 1882 Mr. A. J. Alexander, in connection with Mr. Leslie Combs of Woodford Co., Ky., imported about twenty head of Bates-bred cows and heifers and two bulls, selected from noted English herds by Mr. Combs. A majority of the females were of the old Red Rose tribe, descended from the Renick Rose of Sharons that had been exported to England some years previous. These were bought mainly from the herd of Mr. George Fox of Elmhurst Hall. In addition to these were representatives of the Heydon Rose and Thorndale Rose branches of the same tribe, bought from Lord Braybrooke. The cattle were offered at auction at Woodburn June 24, 1882, along with a lot of Mr. Alexander's own breeding; the ninety-two head bringing an average of $455.10. Mr. Abram Renick, who was then nearing the end of his career as a breeder, was present and made a determined effort to buy the big, fine imported roan Thorndale Rose 8th for the purpose of breeding a bull from her for

use upon his Rose of Sharon herd. He made a plucky fight, carrying the bidding up to $5,600, but at that point relinquished her to a representative of Mr. Alexander, the latter having reserved the right to bid upon the partnership lots. Failing in his purpose at this time Mr. Renick afterward bought and used a bull, 4th Duke of Roses 86034, produced by this cow at Woodburn to a service by 2d Duke of Whittleberry 62574, a Duchess bull that had been imported from the herd of R. Loder. Mr. Alexander also bought at this sale 30th Grand Duke, a calf from Thorndale Rose 8th, at $2,025, besides Thorndale Rose 16th and Heydon Rose 7th at $4,000 and $1,800 respectively. At this same sale S. C. Duncan of Missouri gave $1,100 for 30th Duke of Airdrie; Mr. T. W. Harvey of Chicago buying the 33d Duke of Airdrie, a capital red two-year-old, at $2,650, and Mr. N. P. Clarke the 34th Duke at $2,700. For imp. Viscount Oxford 5th (45744) Messrs. Palmer & Bowman of Virginia gave $1,025.*

* At a sale held at Winchester the following week VanMeter & Hamilton sold sixty-nine head of Short-horns at an average of $396.35, including the Rose of Sharon females Poppy 17th, Poppy's Duchess of Sycamore and 13th Rose of Sycamore, the first going to Palmer & Bowman at $2,025 and the second and third to T. J. McGowan of Mount Sterling at $1,275 and $1,200 respectively. The day following this sale the Messrs. Hamilton sold at Mount Sterling forty-five head at an average of $368, Williams & Hamilton taking Loo Belle Geneva 3d at $1,675, Kirklevington Oneida at $1,525 and 2d Lady Kirklevington B. at $1,100. The day following this offering T. Corwin Anderson sold forty-four head at an average of $419.65, receiving from Williams & Hamilton $1,525 for Kirklevington Marchioness and $1,050 for Peach Blossom 13th. H. M. Vaile of Missouri gave $1,150 for Kirklevington Duchess 23d and C. C. Chiles, also of Missouri, took Peach Blossom 11th a' $1,200

The Huston-Gibson sale.—In April, 1883, Messrs. Rigdon Huston & Son of Blandinsville, Ill., who had bought the entire Bates-bred herd of Col. Le G. B. Cannon of Vermont, held a sale at Chicago in connection with Mr. Richard Gibson at which some high prices were made. The 1st Duchess of Hilldale and 2d Kirklevington Duchess of Hilldale were sold to Strawther Givens of Abingdon, Ill., at $6,000 and $1,900 respectively. The roan heifer Lally Barrington 6th was taken by Mr. A. J. Alexander of Woodburn at $3,000. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., bought Wild Duchess of Geneva 3d at $2,100. William Murray of Canada paid $1,650 for Wild Eyes Lassie 3d. The Messrs. Winslow of Kankakee, Ill., gave $1,750 for Grand Duchess of Waterloo. B. C. Rumsey, Buffalo, N. Y., took Lady Turncroft Wild Eyes 3d and Lady York and Oxford Bates at $1,500 and $1,200 respectively. Mr. T. W. Harvey of Chicago, who had established a herd at Turlington, Neb., with 33d Duke of Airdrie at the head, bought Marchioness of Turncroft and Wild Eyes Winsome 3d at $1,200 and $1,050 respectively. Hon. Emory Cobb of Kankakee, Ill., took Grand Duchess of Waterloo 2d and Lady York and Underley Bates at $975 and $800 respectively. George Allen, Allerton, Ill., paid $3,500 for 1st Duke of Hilldale 43429. Gibson's offering consisted mainly of imported stock.

Palmer's sale of Scotch cattle.—On April 19, 1883, there occurred an unfortunate clash between the Bow Park management representing Bates cattle on one hand and the late Launcelot Palmer of Missouri, who had been a buyer and exhibitor of the Aberdeenshire sorts. The feeling at this time between the rival types was running high, and as neither party to this conflict of sale dates would give way, the occurrence furnished a test as to the prevailing temper of Northern breeders in reference to the Bates and Scotch cattle. The Bow Park sale was held at Glen Flora Farm, a short distance north of Chicago, and the Palmer sale at Dexter Park, Chicago Union Stock Yards. The most active breeders of the period favored the Palmer sale with their company, forcing the three-year-old heifer Mysie 43d, of James I. Davidson's breeding—sired by Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d 16585 out of imp. Mysie 36th of Mr. Cruickshank's breeding—up to $1,950, at which figure she was bid off by Col. Harris for account of Chas. A. DeGraff of Lake Elysian Farm, Janesville, Minn. De Graff had for several years been a patron of the Bates herds, but in the fall of 1882 had bought from the Hon. John Dryden the imported Scotch bull Baron Surmise. He also took the imported Cruickshank cow Artless out of this sale at $1,025. Mr. Robert

Miller purchased Evening Star 2d, another specimen of the Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d cross upon a Cruickshank cow, at $1,000. Mr. T. W. Harvey, who had also been considered as partial to the Bates blood, appeared here as a bidder upon the best Scotch cattle, buying among others the Brawith Bud cow Golden Gem at $910. Col. W. A. Harris purchased imp. Barmpton Violet at $780; Mr. H. F. Brown took the red heifer Lady May at $750; J. H. Kissinger bought Nonpareil 40th at $930, and Hon. Pliny Nichols of West Liberty, Ia., became the owner of the two-year-old bull Earl of Aberdeen 45992 at $1,000. The twenty-five head of Scotch breeding sold at this sale averaged about $625.

While the Palmer cattle were selling quickly at high prices to a large and enthusiastic crowd at Dexter Park, the Bow Park sale was in progress at Glen Flora before a small company. Some appreciative buyers were present nevertheless, Mr. A. J. Alexander purchasing the red-roan Oxford heifer Grand Duchess of Oxford 52d at $2,050, and Strawther Givens of Illinois Kirklevington Duchess 25th at $1,400. A majority of the cattle, however, sold below $500, the thirty-six head making an average of $325.55.

Kentucky Importing Company of 1883.—In the spring of 1883 Messrs. B. F. Van Meter and Leslie Combs, representing the Kentucky

Importing Co., selected and brought out from England an importation of thirty-four head of cows and heifers and two bulls, a large majority of which were purchased in Scotland from the herds of Messrs. Cruickshank, Duthie and the Duke of Richmond. These were the only Shorthorns of the Aberdeenshire tribes ever imported direct from Scotland into Kentucky. A half-dozen head of Bates females were also included in the importation, the entire lot being sold at auction at Lexington May 9 at an average of $402.50. The Bates heifer Lady Wild Eyes 7th topped the sale at $1,000, going at that figure to Woodburn. The Scotch offerings ranged up to $700, paid for the yearling bull Favorite 56041 from Collynie. This bull and a number of the Scotch heifers were bought by Messrs. Danforth and Veech of Louisville, who bred them for a short time and then disposed of most of them to Messrs. Cummings of Illinois and other Northern breeders.

Sale of Pickrell. Thomas & Smith.—Mr. J. H. Pickrell had meantime formed a partnership with Messrs. Thomas & Smith of Kentucky and the firm occupied a prominent position in the trade in the early "eighties." The herd was particularly strong in the Beck Taylor branch of the Young Mary tribe, which supplied many prize-winners. It was also rich in Rose of Sharons. At a sale made in June,

1883, at Harristown, Ill., the firm sold seventy-two head at an average of $419.79. Messrs. Hawkins & McDaniel of Miami, Mo., gave $1,100 for the two-year-old bull Sharon Geneva and T. W. Harvey paid $1,000 for Red Rose of Glenwood. It was at this sale that Messrs. C. C. Blish & Son, Kewanee, Ill., purchased the red bull calf Dick Taylor of Glenwood at $300. He matured into a good show bull and sire, being successfully exhibited at the head of the Blish herds at leading Western fairs for several years and also siring many good cattle in their Lee Side Herd. This Harristown sale was notable for the steadiness of the values maintained. A large proportion of the offerings made from $400 to $600 each and the high average merit of the stock was the theme of universal comment.

Kentucky summer sales of 1883.—The breeders of the blue-grass country remained loyal to the Bates blood to the last. They were never able to entirely forget the service rendered by imp. Duke of Airdrie (12730), and even at this period when Northern breeders were showing a marked preference for the Scotch type the Kentuckians sustained their interest in the historic Kirklevington families. They were not only the most liberal bidders on all Bates cattle offered for sale in the Northern States during the "eighties" but stood together

at home whenever representatives of their favorite blood were offered at auction.

In July, 1883, Mr. J. V. Grigsby sold a family of pure Bates-Craggs breeding, a sort originated by the Messrs. Bell, tenants of Mr. Bates, for one of which, 12th Duchess of Crethmere, the Messrs. Hamilton of Mount Sterling gave $1,350. For 1st Duchess of Crethmere Mr. T. Corwin Anderson of Side View Farm gave $1,000, and for 10th Duchess of Springwood Hon. A. M. Bowman of Virginia gave a like amount. A number of others were taken by Southern breeders at figures but slightly below those mentioned, the sixteen females averaging $855.93. At a sale made about the same date by Messrs. Estill & Hamilton the Rose of Sharon heifer Sharon Rose 2d Geneva fetched $1,000 from James C. Hamilton of Flat Creek.

During this same season an important sale was made from the herd of Abram Renick. The cattle represented exclusively his celebrated Rose of Sharon sort, and were taken mainly by Kentucky breeders, the seventy head bringing an average of $369.64. The top price was $1,050 for Poppy 21st.

Sale of the Holford Duchesses.—In the summer of 1883 Mr. T. Holford of Castle Hill, Eng., sold thirty-eight head of Bates-bred Short-horns at an average of $1,000; Lord Fitzhardinge paying $4,500 for the 3d Duke of Lei-

cester and $5,750 for 3d Duchess of Leicester. Earl Bective bought Duchess of Leicester at $7,525, and Airdrie Duchess 7th, of American origin, at $2,500. Mr. B. C. Rumsey of Buffalo, N. Y., purchased the 6th Duchess of Leicester for $1,775.

Speaking of Duchesses we may note at this point that during this same year the 8th Duke of Tregunter that had been exported to Australia was sold at auction in that country at a reported price of $20,000!

The Hamiltons.—Probably the largest handlers of pure-bred Short-horns of their time in the State of Kentucky were the Messrs. Hamilton, extensive owners of lands in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, the home farm being at Flat Creek, Bath Co., Ky., not far from Mount Sterling. Upon this farm resided the brothers, George and James C. Hamilton, the latter being regarded as a breeder of unusual skill. Short-horns had been introduced upon Flat Creek Farm at an early date, and when the herd first came prominently before the public it was chiefly noted for its Marys and Josephines.

The foundation dam of the most noted Hamilton family, the Flat Creek Marys, was the roan Belle, bred by William Buckner of Bourbon Co., Ky., and bought of him in the spring of 1861 by J. C. and G. Hamilton. According to

the herd book record (Vol. XX, p. 15482) she proved remarkably prolific, most of her heifers being sired by the Rose of Sharon bull Bell Sharon 9507 by imp. Duke of Airdrie. In numerous cases Bell Sharon was bred back to his own daughters. Other bulls used in founding the family were Earl of Barrington 23017 and Duke of Noxubee 9920.* Messrs. Hamilton were advocates of the principle of inbreeding from the beginning, and double crosses of these bulls appear frequently in the pedigrees of many animals of their production. It was calculated in the spring of 1884 by the Messrs. Hamilton that sales of this Mary cow's descendants had at that time aggregated in value upward of $100,000!

On the decline in values of Bates tribes Messrs. Hamilton became buyers of Duchesses, Kirklevingtons, Barringtons, Renick Rose of Sharons, etc., breeding largely from Duchess and Barrington bulls, included among the number being imp. Grand Duke of Geneva 23344 and 20th Duke of Airdrie 13872. The late Mr. A. L. Hamilton, son of George Hamilton and son-in-law of B. F. Van Meter, was the leading

*Duke of Noxubee appears to have been bred by Mr. Simeon Orr of Mississippi. He was descended from the Bates-bred cow imp. Darlington 6th by 4th Duke of Oxford. A foot-note in a catalogue issued by Messrs. Sudduth & Redmon of Clark Co., Ky., many years ago, contained the rather remarkable statement that this bull was "a remarkable breeder, getting fine calves since he was eighteen years old." This astonishing statement, however, lacks confirmation.

spirit in the extensive operations of the Messrs. Hamilton at the time they were so prominently before the public some fifteen years ago. He had a brother, W. W., who also handled the Flat Creek tribes, and a member of a collateral branch of the Hamilton family, Col. A. W. Hamilton, also dealt largely in Bates-bred cattle in partnership with the late Gen. John S. Williams under the firm name of Williams & Hamilton, Longwood Farm, Mount Sterling. Largely through the skill and judgment of Mr. James C. Hamilton—whose patriarchal appearance and kindly ways earned for him in his later years the universally applied title of "Uncle Jimmy"—the home herd at Flat Creek attained a degree of individual merit that gave it great prominence among the leading collections of the breed, and it received an extended patronage from the North and West.

Mr. A. L. Hamilton, who had established himself on a farm near Lexington, to which he gave the name of Kirklevington—as expressing his adherence to Bates blood—held an auction sale June 11 and 12, 1884, which attracted one of the largest crowds ever seen at an event of that character in the West. The proprietor was in very feeble health at the time, and this was made the occasion of the dispersion of a large proportion of his Short-horn holdings. The sale continued for two days under the manage-

ment of the well-known auctioneers, Cols. J. W. Judy and L. P. Muir.* An extraordinary average was made. The roan Airdrie Duchess 2d was bid off for Mr. Hamilton's brother at $4,225. Mr. Logan O. Swope of Independence, Mo., took the roan heifer 2d Duchess of Flat Creek at $7,000, 4th Duchess of Flat Creek at $5,075, Barrington Lally 2d at $2,025, 4th Duchess of Kent at $4,700 and Loo Belle Kent at $1,675. Mr. H. F. Brown of Minneapolis paid $3,550 for the red two-year-old bull Duke of Flat Creek, $1,775 for Wild Eyes Duchess 7th and $1,600 for Wild Eyes Duchess 9th. C. M. Gifford & Sons of Milford, Kan., bid off the Flat Creek Mary cow, Young Mary Duchess 2d, at $2,275, and the yearling bull Lord Barrington 2d at $1,675. The Van Meter Mary cow, Geneva Mary 2d, was knocked down to John Duncan, Louisville, at $2,000. Mr. G. L. Chrisman of Independence, Mo., was an active competitor, securing the yearling 4th Duke of Kent at $1,500, the red cow Barrington Mary 2d and

*Col. Muir was one of the best-known live-stock auctioneers of his day in the United States. A resident of Kentucky, he shared with the Shorthorn breeders of the blue-grass country their profound appreciation for the Bates blood, and made himself a leading authority on all matters connected with the tribal histories of Short-horns of Kirklevington derivation. For many years he conducted important auction sales throughout the Western States, and on the occasion of the purchase of the American Short-horn Herd Book by the Breeders' Association from Lewis F. Allen was made editor of the pedigree register in Chicago. Being succeeded in that position by Mr. J. H. Pickrell, Col. Muir removed to Independence, Mo., conducting numerous auction sales and retaining his interest in Short-horn breeding until his death, which occurred several years since at that place.

a Barrington Lally heifer calf at $1,000 each. Wild Eyes Duchesses 5th and 10th were knocked off to A. C. Briant, Belton, Mo., at $2,000 and $1,730 respectively. For Wild Eyes Duchess 4th Corwin Anderson paid $1,050. For Mary Barrington, of the Van Meter Mary sort, J. H. Bacon, Weaver, Ia., gave $1,000. The average on the 109 head sold was $832.30.

On the day following this memorable sale Messrs. Williams & Hamilton sold fifty-two head at Lexington for an average of $396.35, the highest prices being $1,100, paid by T. Corwin Anderson for Kirklevington Marchioness, and $1,060, paid by H. C. G. Bals of Indianapolis for 3d Lady Kirklevington B.

On Oct. 24 and 25, 1884, ninety-seven head of cattle were sold at auction on the home farm at Flat Creek to close the estate of Mr. J. C. Hamilton, who had died a short time previous. The extraordinary average of $840.57 was made, although such a result would not have been attained but for the fact that various members of the family were permitted to bid. It was here that Messrs. Palmer & Bowman of Virginia bought the red bull 2d Duke of Kent 51119 at $6,100 and the red-roan Airdrie Duchess 10th at $6,200, taking also 8th Duchess of Kent at $4,050 and 10th Duchess of Kent at $1,600. Messrs. Williams & Hamilton bought Barrington Duchess 2d and 3d Duchess of Kent

COL. W. A. HARRIS
T. S. MOBERLEY
WM. MILLER
J. H POTTS

at $5,000 each. They also bought Barrington Lally 5th at $3,500, Barrington Lally 6th at $3,000, and 3d Duke of Kent at $2,600. Geo. Hamilton bid off 7th Duchess of Kent at $3,500. A. L. Hamilton took 5th Duchess of Kent at $2,250, and Col. J. W. Judy got Young Mary Duchess at $1,225. Berry & Bigstaff of Mount Sterling paid $1,230 for Barrington Duke 37622.

Col. W. A. Harris of Linwood.—The real leader of the Scotch forces in the United States during the "eighties" was Col. W. A. Harris of Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kan. Few men possessing like strength of character have ever given their personal attention to the breeding of Short-horns in the United States. Of Virginia parentage, he removed to the State of Kansas soon after the close of the Civil War. He first followed his profession—that of a civil engineer—in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railway Co., assisting in the location of that branch of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. He had an inherited love for country life and pastoral pursuits, and while surveying on the north bank of the Kansas River some twenty-seven miles west of Kansas City, his attention was attracted by a beautiful body of "second bottom" and upland, the location of which was carefully noted at the time. He subsequently acquired the title to this property, and after residing some time in Lawrence

—where he had charge of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railway lands and the closing out of the Delaware Indian Reservation—he built a residence upon the farm afterward so celebrated in the Western Short-horn trade under the name of Linwood, and for some years gave practically his entire time to the establishment of a herd which in its prime was probably the equal of any that has ever existed in North America.

At the time Col. Harris made his first investments in Short-horns his personal relations with the Kentuckians were of the friendliest, and he was made a director in their American Short-horn Record Association. He realized that in the Western country Short-horns, to give satisfaction to the hard-working farmers of that region, must possess sound constitutions and satisfactory feeding capacity. The leading Kentucky breeders of the period, while holding Col. Harris in the highest regard, did not relish his outspoken criticism of many of their herds, many of which he considered too fine and delicate for practical Western feed-lot purposes. He had no patience with those who gave their adherence to mere pedigree, and proceeded to lay the foundations of his own herd with supreme disregard of all things except genuine merit in the individual animal. For some years he made occasional purchases of breeding ani-

mals in the blue-grass country, but he faulted most of the Southern herds of that date as wanting in substance and flesh. Now and then he found a heifer that suited him fairly well, and in such cases was always willing to pay a liberal price. Early in his career as a breeder he had secured the excellent red bull Golden Drop of Hillhurst 39120, bred by Col. W. E. Simmes of Bourbon Co., Ky., by whom he was sold to J. C. Stone Jr. of Leavenworth, Kan. This bull had two Bates crosses (4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509 and 7th Earl of Oxford 9985) on top of the Scotch-bred Wastell's Golden Drop 4th by Sir Christopher (22895). He possessed the finish, style and character common to the Bates tribes, together with more than the usual amount of flesh shown by the latter-day representatives of that blood, and proved a useful sire. When it became necessary to secure a successor to him a careful but unsuccessful search was made for a bull in the State of Kentucky. This was in the early spring of 1882. On May 3 of that year Mr. J. H. Kissinger of Missouri made a public sale at which he offered several head of Cruickshank cattle that he had purchased a short time before in Canada. Favorably predisposed toward the Scotch blood, as a result of his use of the Golden Drop bull above mentioned, and firm in the belief that Short-horn breeders generally must pay more

attention to form and feeding quality if they were to hold their own throughout the West, Col. Harris attended this sale. These imported cattle were the best specimens of Cruickshank breeding he had ever seen, and much impressed by their sturdy character he bought the yearling Victoria bull imp. Baron Victor (45944) at $1,100; the big, broad-backed roan imp. Victoria 63d at $530; the smaller but thick-fleshed imp. Violet Bud at $450, and the compactly-fashioned red-roan imp. Victoria 69th at $390.* Baron Victor was a blocky, broad-ribbed, short-legged, mellow, thick-fleshed red, strong in head and horn, but standing very near to the ground. He was sired by Barmpton (37763) out of the fine cow Victoria 58th by Pride of the Isles; second dam Victoria 43d by Champion of England.

Success of Baron Victor.—Victoria 69th of this purchase did not turn out a good investment, but Victoria 63d's first calf—a grand roan heifer by Baron Victor, dropped Nov. 1, 1882—developed into a yearling with an astonishing wealth of substance, flesh and hair. No such calf had ever before been seen upon the farm, and much as he disliked to part with her Col. Harris decided to consign her to the Inter-

*At this same sale Messrs. J. H. Potts & Son purchased the imported Sittyton Secret cow Sempstress at $585 and Gloxinia at $430. For imp. Acorn 2d the late Launcelot Palmer paid $505 and for Beauty's Pride and Carrie $400 each.

state Breeders' sale held at Kansas City in the fall of 1884, where she proved the sensation of the day and commanded the top price of $1,005, being purchased by the late Samuel Steinmetz of Missouri. Breeders from many different States gathered around this burly-bodied, short-legged Scotch heifer and large numbers of them for the first time here realized that an element of undoubted value had now been introduced into the Western trade. Linwood Victoria's irresistible demonstration of the feeding quality of the Cruickshank sort was backed up at this same sale by the young bull The Baronet 58250—got by Baron Victor out of a Flat Creek Mary dam—a calf of rare thickness and finish, finding quick sale at $500 to F. C. Harris, son-in-law of Launcelot Palmer, Sturgeon, Mo. The Baronet developed into one of the best show bulls of his day in the Western States, winning prizes at the head of the herd of Newton Winn.

The first crop of calves from Baron Victor satisfied Col. Harris that he was on the right track, and he took immediate steps to increase his stock of breeding females of Scotch extraction. He purchased from James I. Davidson imp. Sorrel, by Roan Gauntlet; imp. Marsh Violet, by Pride of the Isles; imp. Barmpton Violet, by Royal Violet; imp. Lavender 32d, by Roan Gauntlet; imp. Gladiolus, by Pride of the Isles; the

massive light roan imp. Golden Thistle, by Roan Gauntlet; imp. Lavenders 33d, 34th, 36th; imp. Sapphire, and from Mr. William Warfield of Kentucky the good heifer Primrose,* derived from imp. Portulacca. In the meantime the Baron Victor bulls from these and the American-bred cows in the herd became the admiration of the entire American Short-horn cattle-breeding fraternity. Almost without exception they developed into richly-fleshed, short-legged, low-flanked, easy-keeping bulls that served to convince a large majority of the breeders of the Missouri Valley States that the Linwood plan of breeding was correct. They were in demand at from $300 to $600, not only throughout the West but as far East as Ohio, for the purpose of heading good herds.

In connection with Baron Victor there was used at Linwood, among other well-bred Cruickshank sires, the red Barbarossa 68197, bought from Mr. Davidson, sired by Cumberland out of Barmpton Spray by Cæsar Augustus. He was sold to Mr. Charles E. Leonard of Missouri and used extensively in the old-established herd at Ravenswood. Another bull that achieved reputation both as a stock-getter and prize-winner was imp. Double Gloster (49383), a red, sired by

* This Warfield heifer bred to Baron Victor produced the handsome mellow-handling red prize bull Dr. Primrose of the Williams & Householder show herd. Another Linwood-bred show-yard favorite in that same collection was the Baron Victor heifer Baroness

Barmpton out of 24th Duchess of Gloster by Lord of the Isles. Double Gloster was sold to William P. Higinbotham, whose Blue Valley Herd at Manhattan Kan., was for several years one of the best-known collections of the breed west of the Missouri River. Meantime Col. Harris became the heaviest buyer of imported Cruickshank heifers in the States, securing the pick of all of James I. Davidson's extensive importations of that period from Sittyton. He obtained from this source and transferred to the "sunny slopes of Linwood" such females as Lady of the Meadow, by Chancellor; Barmpton Crocus, by same sire; Lavender 38th, by Dunblane; the 26th, 27th and 28th Duchesses of Gloster, sired by Perfection, Chancellor and Cumberland respectively; Lovely 41st and Wood Violet, by Cumberland; Victoria 76th, by Viking; Stephanotis, a grand roan, by Dunblane; Vera and Lady of Shalott, both by same bull; March Violet, by Chancellor, and others. He also bought from Messrs. Potts Lady Athelstane of Oakland, by Duke of Richmond out of imp. Red Lady, and from Cummings of Buda, Ill., a Sittyton Victoria of the Lowman & Smith sort.

The Linwood Golden Drops.—Possibly his most fortunate selection, however, in the way of breeding females was the grand roan Norton's Golden Drop, bred by C. W. Norton of

Iowa in 1880 from the Bates bull imp. Underley Wild Eyes 31312 out of imp. Golden Drop 4th, imported from the Kinellar herd by J. S. Thompson, and also known as Wastell's Golden Drop 4th. (See records Vols. XII and XX A. S.-H. B.) Norton had procured the imported cow from Mr. McCune of Solon, Ia. This Bates-crossed Scotch Golden Drop was strong-backed, heavy-quartered and deep-bodied, with a feminine head and neck and good dairy qualities. Bred to the impressive Baron Victor she gave Col. Harris the best females he ever produced, notwithstanding his repeated "topping" of the Cruickshank importations of the "eighties." Indeed, the Linwood Golden Drops, with their beautiful finish, their wealth of flesh, substance and character constituted, in the opinion of some of our best judges, the most superb family of Short-horn cattle of their time in the United States.

Baron Lavender 2d.—Probably the best Cruickshank cow ever owned at Linwood was imp. Lavender 36th. She was, indeed, a noble specimen of Mr. Cruickshank's best type, possessing grand scale, astonishing breadth, depth and thickness of rich flesh. Unfortunately this royal specimen of her race had such an irrepressible tendency to take on flesh that she became barren in her very prime and was finally sent to the butcher. In the autumn of 1885

this wonderful cow had dropped to a service by Baron Victor the handsome red-roan bull calf Baron Lavender 2d 72610. He was a youngster of extraordinary promise from the start, but the loss of his dam not then being anticipated he was sold at a good price to head a local herd. When it was discovered that his mother would no longer breed Col. Harris bought back Baron Lavender 2d, and it is speaking within bounds to state that this bull was by odds the greatest of all the many capital bulls bred at Linwood. A widespread, massive, low-legged, richly-furnished animal of strong character, Baron Lavender 2d was probably the peer of any bull of the breed yet produced on this side the Atlantic. It has always been a matter for sincere regret that his period of service in the fine herd at Linwood was so short.

Another valuable Lavender bull by Baron Victor was the golden-skinned Baron Lavender 3d 78854, out of imp. Lavender 38th. He was a thick-set, mellow bull of beautiful quality, sold to William P. Higinbotham, and by him to S. F. Lockridge of Indiana.

Imp. Craven Knight.—Considerable difficulty had been met with in finding a bull to breed upon Baron Victor's heifers. In addition to Barbarossa and Double Gloster, Col. Harris imported two young bulls of Mr. Cruickshank's own selection, one of which, Master of the

Rolls 99643, got some good stock, but neither of them seemed just what was wanted, and they were given a short trial and sold. Subsequently he bought probably the handsomest Cruickshank bull ever seen in the Western States, imp. Craven Knight 96923, imported for Luther Adams, Storm Lake, Ia., and sired by Cumberland out of Golden Autumn by Barmpton.* Craven Knight was a short-legged, evenly-built red of rare symmetry and finish, having a good head, a first-class middle-piece and remarkable hind quarters. It was believed at Linwood when Craven Knight was obtained (along with another selection of imported Sittyton heifers of Luther Adams' importation) that a worthy successor to Baron Victor had been found. His first calves, however, did not begin to develop quite early enough to satisfy the exacting requirements of the proprietor, and before the bull's value was realized he was sold to the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, only to be rescued and

*William Miller, who imported Craven Knight, says: "Among the best of the Sittyton cows at the time of my last visit were Victoria 56th and Golden Autumn. As I saw them tied in a double stall together they were cows of a good deal the same character, rather small, but character and quality all over (red). The 56th was dam of two I brought out, as well as of Baron Victor, to-wit.: Arthur Johnston's Indian Chief, so noted as a getter, and Victoria 80th that I kept for myself, but did no good. The other was dam of Craven Knight that was my choice of the Sittyton bull calves of that year, and I would not have got him out had Cruickshank not promised Harris two bulls and two heifers which he could only send out by me, and I told him I would not bring them unless he gave me first choice of his bull calves."

restored at the head of the herd several years later, after repeated efforts and the expenditure of large sums of money in endeavoring to find satisfactory stock bulls. The ultimate verdict was that had Craven Knight received full opportunity he would possibly have equaled the record of Baron Victor as a sire.

A search for sires.—Another imported bull tested at Linwood was the red Thistletop 83876, imported in 1885 by Mr. Davidson. He left some good stock, among others the bulls El Sabio 103105, used some before being sold, and Thistlewood 95417, from imp. Victoria 63d—the last sire used in the herd of J. H. Potts & Son. A trial was also made of imp. Royal Pirate 100640, imported direct from Sittyton and sired by Gondolier 98287 out of Victoria 77th by Dunblane. This was a bull of great scale, with a remarkable back, but scarcely as compactly fashioned as the best of the Scotch type.

Several other home-bred bulls were tested. One of these, Lord Mayor 112727, was a good red, sired by Baron Lavender 2d out of imp. Lady of the Meadow, one of the best breeding matrons of the herd. It was from Lord Mayor and old Norton's Golden Drop that the red Golden Lord 119422, chief stock sire in service at the dispersion of the herd, was produced. Galahad 103259, a short-legged, well-fleshed red

—one of the few animals sired by imp. Master of the Rolls 99463—out of Galanthus, daughter of imp. Gladiolus, was also largely used toward the last. He had been sold when young to Messrs. Hawk of Beattie, Kan., but developed such typical Scotch thrift and thickness that he was bought back for stock purposes. He was a medium-sized bull of much quality, and proved a useful sire. We should also mention the roan Lord Athol 122011—by Golden Knight out of the Potts-bred Lady Athelstane of Linwood by imp. Knight Templar 66658—that got from Princess Alice a high-priced bull presently to be mentioned.

It is doubtful if the history of Short-horn breeding in the United States affords a more striking illustration of enterprise in endeavoring to secure stock bulls of the highest possible merit than is furnished by the record of Linwood Farm. In addition to the various bulls above named, many of which were bought at strong prices, the champion show bull imp. Cupbearer 91223 was leased from Luther Adams and tried, but with disappointing results. From Milton E. Jones, Williamsville, Ill., the mellow-skinned, short-legged red Spartan Hero 77932 was hired and used with a fair degree of success. This bull was of Sittyton breeding, imported by Mr. Davidson and sold to Messrs. Cookson of Iowa. He was sired by Barmpton

out of the Secret cow Souvenir by Royal Duke of Gloster.

Col. Harris was convinced toward the close of his breeding operations that the Sittyton cattle stood in need of fresh blood. In 1892 he made a tour of England and Scotland, visiting the Royal show at Warwick and spending some time with Messrs. Duthie, Cruickshank and Marr in Aberdeenshire. He found that his judgment in this regard did not differ from that of the best-informed authorities in Great Britain, but at the same time he saw nothing upon that trip which seemed to him likely to cross with the Linwood cows and heifers with better prospects of success than a sort already within the limits of the Linwood pastures at home. He therefore determined to test bulls bred from the Linwood Golden Drops, selecting for that purpose the roan Golden Pirate 103411, the red-roan Golden Knight 108086, and the red Golden Lord 119422. Some fresh blood was also obtained through another channel—the fine Collynie cow now to be mentioned.

Princess Alice.—In the purchase of this superb daughter of Field Marshal the proprietor of Linwood gave further evidence of his good judgment and great enterprise. Princess Alice was beyond question one of the greatest cows produced by the Short-horn breed during the closing years of the century, adding to Field

Marshal's European fame by producing at Linwood some of the best stock bulls used in the United States in the recent past. Selected and imported by William Miller for Luther Adams, and a champion female at Western State fairs in her yearling form, she was bought by John Hope of Bow Park at the Lakeside dispersion at Chicago in 1889. Col. Harris purchased her shortly afterward, and for a number of years she was one of the chief ornaments of the herd that grazed the luxuriant pastures of Linwood.

Bred to Craven Knight she produced in 1891 the roan Young Marshal 110705. As a yearling he was broad, low and thick, and was sold to L. W. Brown & Son, Sangamon Co., Ill., who fitted him for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, winning first prize in the class for two-year-old bulls over thirteen competitors. He subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. Aaron Barber, Avon, N. Y., in whose hands he sired some of the best show cattle seen on the American circuit during the past ten years, besides winning prizes himself at the head of the Avon herd. While he grew somewhat uneven in his flesh on account of his early forcing for the Columbian, he was a bull of strong character and outstanding substance. In January, 1892, Alice gave birth to the roan calf Prince Royal 113305, by Craven Knight, a

bull of fine promise that was sold for service in the herd of Thomas H. Mastin of Kansas City. To a service by imp. Spartan Hero the Princess produced in December, 1892, the roan Royal Hero 113611, that grew into a massive, mellow-fleshed bull that had the distinguished honor of winning, as recently as 1899, for Messrs. Miller of Indiana the championship of America at the Illinois State Fair in his seven-year-old form; and at the same show one of his daughters, the beautiful roan Sallie Girl,* was champion female; the double winning constituting an achievement unique in the annals of the Western show-yard. In 1893 Princess Alice produced Royal Knight 117203, red with white marks—sired by the Golden Drop bull Golden Knight 108086—that was good enough to be used for a time at Linwood.

Alice had bred two fine heifers to services by Craven Knight before she settled down to the bull trade; one known as Alice Maude, that was bought from Luther Adams for export to Mexico, and the other the rich-fleshed, sappy Fairy Queen, calved at Linwood in 1890, and shown successfully by Col. Harris. These were both paragons of Short-horn excellence, but the one went abroad and the other failed to breed. The old cow was finally sold at a good

*Sallie Girl was descended on the dam's side through such noted bulls as Dick Taylor 5408, Loudon Duke 3097 and imp Duke of Airdrie, from imp Gem by Broker.

price to Col. T. S. Moberley of Kentucky, along with a heifer calf (Alice of Forest Grove) by Galahad at foot. She was at the time in calf to the young Linwood-bred Lord Athol 122011, and with this service resumed bull breeding, giving her Kentucky buyer the red Alice's Prince 122593. At the Moberley dispersion the cow and bull calf were purchased by E. B. Mitchel & Son, Danvers, Ill., who sold Alice's Prince to Messrs. Wallace of Missouri, from whom he has recently been bought by Mr. Aaron Barber at a reported price of $2,000. The Galahad heifer went to Texas. The old Princess finished her extraordinary career of usefulness by giving the Messrs. Mitchell, in 1897, the white bull Prince Armour 127794, by Baron Cruickshank 3d 117968, that has maintained the credit of his family during the past two seasons by repeated winnings on the Western circuit. The virtual loss of the three heifers mentioned was little short of a calamity to the breed.

Linwood's salutary influence.—No man ever undertook the promotion of Short-horn interests more earnestly or unselfishly than Col. Harris. A man of strong convictions, sincere, honest, aggressive and convincing in advocacy of what he believed to be right, his influence as a breeder and as a director of the Herd-Book Association upon the course of Short-horn

PRINCESS ALICE BULL ROYAL HERO 119611

breeding in America during the period following the speculative "boom" of the "seventies" was perhaps greater than that of any other one man identified with the trade from 1882 to 1895, and was ever on the side of reason and sound practice. It was generally conceded that Linwood at its best was the outstanding herd of the United States, and foreign visitors questioned if it had a superior in Great Britain. It was for a time the Mecca toward which Western breeders directed their steps in quest of stock sires. While the surplus was usually disposed of at good prices at private treaty, the herd was maintained for the most part during a period when values of pedigreed cattle were at a comparatively low ebb. Nevertheless several successful public sales were made at Chicago, Kansas City and Manhattan, Kan.

Affairs agricultural, however, were drifting from bad to worse. After the financial panic of 1893, discouraged by the profound and widespread depression, and now confronted by many difficulties in his efforts at sustaining the merit of the herd at its former level, the proprietor at length listened to the call of the people of his adopted State and consented to serve them, first in the House of Representatives and later in the Senate of the United States. Under these circumstances the dispersion of the herd was inevitable, the event oc-

curring May 6, 1896, at the home farm. While it called out one of the largest and most representative gatherings of breeders ever seen upon a similar occasion in the Western States, times were then at their very worst, and it was impossible that anything like high prices should be realized. The stock had not been kept in strong condition during the few seasons immediately preceding the sale, and had not received the proprietor's close personal attention. Many of the "plums" of the herd had been sold privately. Everything upon the farm, except a few old cows, was catalogued, and the entire lot of both sexes and all ages, passed through the ring, without special preparation, at a general average of $205 for the sixty-three head.

J. J. Hill of North Oaks.—In the summer of 1882 Mr. J. J. Hill of St. Paul, Minn., the railway king of the Northwest, began importing both Scotch and Bates-bred Short-horns from Great Britain. He also made large importations of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from Scotland. Both herds were maintained upon the sandy soil of the farm of North Oaks, near St. Paul, a body of land not specially adapted for agricultural purposes. The imported cattle were selected mainly by Mr. Robert Bruce.

The first shipment of Short-horns included the massive, prize-winning roan bull Gambetta (49618), bred by Mr. Garhetty, Fochabers, Scot-

land, tracing on the dam's side to Fanny, by Garioch Lad. With Gambetta came the fine roan cow Rose of Dalkeith (of the Duke of Buccleuch's breeding), carrying the blood of Royal Errant and Sir James the Rose. There was also the Clipper cow Cinderella 2d. In May, 1883, the Bates-bred roan bull Berkeley Duke of Oxford 2d 54790, bred by Lord Fitzhardinge and sired by the celebrated Duke of Connaught, was imported along with three Bates-bred heifers. Later in the year additional shipments of Scotch and mixed-bred cattle of much individual merit were made, embracing such good cows as Belle of Albion, Golden Lace, Golden Mint, Fannie B. 30th, Jennie Lind 12th, Venus 2d and Sweet Pea. In June, 1884, Mr. Hill received from England a lot of Bates-bred cattle, including Grand Duchesses 43d and 47th, Duchess of Wappenham, Duchess of Oxford 2d, Grand Duchess of Barringtonia 5th, Conishead Wild Eyes 2d, Wild Lady 2d, Lady York and Thorndale Bates 8th, and, from Lord Lovat of Scotland, Young Julia 3d.

In the spring of 1885 Mr. Bruce bought on order some forty yearling bulls, mainly in the North of Scotland, that were shipped out to North Oaks. He also secured for Mr. Hill the Highland Society's first-prize roan bull Goldfinder (47967), bred from the famous show stock of Mr. Handley of Westmoreland, and sired by

the celebrated English bull Sir Arthur Ingram (32490), a roan bred by Linton of Sheriff Hutton. Goldfinder was bought from Jas. Bruce of Burnside. During this season Mr. John Hope, who was buying cattle in England for Bow Park, selected for North Oaks ten head of Duchesses, Oxfords and other Bates-bred sorts, among these being Duchess 125th from Allsopp's, Duchess of Leicester from Holford's and Duchess of Rowfant from Sir Curtis Lampson's.

In 1886 Mr. Hill imported the bull Duke of Surrey 92018—of A. H. Lloyd's breeding, sired by 27th Duke of Airdrie out of Grand Duchess 48th—four three-year-old cows and one heifer calf. He also purchased about this same time two Grand Duchess cows at a sale held in Chicago by Mr. H. Y. Attrill, and as this imported bull was of that tribe the herd now possessed a considerable collection of the Bates-bred Duchesses. The females sent out with the Duke of Surrey were a grand lot, including the Highland Society's first-prize two-year-old heifer Chief Lustre 2d, the three-year-old Bonny Gypsy bred by Mr. Duthie, Charm from Hugh Aylmer's and Severn Daisy—an English winner with heifer calf at foot by Piers Gaveston (50159).

On May 9, 1888, at a public sale at North Oaks, thirty-seven head sold for an average of $360.50. William Steele, a lumberman of Ionia, Mich., bought Grand Duchess of North Oaks 2d

at $1,550, imp. Oxford 29th at $1,000 and imp. Duke of North Oaks 2d at $750. B. C. Rumsey of Buffalo took imp. Duchess of Rowfant at $1,900.* H. C. G. Bals of Indianapolis bought North Oaks Lady of Oxford 2d at $1,550. Col. William S. King got North Oaks Countess of Oxford—a white yearling—at $1,000. A number of Scotch-bred females were offered, but sold at a much lower range of values.

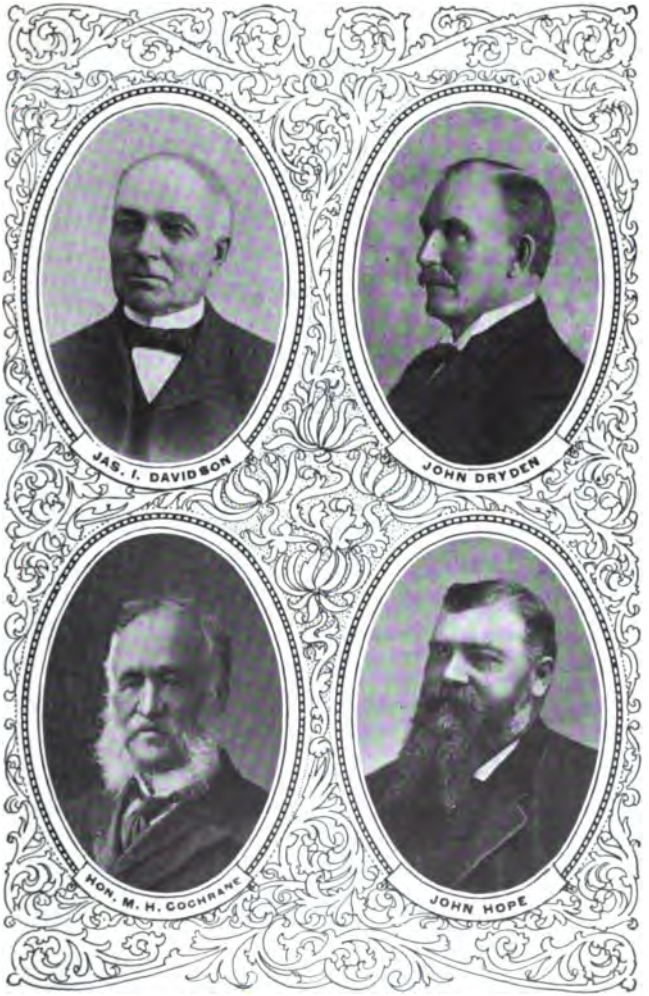
Mr. Hill did not long maintain the herd, but the blood of his best cattle proved of much value to Western breeders. He steadfastly declined to compete at the fairs with breeding stock, but for several seasons was an active competitor with both Short-horns and Angus at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show. Probably his best Short-horn steer was the roan Britisher, that was a prize-winner at the show of 1889. John T. Gibson had charge of the herds until April 1, 1891, when William Miller assumed the management. The latter remained at the helm one year. Twelve months later, in April, 1893, he purchased the entire North Oaks Herds of Short-horns and Aberdeen-Angus — about one hundred head of each. About one-half of each herd was shipped to Chicago and sold at auction at the panic prices then prevailing. The remainder were taken to Lakeside Farm,

*Mr. Rumsey had sold twenty-three head of Short-horns at Chicago on the previous week at an average of $343, Mr. William Steele paying $1,100 for Cambridge Rose 22d and $1,080 for Cambridge Rose 25th.

Storm Lake, Ia., where Mr. Sherley, the proprietor, took an interest in them. The Shorthorns were at length dispersed at auction at Lakeside in 1895.

Hope's show herds of 1887 and 1889.—In the fall of 1887, Mr. John Hope, manager for the Messrs. Nelson at Bow Park, appeared in the West with one of the most remarkable show herds seen since the days of Col. King of Lyndale. The lot was headed by the very good show bull Baron Warlaby, but was chiefly remarkable for its imported females, including Lady Isabel, Havering Nonpareil 2d and Duchess of Lincoln, selected in England for the express purpose of "starring" the American show circuit. Baron Warlaby was bred by Mr. Groff of Ontario, and was got by the Booth-bred Knight of Warlaby out of a cow tracing to imp. Beauty by Snowball. Lady Isabel and Havering Nonpareil 2d were both shown in the cow class at the great Western fairs of 1887, creating a profound sensation. Both were roans of magnificent scale, direct from the hands of expert English "fitters."

Lady Isabel, called by Hope "the grandest cow seen since Lady Fragrant," was bred by John Outhwaite, of Bainesse, Yorkshire, and was sired by the white bull Crown Prince (38061)—a brother of the Rev. B. B. Kinnard's renowned English show cow Queen Mary—out of


JAS. I. DAVIDSON
JOHN DRYDEN
HON. M. H. COCHRANE
JOHN HOPE

Lady Conyers by the Royal prize bull Lord Godolphin (36065). Notwithstanding the fact that she had produced two heifers and one bull, she was shown in reasonable bloom at the enormous weight of 2,100 lbs., carried upon short, neat bone. Havering Nonpareil 2d, although not laid out on so grand a scale as the massive Lady Isabel, was a beautiful type, presenting a rare combination of flesh and finish, entering the ring at a weight of near 2,000 lbs. She had been a winner at the English Royal, and on account of her beautiful quality divided the admiration of American breeders with Lady Isabel.* She was bred by D. McIntosh of Havering Park, Essex, England, from Baron Gwynne 2d 84510, running through the famous Telemachus blood to the Sittyton Nonpareil base; being a lineal descendant of Nonpareil 19th, by Matadore. Duchess of Lincoln, the third member of Hope's peerless triumvirate, was an extraordinary Bates-topped two-year-old, bred by J. J. Sharp of Broughton, Kettering, England. She was a strikingly-handsome, broad-ribbed, finely-conditioned roan, of commanding show-yard appearance, and repeated in America her earlier victories on the other side of the water.

*At the Iowa State Fair of 1887, at Des Moines, Wm. Stocking of Illinois, the awarding judge, set the Nonpareil over Lady Isabel. This was a remarkable Short-horn show, Mr. Luther Adams' Scotch-bred imp. Miss Ramsden 9th being placed after the two Bow Park cows.

Hope's last appearance in the show-ring in the States was in the fall of 1889. He had purchased imp. Cupbearer that spring at the Adams sale at Chicago, and to avoid a troublesome quarantine had placed him in the capable hands of Mr. William H. Gibson, manager for B. C. Rumsey at Niagara Stock Farm, Buffalo N. Y. It must be said to Gibson's credit that the bull was brought out that fall in rare bloom. When he appeared at the head of the Bow Park Herd at the Detroit Exposition September, 1889, he was fit to stand for the credit of the breed in any company. He was shown at a weight of 2,500 lbs., and barring a little tendency to "roll" at the shoulder was as smooth as a yearling. Richard Gibson was the judge upon this occasion, and while sending Cupbearer to head the aged bull class, when it came to the championship he passed him in favor of Bow Park's yearling Baron Waterloo, got by Baron Warlaby 78878 out of Wave Surge by 57th Duke of Oxford, tracing through Mr. Torr's "W's." Aylesby and its Short-horn tribes never failed to arouse the enthusiasm of Richard, and as Baron Waterloo was really a well-ripened, good-fleshed bull there was some basis for defense of his unexpected decision placing the yearling over the table-backed Scot. Hope won in the cow class with Havering Nonpareil 2d, although Mr. Abram Renick, the younger—who had suc-

ceeded to his great-uncle's Rose of Sharon herd —had a good second in Rosebud 35th. Bow Park scored also in two-year-old heifers with Isabella 3d, a handsome daughter of imp. Lady Isabel, sired by Ingram's Chief 41833. In fact Hope made a clean sweep by drawing the blue in both the yearling and heifer-calf classes, gaining both championships and both of the herd prizes.*

*The affairs of the Canada West Farm Stock Association were closed at auction at Brantford Jan. 15, 1885, the title to both the farm and herd passing to Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons of Liverpool. The real estate was bought in at $71,000, the 115 head of Short-horns at $85,000, and the other farm effects at $14,630. Mr. John Clay Jr., the present head of the American stock-yards commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., had meantime been placed in charge as financial representative of the Messrs. Nelson, Mr. Hope continuing to act as herd manager, serving in that capacity until the final disposition of the farm by the Nelsons Jan. 1, 1894, soon after which event Mr. Hope died. The latter had for a long series of years been one of the most conspicuous figures in the American live-stock trade, often acting as judge, not only of cattle but draft and coach horses and other varieties of farm animals. Fitting tribute has been paid to his memory by Mr. Clay, whose literary skill has so often been employed in matters touching the affairs of those whose lives are spent among herds and flocks. We quote the following written by Mr. Clay for the *Live-Stock Report:*

"Probably no single man ever had such a varied knowledge of the breeders of fine stock in Europe and America as "genial John." We might except the late Simon Beattie, a sort of companion-in-arms, who had gone through many a purchasing, selling and showing campaign with the above. With those two gentlemen Richard Gibson was often associated, and when the trio met there was an accumulation of experience in breeding and feeding all classes of stock—of the folk lore, we might call it—of the bovine world of anecdote, by sea and shore, never equaled. Two have gone from us, while the third remains to wield a powerful influence in agricultural matters throughout the States and Canada.

"John Hope was born over fifty years ago near to Cockermouth, Cumberland. His birthplace was near to an old church with a wonderful belfry, and when far away from there he heard the chime of bells floating across the Valley of the Grand River, near Brantford, Ont., it always reminded him of the old days spent in his native parish. From Cumberland he went to Canada, spent some time in Missouri, a year or two at Waukegan, Ill., and then he settled down in Ontario, where the latter part of his life was spent, first as a farmer and importer of fine stock, and latterly as assistant manager and manager of Bow Park. During the last two months he had

Luther Adams' importations.—In the autumn of 1886 Mr. Luther Adams of Boston, Mass., who owned a large farm at Storm Lake, Ia., commissioned Mr. William Miller to proceed to Scotland and select for his account a shipment of the best young cattle obtainable. Miller was admirably qualified for the work. As we have already seen, he belonged to a family that had been identified from an early period with the importing and breeding trade of Canada. As a young man he had bought cattle and sheep in Great Britain; and his long and intimate connection with the live-stock interests of North America had given him an experience,

purchased this estate, but whether the actual details had been carried through or not we are unable to say.

"It was August, 1876, in the Valley of the Severn, under the shadow of the Cotswold Hills, that the writer first met Hope. From that day a chain of unbroken friendship that had to stand the strain of many a gale remained unbroken. In 1877 or 1878 Hope went to Bow Park as manager of the herd then one of the largest and most valuable in the world, and in 1879 I joined him at that place. Bow Park was not a financial success. It was started when the Short-horn business was on the wane. Here it was, however that John Hope became a great force in trans-Atlantic agriculture. Many an object lesson he gave on the farm amid the stately oaks that surmount the homestead at Bow Park. There he was at his best. The fever of strong prejudices was laid away, and before you was the animal. Ah! how he loved to look at them. When the show cows were let out from their shady boxes at sundown to graze in the cool night air then came Hope's enjoyment. As the artist loves his picture, the huntsman his hound, the mother her child, so the idol of our friend was the Short-horn cow. For years it was the Alpha and Omega of his existence. Latterly, when a happy marriage came across his path, and a beautiful family to cluster round him, the old love was dimmed a little, but the virgin fires still blazed, and no later than the great show of cattle at the World's Fair Hope was there as intensely interested as ever. In the show-yard he had phenomenal success. Will the present race of American cattlemen ever forget Duke of Clarence 4th, the Clarence Kirklevington, and the herd of cows and heifers which a few years ago swept like a cyclone through the show-yards of the States and Canada? As an exhibitor Hope was a strong partisan, and in the peculiar politics of an American show-ring he was an adept. Long years of ex-

WM. DUTHIE
J. DEANE WILLIS
S. CAMPBELL
W. S. MARR

a seasoned judgment and an acquaintance on both sides the water not excelled by any other individual of his time. A shrewd, keen-witted, "all-around" judge, "Willie" Miller ranks as one of the makers of American Short-horn history.

The shipment of 1886.—Canadian quarantine restrictions had rendered impossible the further forwarding of the Sittyton surplus to Mr. Davidson, so that it came to pass that Mr. Cruickshank's final American outlet was through the medium of Mr. Adams. Arriving in Aberdeenshire Mr. Miller repaired at once to Sittyton. Mr. Cruickshank was well sold out of bulls at

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perience and close observation had made him so, and he only fought his opponents with their own weapons. As a judge he was strictly impartial, and as an all-round man was, so far as my observation goes, without an equal. In the show-yard arena during the last twenty years I have watched many an exhibitor and judge. Years ago I saw an Elliot of Hindhope, a Booth of Warlaby, a Drewry of Holker take their parts in the play. In later years all of us have seen a Tait of Windsor, Gibson of Canada, Billy Leavitt in the Chicago Stock-Yards, and a host of others, all men of quick perception; but when it came down to close judgment, whether it was a hound, a horse, or a Hereford, I think John Hope would have got the laurel wreath, for with him it was intuition. He was quick, keen, decisive, almost too rapid for the general public, but he was always there or thereabouts when the best animal had to be picked from the bunch.

"In personal appearance Hope was broad and burly, a grand specimen of the English yeoman. Apart from his general contour his prominent feature was the eye. He was the possessor of a pair of great luminous blue eyes, that imparted to his appearance a singularly soft and winning expression. When a child entered the room it invariably went straight to him, and through those eyes beamed forth all that was tender and true in his nature. Simple himself as a child, generous to a fault, strong in his friendship, with the heart of a lion, yet the mildness and gentleness of a lamb, he leaves behind a record for probity as a heritage to all who knew him. Let us inscribe this sentiment to his memory: That the leading feature of his life was sympathy; or, to go deeper still, shall we call it love—love of mankind and the dumb creation, that flower which has bloomed perennially ever since the day Adam and Eve left the gates of Paradise."

the time, having but one for sale that was deemed worthy of importation. This, the red calf Harvester, by Baron Violet, was bought along with the choice heifers Simplicity, Gwendoline, Athene, Golden Feather, Sorrel, Golden Crest and Violet Mist. The chief stock bull at Sittyton at this time was Cumberland, concerning which bull Mr. Miller says: "Cumberland was then in his prime, a massive roan, with great quality and thickness of flesh, very strong back and loin, good strong head and long quarters, but did not carry himself with as much style as one would like. The more you looked at him the more you thought of him, but when one saw his mother, Custard, a grand roan, it was not hard to divine where he got his breeding qualities." Cumberland's son, Feudal Chief (51251), out of a Lavender dam, was then being used freely in the herd. Mr. Cruickshank seemed to place much confidence in him, but Mr. Miller was not altogether pleased with the bull. He adds: "Commodore (54118), a grand roan by Baron Violet (47444) out of Custard, the dam of Cumberland, was the best bull I saw at Sittyton. He was not so massive as Cumberland, but finer. I tried every way I could to buy him for Mr. Adams, but Mr. Cruickshank would not price him." The herds at Collynie and Uppermill were visited, and as young stock by Field Marshal and William of

Orange were at that time being offered, some advantageous purchases were made from Messrs. Duthie and Marr. From the former he got the Field Marshal heifers Viola 5th, Fragrance, Lady Dorothy 2d and Bashful 2d,* besides the young bull Lord Lancaster by same sire.

Cupbearer bought.—The yearling bull Cupbearer (52692) had just been sold by Mr. Duthie to an Ontario breeder and sent to Liverpool for shipment, but on account of the Canadian quarantine proclamation he had to be returned to Collynie, whereupon Mr. Miller secured him for Mr. Adams. He had been shown during the summer of 1886 as a yearling, winning first prize in a good class of two-year-olds at the Royal Northern and had the reserve number next to Field Marshal. He was a roan sired by Rob Roy (45484) out of the prize cow Countess 4th, descending from Mr. Cruickshank's Fragrance by Matadore, and became the champion show bull of America. From Mr. Marr was obtained Missie 99th, Sweet Brier 7th, Flora 89th and a young bull by William of Orange. A promising bull calf, Prince Charlie, bred by P. R. Smith of Aberdeenshire, and one or two others from local breeders came with the first importation.

*Bashful 2d—of the Miss Ramsden tribe—was what American breeders term a genuine "double-decker"—a beefy, broad-backed cow with a large, shapely udder. She was a heavy milker and was one of the cows chosen in 1893 to represent the breed in the Columbian Dairy Test.

West Liberty sale.—Mr. Adams had meantime been a buyer of American-bred stock of standard Bates and other established varieties, and a selection of these along with the major portion of the importation above mentioned was offered at public sale at West Liberty, Ia., May 12, 1887. The catalogue contained the two Bates-bred heifers Lady Barrington Bates and Lady Winsome Wild Eyes 2d, from one of Richard Gibson's importations, and as the rivalry between the Bates and Scotch factions was running high at this time much speculation was indulged in as to relative prices likely to prevail. Practically all the leading breeders of the West were present, and as the cattle were brought forward in good form, notwithstanding their recent Atlantic voyage, some excellent prices were realized. Evidently a majority of those present were attracted by the Aberdeenshire lots, and as a result of a sharp contest between the late Robert Miller and C. W. Norton of Durant, Ia., the Sittyton Secret heifer Simplicity was taken by the latter at $1,200. Mr. Norton also took out the highest-priced bull of the day, imp. Prince Charlie, at $1,000. Lady Barrington Bates brought $1,060 and the imported Scotch heifers sold at an average around $500. Robt. Miller secured some of the best of these, among others the roan Violet Mist, afterward the property of C. B.

Dustin, that grew into a genuine "double-decker"—a good breeder, a heavy flesh-carrier when not in milk and possessing marked dairy quality. It was at this sale that C. S. Barclay of West Liberty selected Harvester at $500. The forty-two head offered made an average of $328.35.*

The memorable purchase of 1887.—In the fall of 1887 Mr. Miller again visited Scotland, purchasing no less than thirty-one head of heifers and thirty-nine young bulls, all from

*Mr. Miller fitted and exhibited for Mr. Adams at the fall fairs of 1887 a herd headed by Strathearn 77994, a compactly-built, thick-fleshed red, bred by John Miller & Son, Brougham, Ont., descending from imp. Rose of Strathallan, that was probably the most valuable breeding cow John Miller ever owned. She lived to be nineteen years of age, and this reference to Strathearn reminds us that no less than eleven direct descendants of the famous old cow won at different times championship prizes in Canada and the United States. Mr. John Miller bought Rose of Strathallan just after she had gained the gold medal at the Highland Show of 1870 in her five-year-old form. She carried at the time the famous bull Lord Strathallan, already mentioned. The West as well as the Dominion is indebted to John Miller for many good cattle and the author has pleasure in here recording a passing recognition of the value of his services as a breeder and importer. He is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-three years and figures as one of the strongest and sturdiest characters ever identified with our live-stock interests. Like most of the Canadian breeders who have succeeded so well with Short-horns Mr. Miller is a Scot. The herd at Brougham is one of the oldest in the Dominion. Among the earliest sires used were Oxford Mazurka from Woodburn, Canadian Prince, of Campbell origin, and Fawsley Chief, a Torr-Booth. For many years past none but Scotch bulls have been used, included among them being the famous Vice Consul (brought to the States by Messrs. Sanger), Sittyton Stamp, etc. Mr. Miller's sons are widely and favorably known and Robert has made many trips across the Atlantic, buying cattle and sheep for show and breeding purposes. Indeed, few, if any, families have a longer or more honorable identification with American stock-breeding interests than the Millers.

Imp. Cupbearer was shown in this Lakeside herd of 1887 as a two-year-old, and while much admired had not assumed the phenomenal show-yard form which he afterward attained. The cow of this show herd was Miss Ramsden 9th, an 1,865-lb. red, with a remarkable heart-girth, and the two-year-old heifer was her own sister, Miss Ramsden 10th.

the herds of Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr and Campbell—the largest importation ever made direct from Aberdeenshire to the United States. The value of this lot of cattle to American herds can scarcely yet be fairly estimated. Among the females were the grand roan Brawith Bud cow Germanica from Sittyton, the thick heifers Proud Belle, Charity 3d and the great roan Princess Alice from Collynie; while among the bulls, then all unknown to fame, were Craven Knight, Gay Monarch, Indian Chief, Freemason, Pro Consul, Mephistopheles and Master of the Mint. A selection from this lot was offered at auction at Dexter Park, Chicago, May 16, 1888. While appreciation of Scotch blood for crossing purposes on American-bred cows was now general throughout the entire country, prices for all classes of cattle were still upon a very moderate basis. Hence high values were not to be thought of. It was here that J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., made the "hit" of their career as breeders by selecting the roan Marr-bred calf Gay Monarch, by William of Orange out of Alexandrina 17th by Athabasca at $375. Messrs. Cookson got Pro Consul at $630. Francis Davis of Minnesota bought Freemason at $300. Arthur Johnston secured Indian Chief at $350, and J. F. Prather of Village Park, Williamsville, Ill., took out Mephistopheles at $300; the twenty-five bulls

NEW YEAR'S GIFT (57796).

Bred by Lord Lovat, sold to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and bought from the royal herd by Lo d Feversham for $5,000.

averaging $308. It must be borne in mind that these calves had been weaned at a comparatively early age in Scotland, shipped 4,000 miles and offered before opportunity had been had for putting them in strong condition. Had they been fed for six months or a year they would doubtless have averaged double the money. Mr. Miller insisted at the time that the youngsters would grow out in a way that would fairly astonish buyers, and his words upon this point indeed proved prophetic. The highest-priced heifer sold at this sale was imp. Lady of the Meadow, taken by T. W. Harvey at $575.

Lakeside's show herd of 1888.—At the shows of 1888 Lakeside came forward in force. Cupbearer was now a three-year-old and had improved wonderfully with twelve months' feeding. He was never a typical Scotch bull, lacking the essential element of early maturity, but as a three-year-old he displayed that marvelous back, loin and hip-covering for which he was afterward so famous. Still he wanted filling at the flanks. A smoother bull probably never stood in the American show-ring. It was a strong class at the Iowa State Fair that year, including N. P. Clarke's big red, Canadian-bred Oscar, Barr's imp. Scotland's Hero and the Duthie-bred Crown Prince, also shown by Mr. Clarke. First prize here fell to Oscar, but at

the Illinois show Cupbearer went to the front, winning over Varner's Frederick William 4th, Wilhoit's Athelstane 3d and other good ones. Along with Cupbearer there came from Storm Lake this season the great cows Germanica and Miss Ramsden 9th. Mr. Clarke was showing the beautiful Kinellar-bred Goldie cow Gypsy Maid,* and when to such as these we add Wilhoit's Young Necklace fair-goers of that period will have called to their minds visions of Short-horn beauty such as are rarely equaled. Lakeside was "loaded" this same year in the two-year-old heifers with Mr. Duthie's Proud Belle, of a wonderfully wide-ribbed, fleshy type. The peerless Princess Alice was the yearling and she displayed such extraordinary quality that she was made female champion at several of the leading fairs of the Western circuit. It was a great herd and when it gained the championship over all beef breeds at "The American Royal"—the Illinois State Fair at Olney—it was indeed a proud day for "Willie" Miller and the Scots.

Third and last lot.—In January, 1889, the

* Mr. Clark's Gypsy Maid was one of the finest specimens of the breed of her time in the United States. She possessed something of the same quality and character as Princess Alice, and like that cow left a valuable progeny. She was a roan, bred by Campbell of Kinellar, from the Sittyton-bred Vermont 78225—running through Harmony by Pride of the Isles to Mr. Marr's Goldie tribe—and was imported in September, 1885, by John Isaac of Canada. She combined rare thickness with admirable finish, and was a milker as well as a flesh-carrier. She was often shown with success, and was the champion female of the breed at the Iowa State Fair of 1889.

third and last of the Luther Adams lots came over. It consisted of twelve young bulls and eighteen heifers, all from Sittyton, the get of Gondolier, Feudal Chief, Standard Bearer, Cumberland and Commodore. Soon after these had been put through quarantine Mr. Adams decided upon a dispersion sale of the entire Lakeside stock, including the bulls of the last importation and the show herd of 1888. Even the best cattle were not commanding long prices in those days. Breeders found it necessary to economize in every possible way, and Mr. Adams felt that the situation was such that it was impossible to continue importations from Scotland with any prospect of reselling at a profit. He accordingly disposed of his farm to Mr. T. H. Sherley of Louisville, Ky., and catalogued sixty-six head of Short-horns to be sold at Dexter Park, Chicago, April 25, 1889. Few better lots ever went under the auctioneer's hammer in the Western States, and if by some witchery this herd could be restored to life and put on the market in these prosperous closing days of the nineteenth century quite another story could be told as to the result. The beautiful Princess Alice fell to the bidding of John Hope of Bow Park at $710. John was never accused of being partial to Scotch-bred cattle, but such as Princess Alice appealed to his skilled judgment with irresistible force. Mr.

Dustin got Victoria 79th, Proud Belle and Germanica 2d at $425, $420 and $325 respectively. Hugh Draper, Washington, Ia., got the rich-fleshed roan Fatima at $400. Messrs. Potts secured Germanica at $395. Miss Ramsden 10th went to L. H. Conn of St. Louis at $325. Princess Alice's sappy heifer Alice Maude was secured by the author of this volume on a bid of $300 for export to Mexico. J. R. Jones & Son, Williamsville, Ill., bought Blythesome Bride at $230. The show bull Strathearn went to Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., at $700. Cupbearer was bought by John Hope at $650. C. C. Platter, Red Oak, Ia., got imp. Bandmaster, afterward noted as a sire in the herd of H. D. Parsons, at $630. The entire sixty-six head offered brought an average of $289.69.

The heifers in the importation of 1889 were sold along with Lakeside Farm to Mr. Sherley, who subsequently disposed of most of them at private treaty to Col. W. A. Harris and the late John McHugh of Cresco, Ia. The lot sold included sixteen yearling heifers of Cruickshank, Duthie and Marr breeding, one-half of which went to Linwood along with the bull Craven Knight.

The Short-horn herd bred at Lakeside from the North Oaks and Luther Adams purchases was closed out at auction on June 12, 1895, at an average of $204 for the forty-six head offered.

The stock bull Knight of the Thistle 108656, by Craven Knight, tracing to imp. Rose of Strathallan, was bought by Mr. H. C. Stuart of Saltville, Va., at $650. Col. T. S. Moberley gave $500 for the roan Cupbearer cow Gwendoline 2d, and for her daughter Gwendoline 3d Maj. J. T. Cowan, Cowan's Mills, Va., paid a like sum. In addition to Knight of the Thistle Mr. Miller had used German Laird 98182, by Strathearn 77994 out of the Pure Gold or Brawith Bud cow imp. Germanica.*

Gwendoline 2d was a prime favorite with Mr. Miller. She was a regular breeder, a heavy milker, with a wide, strong back and beautiful character. He often compared her with the celebrated English champion show cow the great Mollie Millicent.†

Last successful Duchess sale.—Allusion has

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*It was from this herd that Mr. Abram Renick, the younger, bought the bulls Wallace 117654, by German Laird out of the Wild Eyes cow North Oaks Duchess of Worcester 2d, and Royal Scot 117317, by Knight of the Thistle out of Gwendoline 2d, for the purpose of introducing some fresh blood into the Rose of Sharon herd left him as a legacy on the death of his great-uncle, Abram Renick, in 1884.

†Lakeside Farm was bought from Mr. Sherley by Mr. Miller in 1898 and upon that valuable Iowa property the veteran breeder and importer is spending his declining years, feeding operations engaging most of his attention. His occasional contributions to the *Breeder's Gazette* have reflected not only his fine vein of humor but literary ability of the highest order. That gifted American author, Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") in forwarding a communication of his own, prepared especially for one of the Christmas issues of the *Gazette*, referred to an article of Mr. Miller's in a prior issue with this comment: "When you can secure such matter as Mr. Miller's article of last year from within the ranks of your own constituency I do not see why you need call professional literary men to your aid."

heretofore been made to the fact that Messrs. Rigdon Huston & Son of Blandinsville, Ill., purchased the entire Bates-bred herd of Col. Le G. B. Cannon of Vermont and added it to their Hilldale stock in 1881 at a cost of $50,000 for thirty-two head. The Cannon herd contained several representatives of the Airdrie Duchess tribe, obtained from Hillhurst, and as the Messrs. Huston were among the most practical of our Western breeders they were successful in producing from this purchase a good number of first-class animals. They had in service for a time the 22d Duke of Airdrie 16695 and subsequently bought from Bow Park for $5,000 a good rich-roan son of 4th Duke of Clarence, known as 2d Duke of Brant 55479 a bull of admirable quality and character.

After the death of Rigdon Huston the herd was closed out at auction at Dexter Park, Chicago, Nov. 21 and 22, 1888, under the management of the son, Mr. Theodore Huston.* There were twelve head of Dukes and Duchesses in the sale, all descended from the celebrated 10th Duchess of Airdrie, and like the Hillhurst lot

*Rigdon Huston was one of the pioneer breeders of the West and was a man of the highest character, universally esteemed. He had from early days been an owner of pure-bred Short-horns, chosen primarily for their individual merit, and he was to the last a consistent advocate of quality in the animal as a consideration paramount. His son Theodore was of a speculative turn of mind and did not engage as a partner in breeding with his father until the purchase of the Cannon herd was consummated. In 1893 Theodore Huston, who was in very ill health, was appointed United States Consul at El Paso, Tex., but even the mild climate of that region did not save him from an early death.

sold at same place, as noted on page 712, they were, as a rule, of superior individual merit and brought good prices. It was claimed at the time that this was the best collection of Duchesses in existence on either side the water —a fact which was largely due to the undoubted skill of the Messrs. Huston. The "plum" of the females was the two-year-old heifer 8th Duchess of Hilldale, that brought the long price of $6,600 from William Steele of Ionia, Mich. The same buyer took the stock bull 2d Duke of Brant at $3,000. Mr. William Wright of Detroit, Mich., bought the five-year-old roan 4th Duchess of Hilldale at $2,600. John Hope bid off the roan yearling 12th Duchess of Hilldale at $3,000. H. C. G. Bals of Indianapolis took the red heifer calf 14th Duchess of Hilldale at $2,250. For the red-and-white six-year-old cow 3d Duchess of Hilldale Messrs. Flynn & Elbert, Des Moines, Ia., paid $2,050. W. H. Carlyle, Plymouth, O., secured the four-year-old 6th Duchess of Hilldale at $1,950. B. C. Rumsey of Buffalo took the red-roan yearling 11th Duchess of Hilldale at $1,800. T. C. Anderson, Side View, Ky., got the matron of the tribe, the ten-year-old 7th Duchess of Hillhurst, at $1,700. W. W. Benton, Mendon, Ill., bought the roan heifer calf 13th Duchess of Hilldale at $1,550. John Hope took the red bull calf 16th Duke of Hilldale at $1,650. G. H. Barnett of Pennsylvania bought

the roan bull calf 13th Duke of Hilldale at $900. The nine females averaged $2,611; three bulls averaged $1,850; the twelve head bringing $29,050—an average of $2,420.85. Seven head of Barringtons, sold upon this same occasion, averaged $360; six Kirklevingtons averaged $352.50; the seventy-nine animals catalogued bringing $43,320—an average of $548.35.

The old 7th Duchess of Hillhurst subsequently reverted to Mr. Theodore Huston and was sold along with her heifer 15th Duchess of Hilldale at an auction sale held at Abingdon, Ill., May 13, 1891, in connection with a lot of cattle belonging to Mr. Strawther Givens of that place, both of the Duchesses going to George Allen, Allerton, Ill., at $1,000 for the old cow and $1,500 for the heifer. The 10th Duchess of Airdrie ranks next in Duchess history to Duchess 66th, ancestress of the New York Mills lot. The great Woodburn matron that passed from Mr. Alexander's hands to George Murray of Racine, and from him to Hon. M. H. Cochrane, left a family of descendants that sold in the aggregate at public and private sale for a total of about $300,000. The old cow died at an advanced age in 1884, the property of Maj. S. E. Ward, Westport, Mo.

Sale of the Sittyton herd.—In May, 1889, the Short-horn breeding world was startled by the report that the entire Sittyton herd, con-

sisting at that date of 154 head, had been sold at private treaty to James Nelson & Sons of Liverpool, Eng., for exportation to the Argentine Republic, South America. Those who had enjoyed intimate relations with Mr. Cruickshank were aware that the old gentleman had long contemplated retiring from the profession in which he had gained world-wide fame. Indeed, a proposition had been under consideration in America looking toward the formation of a syndicate for the purchase and importation to this country of the entire herd. These negotiations, however, were not carried to a successful issue, and when the announcement was made that the stock was to be shipped to Buenos Ayres expressions of keen regret were heard throughout all Britain and North America. It is an old saying that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." To the failure of the great international banking house of Baring Bros., which occurred in England soon after Messrs. Nelson had accomplished the purchase of the stock, Short-horn breeders of Britain, Canada and the States are indebted for the retention in the motherland of the bulk of the Sittyton cattle. Grave financial complications in the Argentine rendered it inexpedient to carry out the original project of shipping the entire herd to the Southern Republic.

Mr. Robert Bruce, then of Darlington and

now an official of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society—one of the best-informed men of his time in all Britain and a popular judge at leading shows—had represented the Messrs. Nelson in this important transaction and decided, in view of the failure of the original plan for exportation, that the herd had best be held at the home farm pending some satisfactory disposition of the stock. This arrangement was carried into effect and the cattle were kept at Sittyton until May, 1890. Mr. Bruce has given us an interesting account of the extreme reluctance with which Mr. Cruickshank finally parted with his pets. We quote:

> Can anyone realize what the selling of his entire herd of Shorthorns would mean to such a man; a herd which had been the work of a lifetime to build up? While the transaction was being carried through I felt sincere sympathy for him, as I could see how the thought of parting with his cattle affected his strong mind. The resolution to sell was arrived at owing to his failing health and the fact that the lease of his farm had expired; and when the proposition of a private purchase of the entire lot was made he liked the idea, seeing it would save him all the worry and trouble attending a public sale. In a letter to me, dated May 5, 1889, he wrote: "In reply to your letter regarding the Short-horn cattle, my lease of the farm expires next year. I am in my eighty-second year and from a serious illness which I had last year I am not now able to give the cattle that attention which I had used to do and which is essentially necessary to continue. This is the cause of their being offered for sale."

William Duthie of Collynie was so fortunate as to secure a majority of the most useful cows —some thirty-five head in number. Mr. J. Deane Willis of Bapton Manor, Codford, Wilt-

shire, Eng., bought all of the yearling heifers excepting those of the Violet tribe, which family, consisting of but five females, was purchased, along with Grapevine's bull calf Glengarry and five other females, by Mr. C. W. Tindall for Mr. Sutton Nelthorpe of Scawby Brigg, Lincolnshire, Eng. Mr. J. Wilson of Pirriesmill, Huntley, bought the cow Cordenella and her bull calf Sovereign, by Gondomar, that became a well-known sire.

The stock bulls in the herd at the time of its purchase were the following: Cumberland (46144), Gondolier (52956), Commodore (54118), Gondomar and Collingwood. Cumberland was old and very much worn. The flesh had slipped from his chine and shoulders, and as it was evident that little if any further service could be had from him he was sent to the butcher. Gondolier was a red by Cumberland out of Gilliver by Roan Gauntlet, with good ribs and a strong back, but lame at the time of his purchase in both shoulders. He was sold to go into Durham, Eng. Unfortunately for the breed the last great Sittyton bull, Commodore, and his good stable companion Gondomar were shipped to South America. Mr. Bruce tells us that Mr. Cruickshank called Commodore "the best animal that ever left Sittyton." He was sired by Baron Violet (47444) out of Custard by Royal Duke of Gloster; sec-

ond dam Princess Royal by Champion of England.* Mr. Bruce says that viewed from the side Commodore was simply perfect—very level and deep. Seen from behind, however, he thought him a bit narrow. His "roasts" were wide on top, but his ribs did not present as perfect an arch as one would like. Commodore was lost at sea. Gondomar, a red of good style and character, by Feudal Chief (51251) out of Godiva by Cumberland; second dam Gilliver by Roan Gauntlet, was extra good and should have been retained in Scotland. Collingwood was a bull of nice quality, but somewhat lacking in width.

The Cruickshank cows at Collynie.—Mr. Duthie originally bought the eighteen old cows that the Nelsons deemed too aged for export under agreement to remove them from Sittyton on the 1st of June, 1889, and allow their calves to suck them, these calves to be the property of Messrs. Nelson, delivered in the following

*Before taking leave of this line of breeding we may add the following description of this epoch-making sire, furnished the author by Mr. John W. Cruickshank: "Champion of England was a beautiful calf, his hair actually waved in the wind, and until his death in 1870 no other sire was so fully trusted; his large, deep body was carried on short legs; his quarters, though not long, were broad and deep; his frame carried an unusually thick covering of natural flesh, and so full was he behind the shoulders that the meat actually projected beyond the shoulder blades. No bull ever had such an influence in the herd; his calves could easily be picked out and the use of his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons impressed the Sittyton herd generally with his character. Himself descended on both sides from tribes of good milking qualities his daughters were useful dairy cattle as well as heavy-fleshed Short-horns. His death was the result of calculus, and when killed his organs were as sound and healthy as possible."

October. Calves born after the 1st of June from these old cows to be the property of Mr. Duthie. Following is the full list of cows finally obtained from Sittyton for Collynie: Of the Venus tribe, Juliet, by Barmpton Prince, Gazelle, by Roan Gauntlet (both reds), and the roan Gipseywort, by Roan Gauntlet. Of the Secret tribe, the white Sobriety and the roan Sunflower, both by Roan Gauntlet; the red Spirea and the roan Sarcasm, both by Cumberland, and the red Siren, by Commodore. Of the Pure Gold or Brawith Bud tribe, the roan heifer Gardenia, by Cumberland. Of the Victoria tribe, the roan Victoria 57th, by Barmpton Prince, and the red Victoria 58th (dam of imp. Baron Victor), by Pride of the Isles. Of the Duchess of Gloster family, the roan 21st of that name, by Barmpton Prince; the roan 24th Duchess, by Lord of the Isles, and the red 30th Duchess, by Chancellor. Of the Crocus sort, the roan Costume, by Bridesman, the red Calypso, by Gondolier, and the roan Canzonet, by Standard Bearer. Of the Clipper sort, so famous as bull-breeders at Sittyton, the red Crocus, by Pride of the Isles, the white Chrysanthemum, by Crusader, the red Coraline, by Cumberland, and the red Cluster Rose, by Gondolier. Of the Lavender family, the red Lavender 15th, a sixteen-year-old cow by Lord Warden, the roan Lavender 16th, by Lord

Lansdowne, fifteen years old, the roan Lavender 45th, by Baron Violet, the roan 46th, by Dunblane, the roan 48th, by Cumberland, and the red Lavender 50th, by Baron Violet. Of the Spicey sort, the roan Seaweed, by Perfection, the roan Silverlocks, by Roan Gauntlet, and the roan Sea Foam, by Gondolier. Of the Lovely family, the fourteen-year-old red Lovely 20th, by Lord Lancaster, and the ten-year-old roan Lovely 35th, by Roan Gauntlet. In addition to these he took the red fourteen-year-old Abarilla, by Barmpton Prince, and the ten-year-old red Veronica, by Pride of the Isles.

Field Marshal and Mario.—In acquiring the "cream" of the breeding matrons of the Cruickshank herd, William Duthie virtually succeeded to the throne which had been abdicated by the sage of Sittyton. A near neighbor and good friend of the grand old man, Mr. Duthie had already had in service the famous roan Field Marshal (47870), by Roan Gauntlet out of Azalea by Cæsar Augustus. This was a great bull in every sense of the term so far as conformation was concerned, but scarcely perfect in his handling qualities. He was a massive 2,500-lb. bull with a good head, wonderful back, ribs, loins and quarters, but rather bare below; and he and his stock lacked a little of that soft, mellow covering of flesh so highly prized by so many judges. In Mr. Duthie's hands he

FIELD MARSHAL (47870).

sired some of the most celebrated show and breeding stock ever sent out from the North of Scotland. One of his sons, the famous Mario (51713), was the greatest show bull of his day in Britain. In the herd of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton, Mario carried the championship prizes at both the Royal and Highland shows of 1888, and at the time of his death in 1889, in the hands of Mr. C. W. Brierley, he was on a triumphal tour of the English circuit. Mario inherited Field Marshal's substance and flesh, but like his sire was somewhat wanting in the element of quality.* Field Marshal was let for a period of three years to William Tait, manager for the Queen of England at Her Majesty's Shaw farm at Windsor; a stroke of policy on Mr. Duthie's part which proved fruitful of results to the Scotch Short-horn interest in England. The mere fact that Royalty had taken up with an Aberdeenshire-bred sire of itself

*Robert Bruce says: "Mario was a large bull. Many English judges did not have a very high opinion of him, and there is no doubt that there was some truth in what they said, viz.: 'He was like a fat steer.' I went to buy him as a three-year-old having him in price, and was asked by Mr. Gordon to put the question of purchase aside and tell him if I considered the bull good enough to win in England. If I thought so he would much like to show him. I said I considered him good enough, and chalked out a course of shows he should be entered for. He made his first appearance at Peterboro, where he was passed over without a prize, but he was so different from the others that general attention was called to the awards. After Peterboro he won straight through for two years and did much to attract attention in England to Scotch Short-horns.

"Mario, New Year's Gift, Challenge Cup, Major and Count Lavender stood out so clearly as winners that in spite of the fact that at almost all the principal English shows they were judged by breeders who had little liking for Sittyton blood they could not be set aside."

paved the way for the breaking down of that general prejudice which had up to this time existed in England against the North country type. Shortly after the return of Field Marshal to Collynie, in the fall of 1889, the great bull accidentally slipped and injured himself in such a manner as destroyed his further usefulness.

Scottish Archer and Count Lavender.—It was in the spring of 1890 that Deane Willis made his memorable purchase of thirty-three yearling Sittyton-bred heifers and the two bulls Scottish Archer (59893) and Captain of the Guard. This removed to the South of England a good percentage of the Cruickshank females and Bapton Manor and Collynie became the headquarters for the Sittyton sorts. Mr. Willis worked in conjunction with Mr. Duthie in the matter of sires, and both have met with much success in supplying show-yard winners and breeding animals for leading British and American herds. Scottish Archer was a roan by Cumberland out of the Secret cow Surname by Pride of the Isles, and ultimately became the property of Mr. Duthie, proving, as shown by the late Collynie sales, the most popular of all the latter-day Scottish sires.

A bull that did the Willis herd excellent service and extended still further the fame of the Scotch type in British show-yards was the

roan Count Lavender (60545). Soon after Mr. Willis acquired the Sittyton heifers the question of a suitable bull for them came up, and the matter was discussed with Mr. Cruickshank himself. In reference to this Mr. Robert Bruce says: "Of course he knew well the Lavender blood and also that of the sire Norseman (56233). Together we went carefully into the pedigree of the grandsire, Earl of March (33807),* and I was rather surprised to find that Mr. Cruickshank could remember the bull and speak of his many strong points as well as of a slight dip in the middle of his back. After considering the subject in his usual careful way he said: 'Mr. Willis may use Count Lavender on *my* heifers with every confidence.' The result at Bapton has most completely borne out the old man's opinion." As seen by the writer at the Warwick Royal of 1892, Count Lavender was a bull of superior finish and quality, evenly covered with mellow flesh and standing near to the ground. We thought he lacked somewhat, however, in real substance. Another good bull used in the Willis herd was Roan Robin (57992), obtained from Mr. Duthie in exchange, we believe, for Scottish Archer. He was sired by Cumberland out of Glowworm by Roan Gauntlet.

* Earl of March was a roan, bred by Bruce of Burnside, from Frederick Fitz Windsor (31196) out of Fanny (the dam of Potts' imp. Duke of Richmond) by Royal Errant.

Mr. Willis has enjoyed an extensive patronage, and a yearling bull of his breeding, Bapton Emperor, bought after winning at the Royal by Mr. Marr, was recently resold for export to South America for £800.

Argentine and the shambles.—The project of shipping to South America was not entirely abandoned. In addition to the stock bulls Commodore and Gondomar there were sent out to Argentine in the early autumn of 1889 the following cows: Juniper, Gilliver (dam of Gondolier and Master of the Realm), Golden Autumn (dam of Craven Knight), Glowworm, Godiva (dam of Gondomar), Genista, Golden Pippin, Godetia, Grapevine, Gladys, Victorias 74th, 77th and 78th, Candytuft, Corncockle, Cardamine, Crowfoot, Coltsfoot, Ceres, Christobel, Cynthia, Christmas Carol, Cordelia, Canterbury Bell, Orange Blossom 30th, Barmpton Lily, Lady of the Forest and Nonpareil 20th. This included quite a group of Brawith Buds and Clippers.

The following were sent to the butcher: Gayflower, Sunflower, Catherine, Cyclamen, Constance, the famous Custard, then in her fourteenth year; Capsicum, Cloud Wreath, Cinnamon, Lavenders 37th and 49th and Sea Pink.

Summary of Sittyton sales.—During a period of thirty-five years, extending from 1842 to 1876, inclusive, there were sold for breeding

RESIDENCE OF J. DEANE WILLIS
OF BAPTON MANOR.

purposes from Sittyton 1,030 bulls at an average of £36 12s. 9d. and 321 cows and heifers at an average of £32 14s. 9d.—a total of 1,351 animals for £48,247, an average of £35 14s. From 1877 to 1889 practically the entire surplus of young bulls was sold to the United States and Canada after the wants of a few regular customers had been supplied. The surplus heifers were mostly exported during these same seasons. A close estimate of total sales made from the herd for breeding purposes for the forty-seven years ended in 1889 includes 1,912 animales for which there was received something over £68,000.*

*The author had the pleasure of visiting Amos Cruickshank at his home at Sittyton in June, 1892, in company with Mr. Duthie and Col. W. A. Harris. Although then an octogenarian Mr. Cruickshank's mind was still unclouded and he readily answered all questions put to him concerning his life work. He was often asked not only directly but in a roundabout way which of his families he looked upon with most favor, but no one could ever get him to make any definite statement on the subject. He pointed out that many of them were, through the sires he had largely used, closely allied, and one could gather from his talk that in his selection of stock bulls he was influenced much by the qualifications of the dam and grandams, his judgment of their merits being based upon a high standard of excellence in the matters of constitution, quality, milk and flesh. He was using at the time the herd was sold two bulls of the Clipper and two of the Pure Gold families, while he had retained for service a yearling bull of the Premium or Crocus sort. His death occurred at Sittyton May 1896.

Mr. Bruce relates the following incident which occurred during the closing years of the old man's life, illustrating the esteem in which he was held in the highest circles:

"On one of the days of the Highland Show at Aberdeen in July, 1894, a homely little ceremony took place which excited more than ordinary interest. From the Royal box in the grand stand his Royal Highness the Duke of York, President of the Society for the year, was witnessing the parade of the live stock. Some one mentioned to his Royal Highness that not far away on the stand a seat was occupied by that prince of cattle-breeders, Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton. At once his Royal Highness desired that Mr. Cruickshank be summoned to the Royal box. The octogenarian farmer and breeder, presenting a characteristic figure with his

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bulls of the heaviest caliber, he found himself compelled to turn to the Aberdeenshire type. Visiting Canada he found the object of his quest—a five-year-old roan, bred and owned by Messrs. Watt.

We have already related that in 1874 the late Joseph Thomson of Whitby, Ontario, imported the roan Cruickshank heifer Village Bud, by Scotland's Pride. She was the best female in the Thomson sale and was bought by Messrs. Watt of Salem, Ontario, for $925. She was in calf at the time to the roan bull Ben Wyvis (30528), bred at Sittyton from Cæsar Augustus and Butterfly's Joy of the Towneley line. The resulting calf was the dark-roan heifer Village Blossom, that grew into an exceptionally thick, short-legged, heavy cow that won first prizes in her class at the leading Canadian shows, besides being a member of a herd that won first place wherever exhibited. This prize cow was bred to Abbottsburn 106090, a roan, imported in 1883 by James I. Davidson, sired by Roan Gauntlet out of Amaranth by Barmpton. To this service Village Blossom produced March 2, 1885, the roan bull calf Young Abbottsburn, which at seven months old was sold to Mr. Alex. Norrie of Paisley, Ontario,* in whose pos-

*Mr. Norrie is at present herd manager for Messrs. Dustin, Summer Hill, Ill., and selected for them in Scotland in 1898 the prize bull Merry Hampton, possessing something of the same thickness and feeding quality of the grand old bull which he developed in Canada.

session he remained for four years. He was shown locally as a yearling and two-year-old; but during all the years that the bull was in Norrie's possession the Messrs. Watt had not seen him, although some extraordinary statements as to his character reached their ears. At Norrie's sale in 1889 Mr. Watt bought him back, "because," he says, "on seeing Young Abbottsburn I had to admit that the half had not been told concerning him." He resembled his sire, Abbottsburn, in a general way, but was heavier. Mr. Watt states that as a calf Young Abbottsburn was not very well cared for. He had run with his mother all through the summer months, and up to the time he was sold had received no grain and was not regarded as an extraordinary calf. Norrie bought him at $200, and to him credit must be given for developing probably the greatest carcass ever seen in the show-yards of North America. He was used as a stock bull by Mr. Norrie, and served other cows in the neighborhood, siring some useful cattle, which, as a rule, bred better than themselves. At the time the bull was bought back from Mr. Norrie he weighed nearly 2,600 lbs. He had been kept in a box-stall with free access to a yard of moderate size where he could take exercise at will; the door of his box being seldom closed in summer or winter. His principal feed had been roots and hay with the

addition of a little grain, but he was a remarkably easy feeder and a perfect picture of contentment always.

Moberley was a shrewd enough judge of good Short-horns to realize that he had discovered in this bull a most extraordinary animal, and closed a trade for his transfer to the States. It was at the Detroit Exposition, held the first week in September, 1890, that Young Abbottsburn made his debut on this side of the line. He did not arrive in time to compete in the bull class,* but Colonel Moberley was allowed to place him at the head of his cattle in the herd competition. Notwithstanding the novelty of a "braw" Scotch rent-payer leading the high-bred daughters of noble Dukes, there was no escape from the decision which sent first prize to the Forest Grove lot as thus lined up. At this show Moberley was either unable or unwilling to give out information as to the bull's name or breeding, claiming to have left the pedigree at home. He was thereupon dubbed by the ring-side talent "the great unknown,"

* Messrs. Sanger of Wisconsin were first in aged bulls at this Exposition with Prince Victoria of Hickory Park 94481, a thick-fleshed bull of great substance, sired by Earl of Richmond out of Victoria 55th by Royal Duke of Pleasant Ridge 36839; thus blending the blood of imp. Duke of Richmond with that of the Milne and Lowman & Smith Victorias already mentioned as being among the best Scotch cattle ever seen in America. This Sanger bull sired among other good things H. F. Brown's champion show bull Victor of Browndale 117621, out of the grand heifer Victoria of Glenwood 8th, which in the hands of Messrs. Sanger and Brown was for several seasons the "crack" female of the breed in the West. She was a wonderfully thick, neat, low-legged red, familiarly known as "the white-legged heifer," in allusion to her color markings.

which sobriquet clung to him long after his identity was revealed. The news of his appearance and of his overpowering flesh and substance traveled far and fast. Cupbearer at the Ohio State Fair was renewing his triumphs of previous years, and before the first meeting of the two North Country champions occurred at the Illinois State Fair at Peoria interest in the impending duel had become intense. Probably no event in American show-yard history aroused more intense excitement than attended this memorable meeting*. The following review of this rencontre from notes made by the author at the time was published in the *Breeder's Gazette* for Oct. 8, 1890:

"I have read so much about Cupbearer in THE GAZETTE for the past two or three years, and was so interested in your account of

*The judges upon this occasion were Messrs. Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill., one of America's best breeders and most successful exhibitors of Herefords; and Robert B. Ogilvie, late of Madison, Wis. Mr. Ogilvie, while devoted to mercantile pursuits, has been a life-long admirer of the improved breeds of live-stock, and for a quarter of a century has enjoyed the acquaintance of practically all of the leading breeders and exhibitors of the United States and Canada. He acquired international reputation as a breeder of Clydesdales at Blairgowrie Farm; his exhibits of draft horses of that type, with the famous McQueen at the head, constituting one of the chief attractions of the Clydesdale shows of their time. Fond of a good Short-horn, a recognized judge of sheep and a close student of everything pertaining to stock-breeding interests, Mr. Ogilvie possessed a wide and varied range of information bearing upon all the leading types of domestic animals.

Cupbearer in his old age became the property of Milton E. Jones of Cherry Grove Farm, Williamsville, Ill., in whose hands he died several years since. It cannot be said that he ever had a thorough test as a breeding bull, as he was passed around from one herd to another and kept in show condition for so many years that he never had full opportunity of demonstrating what he might be worth for stock purposes. In the hands of William Miller at Storm Lake, he got one of the best Scotch cows ever owned in the West—the beautiful roan Gwendoline 2d, sold to Col. Moberley and afterward bought by Messrs. Mitchel.

Col. Moberley's new bull, that I thought I would come to Peoria and see the fun." Such was the explanation of their unaccustomed presence at an Illinois State Fair made to the writer by something less than a thousand cattle-growers from different States who have not been in the habit of attending the big shows. The leading professional breeders were there as a matter of course. Indeed everybody and his neighbor seemed to be present when the ring for aged bulls was called, and those who could not arrive in time telegraphed freely their regrets. The excitement was at fever heat. It was indeed to be a "battle royal," and it can be truthfully asserted that the enthusiasm engendered by this meeting of the two greatest show bulls of recent years in the West has kindled an interest in the breeding and exhibition of good Short-horns, and spurred the flagging energies of prominent showmen in a manner quite unknown since the days of Col. King's triumphal tour, which culminated so many years ago under that famous canvas at St. Louis.

Cupbearer—son of the great Rob Roy, sire of the rising English champion Challenge Cup, and victor in half a hundred fields—was first in position. "He can't be beaten" was the emphatic pronouncement as the superbly-poised and admirably-finished form of Mr. Householder's famous bull was fairly settled to receive the shock of show-yard assault; and while the crowed feasted their eyes upon his noble outline Messrs. Henn and Wilhoit entered the lists with Phenomenon and Goldstick—both reds, both wearers of championship honors, both in good form, but both unequal to the task of closing with such "sluggers" as confronted them upon this occasion. "One story's good till another's told." One favorite receives our plaudits till another comes upon the scene. Cupbearer's triumph was complete till Young Abbottsburn was drawn into the yard. From the moment the mighty roan entered the ring the champion of 1888 and 1889 was on the defensive. The hero of Detroit, Columbus and Indianapolis, with his world of flesh and substance, seemed to fill the entire arena. By comparison Phenomenon (heavy as he is) seemed to shrink into a pigmy; Goldstick's "bit fault" (standing a trifle away from the ground) grew into something which it is not, and Cupbearer himself began to lose perceptibly in breadth of beam. An attack is apt to be more confidently undertaken than a defense. Moberley had given instructions to his herdsmen to await the entrance of the king and challenge him on whatever ground he might select, and the nearer this spot was reached the more apparent became the fact that a new idol was about to be set up. True the showy Duthie bull had

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Young Abbottsburn was such a feed-lot model that he fairly carried the corn-belt by storm. He was universally recognized by practical men as the sort of a beast that would convert grain and grass into prime heavy beef on short notice. Notwithstanding the efforts of his owner and his new trainer (Mr. Forbes), he did not stop putting on pounds avoirdupois until his log-like carcass pulled down the scales at over 2,800 lbs. Such weight without height has probably never been seen in any other animal of any breed on this continent. It was scarcely to be expected that such a ponderous, short-legged show bull would prove particularly active or useful as a stock-getter, and unfortunately his legacy to the breed, aside from his show-yard triumphs, was not large.

Mary Abbottsburn 7th.—Basking in the sunshine of the popularity of Young Abbottsburn, Col. Moberley's views of breeding rapidly expanded. He no longer subscribed to the doctrine that all excellence within the breed was necessarily circumscribed by the comparatively narrow circle that had Kirklevington for its center. In response to a query propounded just after his purchase of the great Scotch bull as to what he proposed to do with a beast of that breeding, he replied: "*Use* him a little and *show* him 'right smart.'" He did more than this. He *used* him "right smart" besides

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blest cows of any breed known to the American cattle trade. She had a back like a billiard table and her wide, deep ribs and long, level quarters were wrapped in a wealth of flesh that constantly recalled the carcass of her illustrious sire. From 1894 to 1898, inclusive, Mary Abbottsburn 7th, in the hands of Mr. Barber, was the unrivaled queen of American Short-horn cows.*

Col. Moberley fortified his show herd further by purchasing from Arthur Johnston of Canada the roan Nonpareil Chief 113034, sired by imp. Indian Chief out of the Kinellar-bred imp. Nonpareil 36th. Not so massive as Young Abbottsburn he was yet a bull of strong parts, well covered with flesh of fine quality and possessing good Short-horn character. At the Columbian Exposition Col. Moberley had the honor of winning first and third in the greatest ring of aged bulls ever seen in America with Young Abbottsburn and Nonpareil Chief respectively.

Forest Grove sale.—During the summer of 1895 Col. Moberley was accidentally drowned in the surf at Virginia Beach on the Atlantic coast, an occurrence which brought sorrow to the entire Short-horn breeding fraternity and

*A colored lithograph of Mary Abbottsburn 7th's head and neck from a painting by Hills was the leading pictorial feature of the Christmas number of the *Breeder's Gazette* for 1899. "Queen Mary," as she was often called, became during that year the property of Mr. W. A. Boland of New York city, proprietor of a stock farm at Grass Lake, Mich.

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time in America, topped the females at $400, at which price she went to Messrs. Mitchel, Danvers, Ill., who also took the aging Princess Alice at $300. The old Field Marshal cow's roan heifer Alice of Forest Grove, sired at Linwood by Galahad, was allowed to go to Texas at $220. Sixty-nine head sold for the shocking average of but $131.60, a fact which furnished ample proof of the wretched state of the Shorthorn trade at that time; reflecting the widespread commercial and industrial depression. It is needless to say that those who had the courage to buy profited largely by their investments at this sale. There is a moral to be drawn from this and similar events recorded in this volume. It is this: Cattle-breeding, like all other avocations, has its ups and downs, its bright periods of prosperity and its dark days of adversity; but those who are so situated that they can take advantage of nominal prices whenever they prevail never fail to reap a rich reward, and usually within a very short space of time.

Woodburn dispersion.—In 1891 Mr. A. J. Alexander, who had succeeded to the ownership and management of his brother's magnificent estate at Woodburn, deemed it advisable to conclude the Short-horn breeding operations that had been for some forty years carried on upon the farm with such signal advantage to Ameri-

can cattle-breeding interests. The Woodburn management had been giving rather more attention to horse-breeding than to Short-horns for some time preceeding the closing-out sale, and the persistent pursuit of a policy of line breeding within the Bates tribes had not resulted in improving the individual quality of the cattle. The faithful and efficient herdsman, Mr. Richardson, nevertheless succeeded in producing some beautiful specimens of the breed. Perhaps the best of all the later home-bred Duchess bulls placed in service was the 26th Duke of Airdrie 34973, a roan of good substance and fine character. During the years immediately preceding the dispersion sale there had been used the imported bulls 2d Duke of Whittlebury 62574 and Oxford Duke of Calthwaite 3d (56261), the latter a roan of good flesh and substance that left some excellent stock. There had also been used the red-roan 51st Duke of Oxford 38531, a son of the famous Bow Park bull 4th Duke of Clarence. In common with all other admirers of the Bates tribes of that time in the West the Woodburn management had a very high appreciation of the 4th Duke of Clarence blood and a second cross of it was introduced into the herd through the medium of Oxford Grand Duke 2d 88329, sired by imp. 2d Duke of Whittlebury out of the fine 4th Duke cow Grand Duchess of Oxford 52d.

The dispersion occurred at Dexter Park, Chicago Union Stock-Yards, June 11, 1891; twenty-six head of Airdrie Dukes and Duchesses selling for $10,920—an average of $420 each. The cattle were widely scattered; the leading buyers of Duchesses being Messrs. Brown and Smith of Sangamon Co., Ill. The top price was $820, paid by D. A. Curtis, Addison, Mich., for 50th Duke of Airdrie. The highest price for a Duchess female was $780, given by Messrs. L. W. Brown & Son. Five Oxfords sold for an average of $356. The stock bull Oxford Grand Duke 2d was bought by Coles & Hatch, Spring Grove, Ill., at $500. Imp. Oxford Duke of Calthwaite 3d went to Elbert & Fall, Albia, Ia., at $450. Thirteen head of Thorndale Roses, descended from the importation of 1882, sold for an average of $193. Nine Wild Eyes went for an average of $162.20. Eighteen Barringtons were closed out at an average of $141.65. The entire lot, consisting of seventy-one head, fetched $18,220—a general average of $256.

Columbian Exposition awards.—The exhibit of Short-horns at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was beyond question the best and largest of which there is record in the history of American show-yard. The trying task of awarding prizes was assigned to Hon. J. H. Pickrell, H. C. Duncan and John T. Gibson, and in view of the permanent interest that must

attach to this record-breaking competition the prize list is herewith appended:

Aged bulls—First to Col. T. S. Moberley's Young Abbottsburn 110679; second to J. G. Robbins & Sons' Gay Monarch 92411; third to Col. T. S. Moberley's Nonpareil Chief 113084; fourth to H. F. Brown's Earl Fame 8th 107695; fifth to J. H. Potts & Son's Thistlewood 95417; sixth to H. F. Brown's Golden Rule 98268.*

Two-year-old bulls—First to L. W. Brown & Sons' Young Marshal 110705; second to J. H. Potts & Son's Chancellor 106791; third to W. C. Edwards' imp. Knight of St. John; fourth to H. F. Brown's Imperial Prince 108359; fifth to B. O. Cowan's Lord Waterloo 112746; sixth to W. G. Sanders' Elgin Chief.

Yearling bulls—First to J. & W. Russell's white Lord Stanley; second to H. F. Brown's Fifer 111994; third and fourth to Messrs. Nicholson's Valasco 21st and Norseman; fifth to J. H. Potts & Son's Lavender King 4th; sixth to Green Bros.' Royal Consul 2d.

Bull calves—First to H. F. Brown's Victor of Browndale 117621; second to W. B. Cockburn's Indian Warrior; third to B. O. Cowan's Plato; fourth to L. W. Brown & Son's Golddust; fifth to H. F. Brown's Lord Wild Eyes; sixth to Messrs. Russell's Prince of Kinellar.

Aged cows—First to J. G. Robbins & Sons' Gay Mary; second to H. F. Brown's Elvira of Browndale 3d; third to H. F. Brown's Victoria of Glenwood 8th; fourth to Col. T. S. Moberley's Forest Belle 15th; fifth to Potts & Son's Emma 11th; sixth to O. W. Fisher's Lovely Pride.

Two-year-old heifers—First to Col. T. S. Moberley's Gem of Hickory Park 3d; second to Messrs. Russell's Centennial Isabella 25th; third to J. H. Potts & Son's Surprise of Oakland 3d; fourth to J. G. Robbins & Sons' Nora Davis; fifth to H. F. Brown's Red

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*Golden Rule was a red of superb handling quality, bred by the late Robert Miller of West Liberty, Ia., from imp. Goldstick 86748 and Golden Feather. He was dropped the property of C. B. Dustin, Summer Hill, Ill., and after doing service in the Dustin herd for several seasons was sold to Mr. H. F. Brown of Browndale Farm, Minneapolis, Minn., whose show herds under the capable training of Robert Ewart for many years constituted a leading feature of the Short-horn exhibits on the Western circuit. Few herds have a longer list of first and championship prizes to their credit than Browndale, and as appears from this list of Columbian awards, Mr. Brown received some of the highest honors at the greatest Short-horn show this country has ever seen.

PRIZE-WINNING COW ELVIRA OF BROWNDALE 8D AND CALF.
Bred and shown by H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

Empress; sixth to H. F. Brown's Oxford Duchess of Browndale 2d.

Yearling heifers—First to B. O. Cowan's Dora 6th; second to H. F. Brown's Spicey of Browndale 2d; third to J. H. Potts & Son's Surprise of Oakland 4th; fourth to T. W. Hunt's Beautiful Belle; fifth to Messrs. Nicholson's 21st Maid of Sylvan; sixth to B. O. Cowan's Phyllisia 25th.

Heifer calves—First to Messrs. Russell's Centennial Isabella 30th; second to W. C. Edward's Lady Fame; third to J. G. Robbins & Sons' Nancy Hanks; fourth to H. F. Brown's Rosemary of Browndale; fifth to J. D. Varner's Claribelle; sixth to Messrs. Russell's Ruby Princess.

Championships—Bull of any age, Moberley's Young Abbottsburn. Cow of any age, Robbins' Gay Mary.

Herd—First to H. F. Brown; second to T. S. Moberley; third to Robbins & Sons; fourth to Potts & Son; fifth to T. S. Moberley; sixth to H. F. Brown.

Young herds—First to Messrs. Russell; second to B. O. Cowan; third to H. F. Brown; fourth to Potts & Sons; fifth to Messrs. Nicholson; sixth to Moberley.

Four animals, either sex, under four years old, the get of one sire—First to Messrs. Russell on progeny of Cruickshank bull Stanley; second to Potts & Son on progeny of imp. King of Aberdeen; third to Col. T. S. Moberley on heifers sired by the Bates-bred Thorndale Rose Duke 95425; fourth to Messrs. Robbins on get of Gay Monarch; fifth to Messrs. Nicholson on get of Nonpareil Chief; sixth to Green Bros. on get of Royal Briton.

Two animals, either sex, the produce of one cow—First to H. F. Brown's Elviras of Browndale 3d and 4th; second to Messrs. Potts' Surprises of Oakland 3d and 4th; third to Messrs. Russell's Prince Royal and cow Queen Mary; fourth to Messrs. Robbins' Nora Davis and Nancy Hanks; fifth to T. W. Hunt's Beautiful Belle and Silver Flower; sixth to T. S. Moberley on progeny of Forest Belle 6th.

A series of championship competitions, open to all beef breeds, was arranged by the management, and in this the reputation of the Short-horn was well sustained against all comers. Prizes were awarded by a committee consisting of J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill., William Stocking, Rochelle, Ill., and J. C. Snell of Canada. In the herd competition Messrs. J. G. Robbins & Sons carried first prize with the Marr-bred Alexandrina bull Gay Monarch, the cow Gay Mary, two-year-old Nora Davis, the yearling heifer Lady Verbena and heifer calf Nancy Hanks. The second and

third prizes in this competition were won by Herefords, and the fourth and fifth by Short-horns owned respectively by Messrs. Moberley and Brown. The young herd prize was also won by Short-horns, consisting of the Canadian lot shown by Messrs. Russell, headed by the white yearling Lord Stanley. Col. Moberley's Young Abbottsburn was adjudged best aged bull of any breed on exposition, with Mr. Clough's Hereford Ancient Briton second and Robbins' Gay Monarch* third. Russell's yearling Lord Stanley carried the yearling bull championship, and in bull calves Mr. Cockburn, also of Canada, won with Indian Warrior, sired by Arthur Johnston's imp. Sittyton Victoria bull Indian Chief. The heifer calf championship was won by Mr. Russell of Canada, with Centennial Isabella 80th.

The $1,000 special championship prize for best ten head of cattle of any breed bred by the exhibitor was awarded to Mr. H. F. Brown by a committee consisting of Wallace Estill, Richard Gibson and H. H. Clough. J. H. Potts & Son received second in this competition, Mr. Van Natta third with Herefords and Messrs. Moberley and Robbins fourth and fifth with Short-horns.

Recent importations.—The close of the century finds the Scotch blood the prevailing fashionable element on both sides of the water. Sires of North-country breeding are in service in most of the leading collections of the breed in the United States and Canada. English sentiment is still somewhat divided upon the subject of the Scotch cross, but under the leadership of Messrs. Deane Willis—whose winnings at the great English shows of recent years with stock of Aberdeenshire descent have

* Gay Monarch was a roan, sired by William of Orange out of an Athabasca dam, and was for several seasons one of the star attractions of the Short-horn exhibit at Western shows. He not only carried many first and championship prizes, but in the Robbins herd sired show cattle of outstanding merit. He was a smooth, deep-fleshed bull, possessing more character than Young Abbottsburn, and must be ranked with the Duke of Richmond and Baron Victor as one of the most valuable breeding animals of the Scotch type ever used in the West. He died the property of Messrs. Robbins in 1899.

CHAMPION SHOW BULL ST. VALENTINE 121014.

Bred by Guardhouse & Son, of Canada. Shown by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., and by Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Ia.

IMP. BARON CRUICKSHANK 106297.

Bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, and imported by C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.

attracted universal attention—and P. L. Mills the North-country blood has now strong footing south of the River Tweed.

For several years after the conclusion of Mr. Luther Adams' importing operations trade conditions in America were such as did not afford much encouragement for the purchase of Shorthorns in Great Britain for shipment to America, but the renewed interest manifested in cattle breeding during the past few years has led to a revival of importations. Without undertaking to supply details as to these contemporary business transactions, attention may be called to the importation in 1891, personally selected in Scotland by Mr. C. B. Dustin for account of himself and Mr. J. F. Prather. This importation was chiefly notable as including the splendid sire Baron Cruickshank 106297, bred by Mr. Duthie from Collingwood 106881, and the Mysie cow Maria 10th, by Field Marshal. This bull was used jointly for a time by Messrs. Dustin and Prather, but latterly was the sole property of the proprietor of Hill Farm. He was a richly-fleshed, robust roan, and left much good stock. Mr. Prather's imp. Duke of Hamilton 2d 107363, of this same importation and also of Mr. Duthie's breeding, a mellow-handling red, also left a valuable progeny at Village Park. Mr. Dustin has recently added to the wealth of Western Short-horn herds by the

purchase and importation of the capital young bull Merry Hampton 132572, a winner as a yearling at the Highland show of 1898, and bred at Collynie from the Missie cow Madamoiselle 6th by Field Marshal. This bull was landed in Illinois at a cost of $2,000.

One of the most valuable of recent importations was that personally selected in Great Britain by Mr. I. M. Forbes, Henry, Ill., in the summer of 1898. It included about a dozen females from the herds of Messrs. Duthie, Marr and their contemporaries, representing the Missie, Princess Royal and other standard Aberdeenshire tribes. Along with this importation came the bulls Star of the North 132076 and Fairhaven 131977. The former, of the Sittyton Clipper family, was bought from the herd of Her Majesty the Queen of England. Fairhaven was sold at the Forbes sale of Oct. 11, 1899, to Benjamin Whitsitt, Pre-Emption, Ill., for $1,000.*

* At this same sale Mr. J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill., took the handsome home-bred cow Golden Venus at $850 and the imp. heifer Rosemary 201st at $825. John M. Blotz, Dodgeville, Wis., bought imp. Gwendoline at $801. The thirty-nine females offered averaged $295.50, the general average on fifty head being $298. This sale was held to close a partnership that had existed for some time between Messrs. I. M. and Caleb Forbes under the name of Forbes Bros., the dissolution being rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Caleb Forbes. The partnership herd had been successfully maintained at a high standard of individual excellence. The stock bull Baron Gloster 101657, that was in service for a number of years, was one of the thickest-fleshed Cruickshank bulls of his time in the United States, an animal of compact conformation, rare quality and a most impressive sire of short-legged, easy-keeping stock. Mr. I. M. Forbes, who had at all times been the moving spirit in the management, continued

Importations from Scotland have also been made in recent years by Messrs. Miller, Cargill, Flatt* and others of Canada, and by Messrs. Gerlaugh, Harding, Hanna, Wood, Robbins and other prominent present-day breeders of the States. Prices are rising again at home and abroad. Five thousand dollars has been refused for the Highland Society's prize bull of 1899, Cornerstone, and even this figure seems likely to be exceeded in the near future.

One of the notable show-yard triumphs of recent years was the exhibition by Messrs. Robbins of the Canadian-bred bull St. Valentine 121014, descending from the imported Booth-topped cow Verbena, bred by John Outhwaite. He was the champion bull of the West in 1897 and was sold along with some valuable females to George E. Ward, Hawarden, Ia. In 1898 St. Valentine was champion at the Illinois State Fair and headed Mr. Ward's first-prize herd at same show, which included Monarch's

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Short-horn breeding with a capital selection of Scotch and Scotch-topped cows and heifers, including a majority of those comprising the importation of 1898; Star of the North being the chief stock bull in service.

Benjamin Whitsitt's father was one of the pioneer Short-horn breeders of Western Illinois, and the son has been at all times an efficient and persistent advocate of the use of pure-bred bulls for the production of high-class steers. He feeds largely for the Chicago market, has had in service in his pure-bred herd a succession of good Scotch sires, and is recognized as one of the most successful stockmen of his district.

*At an auction sale held by Mr. W. D. Flatt at Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 20, 1899, at which Col. Fred M. Woods of Lincoln, Neb., presided as auctioneer, about forty head of imported Scotch-bred heifers and young bulls were sold for an average of $477.80, the top price being $900, paid by P. S. Lewis & Son, Point Pleasant, W. Va., for the roan bull calf Sir Wilfred Laurier, by the Royal champion Marengo.

Lady, by Gay Monarch, and St. Valentine's daughters Selma and Lady Valentine.*

Herd-book consolidation.—One of the most important events of the period under review was the purchase in the autumn of 1882 by the American Short-horn Breeders' Association of the herd book, which had up to that date been issued as a private enterprise by Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y. The price paid was $25,000. More or less confusion in reference to American records had arisen from the fact that a pedigree register, known as the American Short-horn Record, had been established and published for some years in Kentucky, and that a similar book, known as the Ohio Short-horn Record, was being issued by the breeders of the Buckeye State. Both of these registers were the manifestation of disapproval of the manner in which Mr. Allen was conducting the herd book which he had established in 1846. The purchase and consolidation of these various records by the National Breeders' Association was the happy solution of a situation that was

*At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha same year Mr. H. F. Brown defeated St. Valentine—after a contest developing some bitterness—with the Canadian-bred Nominee 131262, a roan lacking the wealth of flesh shown by St. Valentine, but big, level and presented in fine bloom. In 1899 the Short-horn herd prize at the Illinois State Fair was won by Mr. T. J. Wornall, Mosby, Mo., with Viscount of Anoka 125061, bred by Messrs. Harding of Waukesha, Wis.; among the females shown being Sultana (by Gay Monarch) and Lady Valentine, seen in Mr. Ward's herd of 1898. Two thick-fleshed, sappy heifer calves by St. Valentine were successfully shown by Messrs. Robbins at the fall fairs of 1899, one of which, Ruberta, a Sittyton Duchess of Gloster, was champion calf of the circuit.

PRIZE CALVES BEFORE THE CAMERA.

Rose O'Grady and Ruberta; the latter champion heifer calf of America, 1899. Shown by J. G. Robbins & Sons.

becoming fairly intolerable, and since 1883 but one book has been in existence. Hon. J. H. Pickrell was one of the prime movers in this project, and the first volume (XXIV) issued by the National Association appeared under the auspices of the following board of officers: President, J. H. Pickrell; Vice-President, B. F. Vanmeter; Treasurer, T. W. Harvey; Secretary, L. P. Muir; Directors, C. C. Nourse of Iowa, S. F. Lockridge of Indiana, C. A. DeGraff of Minnesota, W. A. Harris of Kansas, A. M. Bowman of Virginia, Emory Cobb of Illinois, C. E. Leonard of Missouri, L. B. Wing of Ohio, and John Hope of Canada.

The office was first established in the city of Chicago, but was subsequently removed to Springfield, Ill., where it remained until after the construction of the Pedigree Record Building by the Union Stock Yard Company of Chicago, when it was brought back to the Western metropolis. After Mr. Pickrell gave up cattle breeding he was chosen Secretary and Editor of the Herd Book to succeed Col. Muir, retaining the office until his death, which occurred in 1901. Mr. John W. Groves is the present incumbent.*

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*Canadian breeders organized the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association some years ago, and under the Presidency of the Hon. John Dryden began in 1886 the publication of the Dominion Herd Book, of which Mr. Henry Wade of Toronto is still Secretary and editor.

In Great Britain the National pedigree register for the breed is still published under the original name, "Coates' Herd Book," although it has for some years been owned and issued by the Short-horn Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with offices at 12 Hanover Square, London.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A DUAL-PURPOSE BREED.

Since the days when the Renicks drove their first well-bred bullocks from the Ohio Valley over the mountains to the seaboard markets the Short-horn has been a familiar figure in the pastures, feed-lots, dairies and stock-yards of the United States. When the mighty agricultural empire of the Upper Mississippi Valley came under the sway of the early settlers the Short-horn was called to fill a place that he seems destined to occupy for generations yet to come. Throughout this broad realm of blue grass and Indian corn the roan badge of Short-horn birth has ever been a passport into the favor of thoughtful farmers. In the development of the great ranges of the farther West the Short-horn bull was a pioneer in that wonderful improvement that has at last driven the Texas Long-horn from the plains and mountains. On Australian "stations" and on the estancias of Argentine the Short-horn bull has led the line of progress toward greater weights and neater carcasses. Others have since appeared upon the scene to share with him the

WILD QUEEN 2D—Winner of first milking prize,
London Dairy Show, 1898.

WHISKERS—Champion American Fat Stock Show, 1894.

honor of the conquest over the "scrub" creation, as revealed by existing conditions in the West, but the credit for the long years of sapping and mining that made present successes possible must be laid at the feet of the Short-horn bull. Indeed, the story of the world-wide wanderings of this bovine Ulysses supplies the theme for an agricultural Odyssey.

Universal adaptability.—The lapse of years only serves to strengthen the position of the Short-horn. A century of close contact with the most exacting requirements of the farm and feed-lot has only deepened the hold of the "red, white and roans" upon the affections of the agricultural world. The source of this perennial popularity must be apparent even to the most casual observer. The strength of the Short-horn lies in its unrivaled range of adaptability; in the facility with which it responds to the varied demands of those who pursue a system of diversified farming—the rearing of live stock as an essential feature in a well-ordered scheme of mixed husbandry. The Short-horn is distinctively and emphatically a dual-purpose breed. The bull calves can be turned into market-topping steers, and under proper management the heifers develop marked value for the dairy. The pure-bred Short-horn bull as a first cross upon common or native cows—especially if they be wanting in size—is

a certain source of immediate improvement; imparting scale, shapeliness and quality to his progeny. The Short-horn grade heifer is the foundation upon which bulls of other improved breeds have builded some of their most signal successes. In a lean or "store" condition the Short-horn is still attractive by reason of his level lines and general symmetry.

Feed-lot favorites.—Cattle-feeding as a leading industry in connection with American farming had its origin in Short-horn blood one hundred years ago in the valley of the south branch of the Potomac River in Virginia. Crossing the Blue Ridge it became a source of wealth to the Ohio Valley States, and the grazing and feeding of Short-horn steers has followed as a matter of course the establishment of pure-bred herds throughout the newer West. In the foregoing pages we have endeavored to afford a general view of the character and breeding of the pedigreed stock from whence farmers of the corn-belt and contiguous territory have drawn their supplies of Short-horn blood; but space will not admit of extending our inquiry to the gates of the myriad farms upon which this blood has been utilized as a machine for the profitable conversion of grain and grass into beef and milk.

While the leading breeders were engaged in exhibiting, importing and selling high-class

registered cattle, as detailed in preceding chapters, shifting their allegiance from time to time from one strain of blood to another, the farmers of Great Britain, Canada and the States were all the while taking the surplus bulls and grading up the common cattle of their respective countries. They found that each crop of calves from a good bull was worth enough more than a crop from a "scrub" or a grade sire to more than pay the difference in the first cost of the bull. Feeders stood ready to take the steers as fast as they approached maturity, and such farmers as had the foresight to use the pure-bred bulls soon obtained a reputation for the quality of their cattle that insured them a handsome premium for their surplus stock. In this way the producers and consumers of beef profited enormously by the enterprise of those who spent their money so lavishly in the importation, breeding and exhibition of choice specimens of the breed, as noted in preceding pages.

"Prime Scots."—Perhaps the most notable illustration of the value of the blood for practical feeding purposes developed by the history of the breed in Britain is afforded by the evolution of the so-called "prime Scots" of the English market. This particular brand of high-priced beef represents the commingling of the blood of the Short-horn with that of the black

polled races of Scotland. The North-of-Scotland farmers were free buyers of Short-horn bulls from such herds as those of Ury, Eden, Shethin and Sittyton. Indeed the surprising statement is made that not less than 1,000 bulls of their own breeding were sold by the Messrs. Cruickshank during a period of forty-seven years for crossing purposes! This necessarily wrought a wonderful improvement in the character of the farm cattle of Aberdeenshire and adjacent counties, and Robert Bruce has favored us with the following interesting statement as to how the cattle-growers of those districts proceeded with the work of producing the "prime Scot":

Before the Short-horns found their way to the Northern counties of Scotland the cattle there were nearly all black, a large proportion of them being polled. Between 1830 and 1840 Short-horns began to be freely used by the ordinary farmers with the result that there was improvement in the size over the native stock. Along with increased size the cross-bred animals had the valuable quality of maturing early in comparison with others. The results of using a Short-horn bull with the native cows were so satisfactory that for a considerable time this system of crossing was considered the only safe and proper one. I can remember well the effects of this belief all over the North of Scotland where the farmers had gone on using Short-horn bulls on three, four, and five generations of cows, grades from the original native polled cows, till the large proportion of the stock in farmers' hands were fairly passable Short-horns. At the time I refer to, from 1850 to 1860, I do not believe you could have found two Aberdeen-Angus bulls serving in herds other than those that were pure-bred, and so few pure-bred herds were there that it became impossible for the ordinary farmers to get polled heifers to follow out what they called the *right system* of crossing.

I may whisper in your "lug" that it was about this time that

the Aberdeen-Angus cattle improved so much, and there can be no doubt that many a dash of Short-horn blood was introduced with much advantage to the black-skins. This, however, is away from the point. The great scarcity of Aberdeen-Angus heifers drove the farmers to use the Aberdeen-Angus bulls on their cross-bred Short-horn grade cows. I can distinctly remember the subject of the doings of a farmer, an owner of a herd of high-grade (Short-horn) cows, being discussed widely with much headshaking seeing he had ventured to use a polled bull in his herd. His experiment was carefully watched and before five years there was a demand for Aberdeen-Angus bulls for use in farmers' herds of cross-bred, in fact, Short-horn grade cows.

For the past thirty years the following may be said to be the common practice in the North of Scotland. As I have said the cows in the hands of farmers were more or less Short-horns. These were put to the Aberdeen-Angus bulls and the heifers kept as cows practically first crosses. These and their daughters were again put to Aberdeen-Angus bulls, when Short-horn bulls were again brought in for several generations, and so on alternating between Short-horns and Aberdeen-Angus sires (always pure-bred herd-book animals), the farmers possessing herds of cows the direct female descendants of cows owned by their grandfathers.

I do not know as I need say anything more on this subject. The blend of the two breeds is a mixture which produces a class of cattle having no equal as a rent-paying stock in this country; and speaking from my own observation I believe it matters little how the mixture is concocted so long as it is Short-horn and Aberdeen-Angus, the judgment of the breeder being brought into play in determining the amount of either of the two factors. It must, nowever, be borne in mind that even this valuable mixture could not produce the Prime Scots which the London West End butchers sell at such high prices and which the "upper ten" are pleased to pay for *if the North Country farmers ever allowed their young stock to lose their calf flesh.* To produce the high-selling article an ox ought to be fit to kill any time during his life, and the question of the proper age for slaughter entirely depends upon markets and such like circumstances. Many people unacquainted with the Northern cattle say the first cross is the only right one, but you may go from farm to farm in the North of Scotland where, as I have said, nothing but cross-bred cows have been bred in the family for generations and yet the farmers pride themselves on their herds of cows—cows that produce steers to top the London market.

Crosses of light-colored Short-horns and the shaggy black Galloways have long been popular feeding steers in Britain, producing a "blue-gray" beast that feeds out into a thick-cutting carcass of richly-marbled beef. Needless to add the "prime Scots" sell at fancy prices at Smithfield and other leading English markets, and are frequent winners at the British National fat-cattle shows.

Smithfield Club.—England is epicurean in relation to its meats. John Bull lives much in the open air. He is in vigorous physical health. His digestion is not impaired. He is the world's best customer for rich, well-ripened cuts of beef. He not only originated all of the improved breeds of beef cattle, but more than a century ago provided for a public test as to the relative merits of the rival types.

The Smithfield Club of London was instituted as "The Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society," Dec. 17, 1798, and held its first exhibition at Smithfield the following year. The title "Smithfield Club" was permanently adopted in 1802. The club started with 113 members, and at the initial show the sum of £52 10s. was offered in prizes. In 1898 the membership had increased to 1,120 with prizes amounting to £4,965 11s. Classes are now made for Short-horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devons, Sussex, Red Polls, Welsh, Highlanders,

cross-breds and small cattle not otherwise eligible. After the first few shows the exhibition was discontinued for a period of twenty years, extending from 1809 to 1829. The official record of awards for the sixty-seven years, beginning with the show of 1830, reveals the fact that thirty-five championships have been won by pure-bred Short-horn steers, and that seven other champions were crosses of Short-horn blood with other breeds. Since 1845 medals have been given for the best fat cow or heifer in the show, and during the fifty-two years, ended in 1897, no less than thirty-four of these championships were won by pure-bred Short-horns.* Two other female championships have

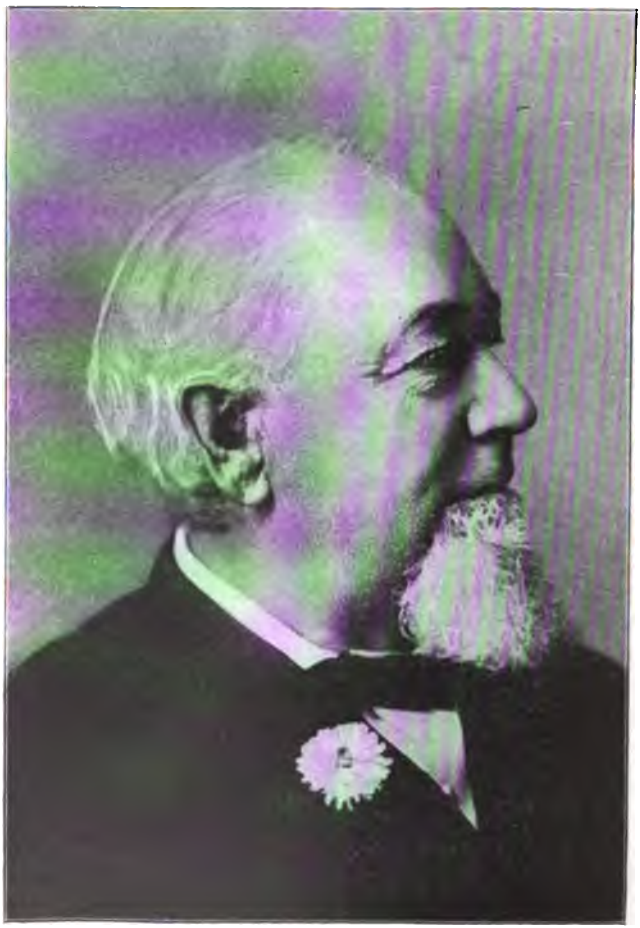
*At the Smithfield Club show of December, 1876, the first prize of £30 and a silver medal to the breeder in a class of nine entries for best fat cow four years old or over, was awarded to the Renick-bred exp. Duchess 10th (known in England as Red Rose of Rannoch), a "red-and-white" by Joe

Johnson (31440) out of Duchess 4th by Airdrie (30365). She was exhibited upon that occasion by the Earl of Dunmore at a live weight of 1,998 lbs., defeating the Towneley-bred Baron Oxford's Duchess. So far as we have record this is the only case of an American-bred Short-horn being exhibited at that show. The late Abram Renick naturally prized this Smithfield medal highly, and by the courtesy of Mr. Abram Renick the younger we are permitted to present a reproduction of it herewith.

been awarded to animals carrying a Short-horn cross. From this it appears that the breed has easily held its own against the combined opposition of all rival sorts.

American Fat-Stock Show.—As already mentioned the establishment of the American Fat-Stock Show under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, Chicago, in the autumn of 1878, marked an epoch in the history of the breed in the United States. It substituted for the often misleading tests of the auction ring a public competition based solely on demonstrated merit for feeding purposes; in which considerations of pedigree, pride of birth and ancestry were absolutely eliminated. It established a test, the results of which were worked out by the cold logic of the scales and the judgment of butchers and feeders. It forced the breeders of Short-horns to seek a class of cattle that could successfully contend with such highly specialized beef types as the Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways; and the manner in which the great dual-purpose breed responded to the call thus made upon it affords striking demonstration of the inherent capabilities of the race. In these day of "baby beef" it is interesting to note the ages and weights of the steers with which prizes were won at the initial shows.

John D. Gillett of Elkhart, Ill., who had



JOHN D. GILLETT, ELKHART, ILL.
Father of the American Export Bullock Trade.

gained international fame as the father of the trade in export bullocks to Great Britain,* was from the beginning an enthusiastic supporter of the show, winning the first championship in 1878 with the Short-horn steer John Sherman, about three years and seven months old, weighing 2,195 lbs. Van Meter and Hamiltons of Kentucky exhibited bullocks mainly of the Young

* John Dean Gillett (descended from a French Huguenot family which emigrated to this country in 1631 and settled at Lebanon, Conn.) was born April 28, 1819, at Fair Haven, Conn. He attended the Lancastrean School in New Haven, and at the age of 17 he went by sea to Georgia to visit an uncle and acted for two years as a clerk in his uncle's store. In 1838 he returned to Connecticut, where for three months he attended Pearl's Academy. In the autumn of 1838 he left his native State, and in forty-two days made the trip from New Haven to Illinois, going down the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Cairo, thence up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and then by stage to Springfield, Ill. A walk of twenty miles brought him to Bald Knob, where his uncle lived. Next morning he went to work for the latter at $8 a month; two years after (1840) he had saved up enough money to enter, at $1.25 an acre, forty acres of rich prairie land near what is now Cornland, Logan Co., Ill. He began farming for himself in that year. He bought all the land he could possibly acquire with his savings and cultivated every acre of it. Corn being worth only six to eight cents per bushel would not pay, but corn fed to cattle and hogs would. He soon formed the purpose of breeding a line of graded stock for the Eastern trade which would excel anything in the market. He bought the best bulls and cows of his neighbors, and about 1850 bought from Judge Skinner of Mount Pulaski a "Durham" bull which had been brought from Kentucky. This bull was a blue-roan of the Patton stock. He raised the first thirteen roan calves from him and fed them to maturity—the first cattle of his own breeding and raising he ever marketed—and sold them to James Jones of Ohio, who drove them East, probably to Buffalo, N. Y., as that was the big cattle market at that time. Mr. Gillett always bought his bulls from outside sources. Whenever he saw a Short-horn cow or bull that would come up to his idea as to what a beef animal should be he bought it. He was in his prime as a cattle-breeder and shipper from about 1871, when he first began to ship cattle to England until 1888, when he died. His herd was constantly increasing, and while unregistered was practically pure bred. He owned at his death about 19,000 acres of land, about 1,000 head of cows of his own raising and breeding and their increase for two years, making a herd of nearly 3,000 head. A striking portrait of Mr. Gillett may be seen in terra-cotta relief work at the entrance to the Bank Building at the Chicago Union Stock-Yards—a deserved tribute to his prominence in the Western cattle trade.

Mary family, weighing from 2,000 to 2,440 lbs. each. These cattle were three and four years old. At the show of 1879 the championship fell to the Kentucky-bred roan three-year-old steer Nichols, shown by J. H. Graves at a weight of 2,060 lbs. He represented mainly the Duke of Airdrie and Renick blood, and was a grand specimen of the best type of prime beeves in demand at that period. Even at this early day a call was made for the abolition of the class for four-year-olds. After the holding of the second show it was pointed out that the championships had both been won by three-year-olds. Besides this Mr. Gillett had undertaken to carry over the champion of the first show in the hope of winning again at the second, but he came back so rough and tallowy that he failed to receive even second prize. Notwithstanding this fact Nichols was returned to the show of 1880* and again received championship honors, tipping the scales at the great weight of 2,465 lbs. Mr. Gillett was again prominent as an exhibitor, but as he brought his cattle direct from the pastures without special handling or fitting in the mod-

*Nichols was shown at the exhibition of 1879 as a pure-bred Short-horn, but his exhibitor acting upon information alleged to have been subsequently furnished, presented him at the show of 1880 as a grade. The steer's age was also called in question and a heated controversy was waged in reference to him during the exhibition of 1880. There was no question as to his outstanding superiority or as to his being to all intents and purposes a purely-bred Short-horn.

ern sense of the term, his steers were faulted as lacking in show-yard finish.

Mr. John B. Sherman of the Chicago Union Stock-Yards for many seasons made a practice of buying and maintaining in a show barn at the yards fine specimens of the best show steers from year to year, and at the exhibition of 1880 he presented at the Fat-Stock Show the monster Short-horn Nels Morris at an official weight of 3,125 lbs., which is, we believe, the record for weight at these shows. For some years a class for heaviest fat steers was maintained, but as it only served to bring out an aggregation of unprofitable mountains of tallow it was properly abandoned. Messrs. Dodge of Ohio had a pair of pure-bred twin four-year-old Short-horn steers at the show of 1882, weighing together 5,250 lbs. The four-year-old class was dropped after the show of 1880.

Mr. Gillett gained the championship in 1881 with his celebrated red bullock McMullen at a weight of 2,095 lbs., after a hotly contested fight with Miller's grade Hereford Conqueror. Morrow & Muir of Kentucky exhibited a good load of Short-horns at this show, and entries were also made by J. H. Potts & Son and the Bow Park management, the latter exhibiting the champion cow, Lady Aberdeen 3d.

McMullen came back to the show of 1882, having made a gain for the year of 470 lbs.,

and repeated his championship winning of the previous year at a weight of 2,565 lbs. He was a good type of the old-fashioned sort, possessing a table back and enormous size, but standing rather high from the ground. The Messrs. Groff of Canada supplied a great 2,400-lb. steer at this show called Canadian Champion, that had a more even distribution of thick flesh than McMullen, and John Hope appeared from Bow Park with his famous Bates-bred white bullock, Clarence Kirklevington, as a yearling, weighing 1,620 lbs. Messrs. Potts had a remarkable steer in this show also, known as Red Major, a well-ripened bullock weighing 1,600 lbs. at 715 days old. The late Hon. D. M. Moninger, of Galvin, Ia., one of the most noted of the Trans-Mississippi feeders of his day, and a disciple of John D. Gillett, exhibited in 1882 his famous "Crimson Herd," including the good, thick-fleshed, short-legged 1,945-lb. steer Tom Brown.

In 1883 Mr. C. M. Culbertson, Newman, Ill., won the championship with a roan white-faced steer, Roan Boy, sired by a Hereford bull out of a Short-horn cow, both factions claiming a full share of the honor of the award. This was a memorable show, the grade class being perhaps the largest ever seen at this exhibition, and remarkable for the large number of Herefords shown by Messrs. Earl & Stuart, Fowler &

Van Natta, Culbertson, Seabury & Sample and Thomas Clark. An interesting feature of this show was the exhibition by Geary Bros. of Canada of the imported Aberdeen-Angus three-year-old bullock Black Prince. Another noted animal was Fowler & Van Natta's Benton's Champion, sired by a Hereford bull out of a grade Short-horn dam.* Clarence Kirklevington was also forward as a two-year-old, winning first in his class. Other notable entries were Imboden's Short-horn Scratch, Tom Clark's Hereford Tuck, and Adams Earl's Hereford Wabash.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four was Clarence Kirklevington's year. The lordly snow-white bullock came forward that season at a weight of 2,400 lbs., and with his beautiful head, superb finish, great scale and commanding show-yard presence was not to be denied championship honors. After beating down all opposition on foot he finished his triumphant career by gaining the championship in the dressed carcass contest, although this latter award did not escape severe criticism. Another grand Short-horn steer at this same show was Morrow & Renick's Kentucky-bred roan, Schooler, one of the handsomest bullocks

*A fat-stock show was held this year at Kansas City, at which the championship was gained by J. H. Potts & Son's Short-horn grade Starlight, weighing 2,170 lbs. That show was continued for several years, but was finally abandoned on account of depression in the Western cattle trade.

ever seen at a fat-stock show in this country. The richly-fleshed grade Short-horn Charley Ross, shown by Messrs. Ross of Ohio, defeated at this show a large and excellent ring of three-year-olds representing the different breeds. In 1885 and again in 1886 the Herefords bore away the chief honors with the grade Regulus and the pure-bred Rudolph Jr., the former shown by Fowler & Van Natta and the latter by George Morgan. A remarkably handsome yearling pure-bred Short-horn known as Cleveland was shown by Messrs. Elbert & Fall of Albia, Ia., at the show of 1885, winning the yearling championship.* Rudolph Jr., the Hereford, was the first young steer of the "pony" type to win a championship at these shows, and it was noticeable that the two-year-olds of all breeds were beginning to come forward much stronger relatively than the older cattle. The show was beginning to bear fruit. The idea that cattle could be profitably fed until four years old was being rapidly exploded.† So practical and suc-

* Messrs. Elbert & Fall were for many years prominent breeders of pure-bred Short-horns, handling many excellent cattle and making a number of very successful public sales. They became the owners of the Bates-bred stock of Colonel H. M. Vaile of Independence, Mo., famous for the merit of the Waterloos.

† We believe that Messrs. James N. Brown's Sons of Sangamon County were the first to advocate classes for calves and yearlings at the fat-stock show. Mr. William Brown of that firm, whose genial personalty and high intelligence have endeared him to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, usually represented the firm upon such occasions, and it must be recorded that Grove Park in the early days of the fat-stock show lived up to the best traditions of its earlier years when it was the primary source of Short-horn power in the State of Illinois.

cessful a man as John D. Gillett stated publicly that he had abandoned his former methods and was now aiming to market cattle at about thirty months old.

At the show of 1887 Short-horns resumed their winning; the championship being carried by D. M. Moninger's Doctor Glick—an 1,855-lb. two-year-old grade. The champion of the class for pure-bred Short-horns was J. J. Hill's three-year-old Prentice, representing a cross of his Oxford bull upon one of his mixed-bred cows. Moffat Bros., Paw Paw, Ill., had a wonderfully thick two-year-old in this show—Cruickshank 2d, sired by imp. Amherst and weighing 1,705 lbs. In 1888 the Aberdeen-Angus Dot, bred by Wallace Estill and shown by Mr. Imboden received chief honors of the show; his closest competitor at the finish being the two-year-old Short-horn Brant Chief from Bow Park. The Angus weighed 1,515 lbs. at 863 days, an average gain per day of 1.75. The Short-horn weighed 1,890 lbs. at 1,022 days, an average gain per day of 1.85. One of the strongest steers of this show was Potts' Richmond, and another capital entry was Blish & Son's yearling Mark, sired by Dick Taylor of Glenwood. The champion of the show of 1889 was Elbert & Fall's grade two-year-old Short-horn Rigdon, a son of the Duchess bull 2d Duke of Brant, shown in beautiful bloom at a weight of 1,950

lbs. The champion of the Short-horn class at this show was J. J. Hill's Britisher, a sappy, thick-fleshed roan, got by a bull that was sired by imp. Gambetta out of a Cruickshank Brawith Bud cow sired by a Bates Oxford bull. Mr. W. H. Renick, who had been a persistent and successful exhibitor, showing cattle full of the Rose of Sharon blood, was also well represented in this exhibition by the handsome two-year-old bullocks Nonesuch and Twilight, that divided the ballots of Messrs. Moberley and Gosling in their class. At the show of 1890 Nonesuch came back and carried off the championship in his three-year-old form at a weight of 2,090 lbs.

In 1891 the three-year-old class was dropped; so general had become the conviction that the three-year-olds should no longer be encouraged. The abolition of this class, together with the depressing influence of a dragging market throughout the entire country for pure-bred cattle, materially decreased the size of the show. The exhibition, while it had been immensely popular with all close students of the problems of profitable meat production, had never been a financial success. It had now entered upon a serious decline, and, as the large Exposition Building upon the Chicago Lake Front, in which the shows had been held from the beginning, was about to be torn down the

management abandoned the exhibition after the show of 1891, at which the championship was won by Mr. Van Natta's two-year-old Hereford Hickory Nut. The champion of the Short-horn class at this final show was Potts' Captain. The yearling championship of the hall was won by John Gosling's Bob Cass, a three-quarter-bred Short-horn; the calf championship falling to Milton E. Jones' Tallmadge, sired by Spartan Hero.* In the fall of 1892, through the efforts of private individuals, a so-called "emergency" show was held at the stock-yards, at which the champion prize was awarded Potts & Son's King. In 1893 at the Columbian Show the championship fell to Milton E. Jones of Wil-

*During the palmy days of the American fat-stock show, when the rivalry of the breeds was at its height, the annual meetings of the various National associations of breeders were characterized by an enthusiasm which has had no parallel in the history of the American live-stock trade. The old Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, under the management of the late John B. Drake and Samuel Parker, was the favorite rendezvous for a coterie of choice spirits whose lives were devoted to the cattle trade; and many an interesting "session" has been held beneath the roof of that famous old-time hostelry. It was the one occasion of the entire year when the wealthy fanciers, substantial breeders, the "field marshals" of the feeding fraternity, and in fact all who were interested in the fortunes of any of the leading breeds came together for an interchange of ideas and for the indulgence of that spirit of *camaraderie* that has ever characterized those who devote themselves heart and soul to the breeding and fitting of the improved types of domestic animals. During the day all hands would devote themselves to the excitements of the show in progress in the old Exposition Building on the Lake Front, or to the auction sales in progress at Dexter Park. At night around the banquet board, or under the mellowing influences of good company and an occasional bottle there would be a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" that lingered long in the memories of those who were privileged to enter the charmed circle. Those golden days are gone, perhaps never to return. Many of the leading spirits have passed away, but those who survive will never cease to rejoice that they were permitted to participate in the scenes which will always cluster around their recollections of the Grand Pacific.

liamsville, Ill., on the two-year-old Short-horn Banner Bearer. In 1894 the Illinois State Board made one final effort, holding an exhibition at Tattersall's in Chicago, the Short-horns leaving off, as they had begun in 1878, by capturing the championship, the award going to J. H. Potts & Son's Whiskers of Milton E. Jones' breeding. Since that date America has unfortunately been without a fat-stock show. It appears from the above record that the Short-horns won eleven out of the sixteen championships awarded, besides contributing to the blood of two of the grade Hereford champions.

On the range.—As already stated it was the blood of Short-horn bulls that laid the foundation for the present improved class of cattle coming from the Western ranges. Large numbers of them had been used throughout the Western country before the Herefords were bred in the Western States, so that when the "white-faced" bulls began going upon the ranges the cow herds were in many instances well graded up with Short-horn blood. The Southwest has been the great breeding ground of the new West and few men are better qualified to speak of the manner in which the great herds of the Texas Panhandle have been brought to their present level than Mr. Charles Goodnight. In a recent letter to the author Mr. Goodnight, who is recognized as one of

the leaders in the improvement of Southwestern herds, says:

When I came into the Panhandle of Texas it was an unsettled wild, being some 250 miles to the nearest settlement toward the East and Southeast. Having no communication with the settled portion of the State for a number of years I cannot advise you as to the date when they commenced to breed Short-horns in these districts. I came to the Panhandle in 1876 from Colorado, bringing with me, among other cattle, about 130 high-grade and some pure-bred Short-horns, or "Durhams," as we were accustomed to call them. I had bought in Kentucky in 1869 114 head of pedigreed Short-horn bulls as calves, and used them to great advantage. Some years later I bought about 300 high-grade and pedigreed Short-horns in Kansas and Missouri, and from this "plant" the Panhandle of Texas was largely "blooded.'

At a later date these cattle and their descendants were crossed by Herefords, from which cross sprung some of the most noted of existing Panhandle herds. In this altitude and climate the greatest success is attained by this cross, and we will continue to so breed cattle in this part of the country.

Mr. Murdo Mackenzie, manager for the Matador Land and Cattle Co., one of the largest "outfits" in the Panhandle country, confirms Mr. Goodnight's testimony as to the partiality of Southwestern ranchmen for a dip of Short-horn blood. While other breeds have staunch friends and will undoubtedly continue to be largely used in the Western trade, Mr. Mackenzie, in common with most other unprejudiced men, claims that the blood of the Short-horn will ever remain a prime factor in maintaining the size of the Southwestern stock. He states that on the occasion of a recent visit to the great X I T range, the largest in the world, the property of the Capitol Syndicate, he

called the attention of the manager to the fact that the Short-horn steers would average seventy-five pounds heavier than those in which other bloods predominated, which fact was promptly admitted. No man in the American cattle trade stands higher than Murdo Mackenzie. A large buyer and user of Herefords himself, his statements herewith quoted, made in the course of a recent interview with the author, reflect not the partisanship of a Short-horn breeder, but the deliberate judgment of one of the best informed and most intelligent of the present generation of brainy cattlemen operating on the Western range.

Similar testimony comes from every nook and corner of the great grazing grounds of the Western plains and mountain valleys as well as from the Pacific Slope.* In the Northwest Short-horn blood has been in demand ever since neat cattle superseded the buffalo. Conrad Kohrs,† Pierre Wibaux and their contemporaries have spread the Short-horn colors ev-

*Pure-bred Short-horns were introduced into California a great many years ago and the blood has been freely used upon the immense ranches of that State. One of the most notable shipments ever sent to the Coast was a purchase made by John D. Carr from Col. William S. King of Lyndale, which included among other celebrities the great imported Cruickshank cow Christabel, by Champion of England.

†Conrad Kohrs made his first large investment in Northwestern cattle in 1866, when he bought from "Johnnie" Grant a large herd containing many well-bred Short-horns. In 1871 he began buying Short-horn bulls on an extensive scale throughout the corn-belt. His annual shipments of beef cattle to Eastern markets have averaged about 3,000 head, and these, on account of their good breeding, have uniformly commanded a high price

erywhere throughout the Northern range. In the course of a recent letter to the author Mr. Wibaux says:

I will simply say this, that the Short-horn is the only bull to use in a free-grazing country. I bought my first one in Kentucky in 1883 and have been using them ever since. Whenever I have branched out with other breeds I have been sorry for it, as the increase would then be reduced in size or of bad color. Our oldest herds in Montana, and the best we ever had, were bred from the Short-horn.

Mr. Wibaux ranks as one of the "cattle kings" of the West and while his testimony may sound rather radical it serves to demonstrate that notwithstanding the admitted value and popularity of other breeds in connection with Western ranching the Short-horn has a permanent hold in that trade as well as among the farmers, feeders and dairymen of the older States.

Dairy capacity.—From the earliest periods the breed has produced cows of splendid capacity at the pail. One of the first of the English breeders to pay special attention to the dairy quality of his herd was Jonas Whitaker, whose cows were celebrated throughout all England for their splendid udders and heavy flow of milk. Bates was always proud of his butter records. Indeed, in the early days there was scarcely a herd of note that did not possess cows of exceptional capacity in this direction. Even at Killerby and Warlaby, where beef was the prime consideration, deep-milking cows were

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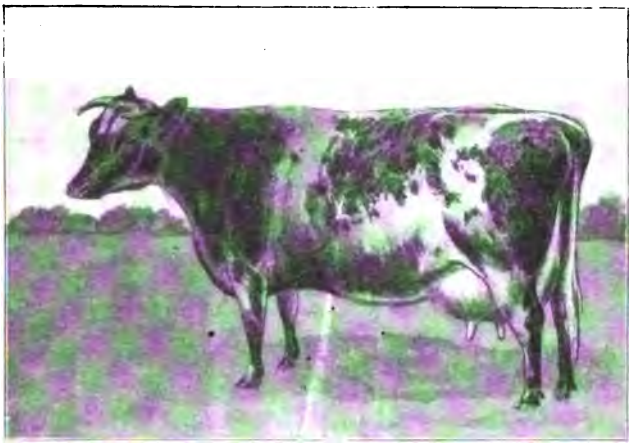
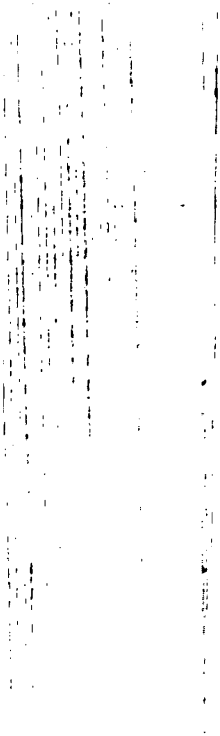


DOWAGER 3D.

First-Prize Dairy Cow at the Royal English Shows of 1892 and 1893. Produced 561 lbs. of butter in 12 months.

MOLLY MILLICENT.

The Celebrated English Show Cow. Bred and exhibited by Robt. Thompson, Inglewood, Penrith. (Reproduced from drawing in "London Live Stock Journal.")



is one which may lie dormant if neglected and which is yet susceptible of cultivation to a remarkable degree. At present a large proportion of Short-horn breeders devote their attention rather to the development of the feeding and fleshing qualities of their stock at the expense of the milk-making proclivities. This is a point which needs attention. It is a well-known fact that the best milkers, as a rule, prove the best mothers, rear the best calves and thus become the most reliable sources of profit in the herd. A typical Short-horn cow should require no "wet-nurse" for her progeny, and by a judicious system of selection and management any good breeding herd may become noted for its milk as well as for its beef. In this fact lies the chief glory of the Short-horn.*

State fair tests.—We can conceive of no place more thoroughly unsuited for the proper testing of dairy cows than our American State fairs. Few animals can be expected to do themselves justice immediately after a railway journey, set down in the midst of new and un-

*Space will not admit of our endeavoring to collect and set forth the many remarkable milk and butter records made by Short-horn cows in England. We are indebted to Prof. W. J. Kennedy of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station for the portrait of the English-bred cow Dowager 3d, which is reproduced in this volume. This cow was bred and owned by Mr. C. A. Pratt, Rushford, Evesham, Eng., and was first-prize winner at the Royal shows of 1892 and 1893, besides proving the best dairy cow by actual test. Her milk record was 68 lbs. in one day, from which 2 lbs. 10 oz. of butter were made. She was a magnificent type of the dual-purpose sort and had a butter record of 561 lbs. in one year.

favorable surroundings under the uncertain influences of a change of feed and water. Nevertheless, various State boards of agriculture have offered prizes for short tests officially conducted upon these occasions, and in proof of what Short-horns can do even under these conditions the following figures are submitted:

New York State Fair in 1889, Fillpail 3d (Vol. XXXIV, page 988) in twenty-four hours gave 30¼ lbs. of milk, from which 1⅛ lbs. of butter were made. At same fair Betsy 7th (Vol. XXXV) in twenty-four hours gave 19¾ lbs. of milk, from which 8 lbs. and ¼ oz. of butter was made. Fillpail 3d had produced her calf ninety-seven days before and Betsy 7th 176 days before.

Indiana State Fair 1889, Wild Duchess of Oxford (Vol. XXXII, page 467), test from Sept. 9 to Sept. 16, inclusive, 7 lbs. 12 oz of butter were made, weighed after the second working and free from buttermilk. The test on the fair grounds was twenty-four hours, in which time she gave 32 lbs. 7¼ oz. of milk.

Missouri State Fair, same year, Red Rosa (Vol. XXVIII, page 1007) in twenty-four hours gave 8 gals. 3 qts. of milk and 8 oz. of butter. She took the second prize in sweepstakes, being beaten by a Jersey giving 2 gals. 1 qt. of milk, yielding 8 oz. of butter.

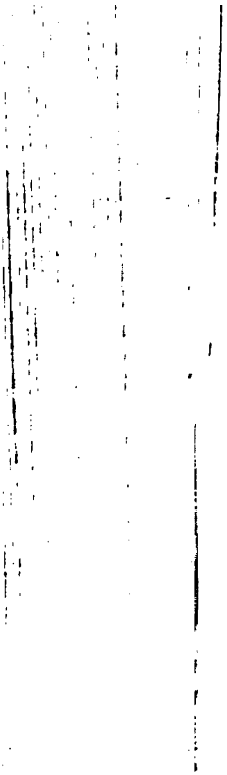
Illinois State Fair in 1890, Cora B. (Vol. XXV, page 650), twenty-four hours test gave 24½ lbs. milk; total solids, 3.017. Beatitude gave 21.50 lbs. of milk, total solids, 2.716.

Michigan State Fair 1890, Moss Rose 4th (Vol. XXXV, page 579), one day's test, butter 2 lbs. in grand sweepstakes, there being eight entries.

Iowa State Fair 1890, Cora B. (Vol. XXV, page 650), twelve hours' test, 25.75 lbs. milk; butter-fat, 1.05; cream gauge, 11.50 per cent. Valentine Gwynne (Vol. XXXVI) gave 21¼ lbs. of milk, butter-fat, 87; cream gauge, 10 per cent.

Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1890, Carnation 43d (Vol. XXVI, page 1239) two-day test milking, one held the week before the fair and the other on the fair grounds. First test was 52 lbs. and on the fair grounds 12 qts. Zendavista (Vol. XXVI, page 1239), first test 48 lbs., on the fair grounds 12 qts. Heifers under three years old, Lakewood Lady (Vol. XXXVI) first test 9 lbs., on the fair ground 3¾ qts. Chautauqua Belle, first test 11 lbs. and on the fair ground 5 qts.

JEWEL 2D, ROYAL PRIZE-WINNING COW, 1898.
Shown by C. W. Brierley. Also a prize-winner at an English dairy show.



New York State Fair in 1890, Kitty Clay 2d (Vol. XXI, page 558) gave 42 lbs. 13 oz. milk from which 1 lb. 11 oz. of butter was made, unsalted. Constance of Brookdale 28th (Vol XXXIII, page 596) gave 42 lbs. 3 oz. of milk and 1 lb. 8 oz. of butter was made. Chautauqua Belle 36th gave 23 lbs. 10 oz. of milk from which 12 oz. of butter was made. Lakewood Lady (Vol. XXXVI) gave 11 lbs. 8 oz., from which 8 oz. of butter was made, the two latter being in the younger class.

Western Pennsylvania Agricultural Association in 1890, Dolly 2d (Vol. XXXIV, page 618), 52 lbs. 15 oz. of milk, lactometer test 110 per cent above State standard. The actual worth of milk at $1.50 per hundred, 79 per cent. Actual worth of milk $1.16, cost of feed, twenty-six days test, 40 cents. Net gain in two days test, 56 cents. Bracelet 11th (XXVII, page 585), weight of milk, 71 lbs. 13 oz.; lactometer test 109 per cent above State standard. Current worth of milk at $1.50 per hundred was $1.07. Actual worth of milk at $1.50 per hundred, $1.29; cost of feed two-day test, 74 cents. Net gain, 55 cents.

Nebraska State Board of Agriculture in 1890, 5th Mistletoe of the Grove (Vol. XIX, page 14718), two days test; first day, milk, 32 7-16 lbs.; butter, 1.46 lbs.; second day, milk, 28 9-16 lbs.; butter, 27 lbs.; total milk for two days, 61 lbs.; total amount of butter in two days, 2.73. Cora B. (Vol. XXV, page 650), first day, milk, 33 lbs. 1 oz.; butter, 1.17 lbs.; second day, milk, 26 7-16 lbs.; butter, 99 lbs.; total milk for two days, 59¼ lbs.; total butter, 2.16.

California State Fair in 1891, Cherry Leaf (Vol. XXVII, page 363), in the two-day test, gave 2.114 lbs. Mountain Maid (Vol. XXX, page 801) in same test gave 1.13 lbs. butter.

Indiana State Fair in 1891, Addie (Vol. XXXVI, page 839), in the two-day test, gave 1.375 lbs. butter.

Kansas State Fair in 1891, Genevieve (Vol. XXXVI, page 860), in the two-day test, made 2.838 lbs. butter. Betsy 4th (Vol. XXX, page 501), same test, made 2.822 lbs.

Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1891, Bridesmaid (Vol. XXV, page 1293), in the two-day test, 2.656 lbs. of butter were made. Carnation 43d (Vol. XXXVI, page 1289), in the two-day test, 2,343 lbs.

Michigan State Fair in 1891, Moss Rose 4th (Vol. XXXV, page 579), in the two-day test, made 3.25 lbs.

Missouri State Fair in 1891, Ada of Idlewild (Vol. XXXIV, page 615), in the two-day test, made 1.74 lbs.

New York State Fair in 1891, Fillpail 3d (Vol. XXXIV, page.

928), in the two-day test, made 3.29 lbs. Isa (Vol. XXXIV, page 780), in the two-day test, gave 3.05 lbs.

Nebraska State Fair in 1891, Lady Jane Constance (Vol. XXXI, page 747), in the two-day test, made 2.06 lbs. Maggie Gunter (Vol. XXXII, page 508), made 2.04 lbs.

Ohio State Fair in 1891, Bracelet 11th (Vol. XXVII, page 585), in two days gave 3.21 lbs. butter.

Western Pennsylvania Agricultural Association in 1891, Vervain (Vol. XXXIV, page 825), in the two-day test, made 4.2 lbs. Dolly 2d (Vol. XXXIV, page 618), in the two-day test, gave 3.857 lbs.

At the Western Fair at Ontario in 1891, Matilda H. (Vol. XXXVII), in the two-day test, made 2.181 lbs.

Wisconsin State Fair in 1891, Lady Campbell (Vol. XXV, page 841), in the two-day test, gave 2.4.

The Columbian records.—In connection with the live-stock exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 the most elaborate official test of the relative capacities of dairy cows of which there is record was held. It goes without saying that show-yard surroundings are not conducive to the best results in performances of this kind. The most that can be said for such contests is that they are as fair for one breed as another. The Columbian test covered milk and butter production as well as cheese-making, and extended over the period from May 11 to Oct. 4, the cows being subject to close confinement in temporary accommodations and endured the midsummer heat. The American Jersey Cattle Club appropriated the sum of $40,000 for the purpose of making the strongest possible presentation of the claims of that famous Channel

Island butter breed. Hundreds of carefully-conducted tests of cows of that type had been previously reported, so that it was comparatively easy to select cows of known capacity to represent that popular breed upon this occasion. The American Guernsey Cattle Club also made provision for a choice collection of tested cows. The Holstein-Friesian breeders expressed dissatisfaction with some of the provisions under which the tests were to be conducted and declined to enter. The American Short-horn Breeders' Association, with commendable enterprise, resolved to take advantage of the occasion to prove that the "red, white and roans" would milk as well as make beef, and the task of locating and collecting cows for that purpose was entrusted to Hon. H. H. Hinds of Stanton, Mich. In spite of the fact that insufficient data was at hand for the prompt prosecution of the work, Mr. Hinds succeeded in obtaining the requisite twenty-five head, and it was largely due to his efficient and unremitting efforts that such a satisfactory showing was made for the Short-horns in the face of the strongest opposition from the special dairy breeds mentioned. Bearing in mind the fact that the Short-horns have been bred for beef to a far greater extent than in the direction of dairy performance, the comparisons shown by the subjoined summary

furnish conclusive demonstration of the fact that the breed possesses latent capabilities as dairy stock, requiring only proper attention to render it an important factor in the calculations of general farmers and dairymen:

In test number one, for cheese-making, extending from May 11 to May 25, the Jersey herd stood first, the Guernseys second and the Short-horns third; the award being based on net cost of production. Nevertheless, the Short-horns yielded 12,186.9 lbs. of milk, from which was made 1,077.6 lbs. cheese. The best individual record made by any cow in this test was 70.92 lbs. of cheese by the Jersey cow Ida Marigold, produced at a net profit of $6.97. The Short-horn cow Nora made during the same period 60 56 lbs. at a net profit of $6.27. The best Guernsey made 50.05 at a net profit of $5.27.

Test number two, extending ninety days, from May 1 to Aug. 28, was for butter-making, loss or gain of weight and cost of maintenance to be considered. It was not to be expected that the Short-horn herd would be able to surpass the performance of the highly-specialized butter breeds in such a contest, but the result demonstrated for all time the dual-purpose character of Short-horn cattle. The Jersey herd of twenty-five cows produced 78,478.8 lbs. of milk; the Short-horn herd, weakened by the loss of two cows, produced 66,268.2 lbs. of milk, and the twenty-five Guernseys yielded 61,781.7 lbs. of milk. The Jerseys were credited with 4,573.95 lbs. of butter, the Guernseys with 3,860.43 and the twenty-three Short-horns with 2,890.86 lbs. of butter. During this same period the Short-horn cows put on 2,826 lbs. of flesh, the Jerseys 776 lbs. and the Guernseys 466 lbs. The total value of product produced was computed to be for the Jerseys $1,876.67, for the Guernseys $1,465.46, and for the Short-horns $1,286.78; the net profit credited to the Jerseys being $1,328 81, to the Guernseys $997.68 and to the Short-horns $911.18.

In this test the Short-horn cow Nora produced 3,679.8 lbs. of milk, from which was made 160.57 lbs. butter, and while doing this she gained 115 lbs. in weight. The best individual Jersey performance was by Brown Bessie, that produced 3,634 lbs. of milk, from which was made 216.66 lbs. butter and recording a gain in live weight of eighty-one pounds. The best Guernsey, Materna, produced 3,511.8 lbs. of milk, from which was made 185.16 lbs. butter, the cow losing thirteen pounds live weight.

KITTY CLAY 4TH.

Produced 1,592.8 lbs. milk, from which was made 67.24 lbs. butter, and gained 24 lbs. in weight during Columbian thirty-day butter test.

YOUNG MARY STEER SCHOOLER.

First-Prize Three-Year-Old at American Fat Stock Show, 1885.

Test number three was for butter production only and extended thirty days, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 27. In this contest the Jersey herd was credited with 837.21 lbs. butter from 13,921.9 lbs. milk, at a net profit of $374.34. The Guernseys produced 724.17 lbs. butter from 13,518.4 lbs. milk at a net profit of $237, and the Shorthorns produced 662.66 lbs. butter from 15,618.3 lbs. milk, at a net profit of $119.13. In this test the best Jersey cow, Brown Bessie, produced 1,134.6 lbs. milk from which was made 72.32 lbs. butter, and gained seven pounds live weight, showing a net profit of $24.69. The best Guernsey cow, Purity, produced 1,012.2 lbs. milk from which was made 54.8 lbs. butter, and gained fourteen pounds live weight, showing a net profit of $19.37. The best Short-horn cow, Kittie Clay 4th, produced 1,592.8 lbs. milk, from which was made 62.24 lbs. butter, and gained twenty-eight pounds in weight, showing a net profit of $19.57.*

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*One of the cows died early in the test, so that but twenty-four head were really available. The list (arranged in the order in which they ranked at the conclusion of the ninety-day butter test) was as follows:

Nora (Vol. 39), bred by D. Sheehan & Sons, Iowa.
Genevieve (Vol. 36, p. 360), bred by W. W. Waltmire, Kansas.
Waterloo Daisy (Dominion Herd Book), bred by D. Reed, Ontario.
Betsy 7th (Vol. 35, p. 925), bred by S. Spencer & Son, New York.
Bashful 2d (Vol. 35, p. 380), bred by William Duthie, Scotland.
Plumwood Bell 2d (Vol. 32, p. 641), bred by C. Hintz, Ohio.
Fair Maid of Hulliett 3d (Vol. 39), bred by William Grainger, Ontario.
Emma Abbott 3d (Vol. 39), bred by I. U. Wetmore, Illinois.
Belle Prince 2d (Vol. 30, p. 492), bred by C. M. Clark, Wisconsin.
Rosa (Vol. 36, p. 714), bred by J. W. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
Azalia (Vol. 37, p. 741), bred by A. Morse, New York.
Lady Bright (Dominion Herd Book), bred by J. G. Wright, Ontario.
Kitty Clay 7th (Vol. 38, p. 671), bred by Joseph Garfield, New York.
Marchioness 6th (Dominion Herd Book), bred by Ballantine & Son, Ontario.
Lucy Ann (Vol. 35, p. 925), bred by H. H. Jones, New York.
Maude's Antarctic (Vol. 30, p. 793), bred by W. W. Brim, Ohio.
Maid of Oxford 3d (Vol. 32, p. 790), bred by A. Morse.
Iza (Vol. 34, p. 780), bred by A. Morse.
Fancy 11th (Vol. 39), bred by J. C. Thornton & Son, Pennsylvania.
Royal Duchess (Dominion Herd Book), bred by D. Marlatt, Ontario.
Orange Girl (Vol. 37, p. 713), bred by E. B. Merriwether & Son, Illinois.
Butterfly 3d, (Vol. 30, p. 497), bred by Hon. Emory Cobb, Illinois.
Maid of Oxford 2d (Vol. 31, p. 812), bred by A. Morse.
Pillpail 9th (Vol. 37, p. 872), bred by S. Spencer & Son.

In the thirty-day butter test the privilege of bringing in other cows was granted, and Kitty Clays 3d and 4th, from the herd of Mr. J. K. Innes Granville Center, Pa., materially strengthened the Short-horn forces From the Spencer herd came Kitty Clay 5th, so that this family had more representatives in the test than any other

37.48 lbs. butter and gained 19
of $11.22. The Short-horn h
26.85 lbs. butter, gained in li
day), at a net profit of $10.97.

In tests where gain in live
pound was made uniform in es
be pointed out that the Short-
would have commanded more
their competitors. It is of int
two, three and four the three
Clay 4th and Miss Renick 24th,
5,330 lbs. of milk from the best

The Wisconsin ex
sin Agricultural Exp
dertaken a study of
cows representing th
those of the dual-purp
W. D. Hoard, H. C. Ta
than whom there are p
of special dairy stock
Jersey for this test. S
like number of grade G
grade Jerseys were bou
lyle, whose object in
forth in the following l

sufficient milk to rear their young. The great cattle ranges of the West are too near, and the competition too unequal to permit of our farmers embarking in exclusive beef raising to any great extent. On the other hand, the majority of our farmers are apparently not desirous of keeping the so-called special-purpose dairy cattle. They would like to keep a class of cattle, if such could be obtained, that would give a sufficiently large quantity of milk and butter-fat to return a fair profit on the feed and care given them, and at the same time produce steers that would feed well for beef.

The first year's work with this set of cows closed with the grade Short-horn Rose established as the greatest producer in the herd; returning the greatest profit over cost of feed, although milked only 326 days out of the 365. During that time she produced 10,163 lbs. of milk, containing 433.82 lbs. of butter-fat, the equivalent of 506.12 lbs. of butter. The average amount of fat in her milk for the year was 4.2 per cent. The total feed consumed during the entire year cost $35.06. The total value of the butter and skim-milk produced was $114.92, leaving a profit over cost of feed of $79.86. Her butter, produced at a cost of 6.9 cents, was made more economically than that from any special-purpose cow in the herd. The second best result was obtained from one of the Guernsey grades, showing a profit of $68.04, but the third best record in the herd was made by the grade Short-horn cow Duchess, that produced 439.83 lbs. of butter at a net profit of $67.07. Speaking of this first year's experiment Prof. Carlyle says:

duced 355.1 lbs. butter; the net profit (not including her calf) being $41.42. The roan College Moore has produced 8,734.5 lbs. milk in twelve months, showing an average test of 4.02 per cent fat, with a butter production of 409 lbs., yielding a net profit, not including calf, of $37.57. These and other of the Iowa College cows are producing and rearing some very fine calves sired by the Scotch bull Courtier 125603, bred by C. C. Norton, Corning, Ia., and sired by Prince Bishop 67273 out of Sweet Charity 4th by imp. Salamis 110075. Prof. Curtiss of this station, who ranks as one of the best all-around judges of live stock in the West at the present time, personally selected in Scotland during the summer of 1899, at Mr. Duthie's, the valuable young bull Scotland's Crown, recently added to the college herd. He states that some of the younger cows in the herd bid fair to excel the performances of the two above mentioned.

Figures from New York.—The thirteenth annual report of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station for the year 1894 contains an interesting account of similar experiments at Geneva. Seven different breeds were represented, and although there was but one Shorthorn cow in the herd (Spencer's Betsy 10th), yet when pitted against special dairy breeds she gave a good account of herself, as appears from the subjoined summary:

The Short-horn stood at the head of the list in the matter of relative cost of milk solids obtained, and stood second in the computation showing relative actual profit from milk. She was third in relative amount of milk produced.

In butter production the Short-horn ranked third with a total of 305.1 lbs.; the highest yield being 325.6 from the Guernseys.*

The Short-horn cow was fourth in rank in the matter of the amount of butter obtained from each 100 lbs. of milk; the figure in her case standing at 5.04 as against 6.4 from the Jerseys.

From the Short-horn's milk an average of 1 lb. of butter was made from each 19.84 lbs., as against 24.7 required in the case of the Ayrshires and 26.6 lbs. in the case of the Holstein-Friesians.

The Short-horn was third in the matter of the average cost of milk fat per pound produced; this expense being in the case of the Jerseys 16.12 cents, Guernseys 16.14 cents, Short-horn 16.18 cents; the other breeds ranging from 19.06 to 20.47 cents.

The average cost per pound of the Short-horn butter was 15.15 as against 14.11 for the Jerseys and 14.15 for the Guernseys; the Short-horn ranking third.

In the matter of the average profit derived per cow from selling butter the Short-horn was again third, with a credit of $30.06 for one period of lactation; figures for other breeds ranging from $14.58 to $35.25.

In the amount of cream produced the Short-horn was third, with 1,345 lbs. from one period of lactation; the range of all the breeds being from 916.5 for the lowest to 1,427.5 for the highest. In the item of average cost of cream per quart the Short-horn stood next to the Jerseys and Guernseys; also ranking third in the average money value of cream produced.

In cheese production the Short-horn ranked first in the item of profit, showing the lowest relative cost of production per pound.

It was claimed that the Short-horn was producing a calf each year worth $5 more than that from any other cow in the test.

The milking Short-horn is in evidence in

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*In his valuable work, "American Dairying," published by the Sanders Publishing Company, Mr. H. B. Gurler, DeKalb, Ill., gives the average annual butter production of the 16,500,000 cows in the United States at 130 lbs. Dairy cows to show profit must produce upward of 200 lbs. butter per year. Upon this basis it will be observed that this New York, as well as other official tests, prove the Short-horn's right to be classed among those that can be profitably handled for dairy purposes.

ROWENA 2D, CHAMPION DUAL-PURPOSE COW AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

nearly every Northern State. Hundreds of private tests might be presented in substantiation of that statement; but the following will serve as fair illustrations of the results being obtained by practical farmers and dairymen:

Mrs. Flora V. Spencer, formerly of New York but now of Pennsylvania, whose herd supplied more cows for the Columbian dairy test than came from any other one source, furnishes the following record of Short-horn cows which she has owned:

Kittie Clyde (Vol. 18), 13,200 lbs. milk in eight months; 650 lbs. of milk in ten days, from which was made 33 lbs. of butter. Her dam, Fillpail, gave 60 lbs. of milk per day. Kittie Clay 2d produced 69 lbs. of milk in one day. Cherry 11th produced 61 lbs. of milk per day.

Lucy Ann (Vol. 35) gave 8,948½ lbs. of milk in forty-seven weeks, from which was made 425.14 lbs. butter. In seven days she gave 280 lbs. 8 oz. of milk, which produced 13.33 lbs. butter. Betsey 8th (Vol. 37) made 14.72 lbs. butter in seven days.

Fillpail 16th, with her first calf, gave in a year 6,056 lbs. 8 oz. of milk, from which was made 305.07 lbs. of butter. Mrs. Spencer states that for seven years she has not had a matured cow with a smaller record than 39½ lbs. milk per day, and the herd for three years averaged 4 per cent butter-fat by the Babcock test. The cow Betsey of this herd made a pound of cheese in the Columbian dairy test cheaper than any other cow of any breed.

Mr. J. K. Innes, the enterprising proprietor of Glenside Farm, Granville Center, Pa., owner of the famous Columbian test cow Kittie Clay 4th, supplies the following:

Luvia Clay, a daughter of Kittie Clay 3d, gave from May 19, 1895, to April 6, 1896, 7,278.8 lbs. milk, which made 337 lbs. butter. This was with her first calf. The next season she gave in seven days 308 lbs. of milk, which made 13.85 lbs. butter.

Mamie Clay, daughter of Kittie Clay 4th, gave from June 1 to June 30, 1898, 1,175 lbs. milk, that carried an average of 3.9 per cent butter-fat, after having been in milk something over four months.

Nancy Lee gave during the month of June, 1898, 1,230 lbs. milk that tested an average of 4 per cent butter-fat, having been in milk since Feb. 27, 1898.

Kittie Clover, a daughter of Kittie Clay 4th, gave during seven days in 1897, 266.7 lbs. milk, carrying an average of 4.1 per cent butter-fat. This was in her three-year-old form.

Margaretta Clay, granddaughter of Kittie Clay 3d, gave in thirty days 745 lbs. milk that tested an average of 4.2 per cent. This was with her first calf, and she had been in milk more than ten months, calving about eight weeks after the test was made.

Betsy 8th gave during the month of June, 1899, 1,429 lbs. milk, with an average test of 3.7 per cent, having been in milk since March 20. Mayflower, a daughter of Roan Clay 4th, has given this year in fourteen days 610.8 lbs. milk, with an average test of 4 per cent butter-fat. Kittie Sweet

produced in fourteen days 420.8 lbs. milk, testing 3.9 per cent butter-fat. This in her two-year-old form with first calf.

Superintendent May of Glenside says: "These tests were made without any special preparation, the cows receiving the usual care and feed given the entire herd. We are now weighing the product and testing every cow in the herd for an entire year, so that we shall soon have some twelve months' records to present."

John Armstrong of Kingsbury Co., S. D., reports that in 1898 his sixteen grade Short-horn cows averaged 6,000 lbs. of milk, from which was made an average of 301 lbs. 5 oz. of butter. Counting stock sold and pork produced on skim-milk the net income per cow was $62.50. For 1899 the same number of cows produced 101,477 lbs. milk, which yielded 5,077 lbs. of butter, an average of 6,342 lbs. of milk and 317 lbs. 5 oz. of butter per cow. He figures that these cows made him during the twelve months $76.47 net.

C. M. Clark of Walworth Co., Wis., reports that during the month of December, 1898, his thirteen Short-horn cows and eight two and three-year-old heifers produced 14,218 lbs. of milk; making an average of 83½ lbs. butter per head for the month, which, for a winter production, indicates profitable dairy capacity. The best of the bull calves raised by such cows are sold at good prices for breeding purposes. The poorer ones are steered, and Mr. Clark reports that his last lot of bullocks averaged 1,200 lbs. at about twenty-four months old, and are worth six cents per pound. Mr. Clark's cattle descend mainly from the Bates tribes, although he has recently been using a Scotch-topped Rose of Sharon bull.

Polled Durhams.—The recent establishment in the West of the type of cattle known as "Polled Durhams" is a matter of interest to all breeders of Short-horns. There are two varieties of Polled Durhams—one of pure Short-horn descent and the other tracing to the native "muley" cows of the country crossed originally with registered Short-horn bulls. The pure-bred Short-horns that have had the polled characteristic sufficiently established to admit them to the Polled Durham Herd Book are classed as "double-standard" cattle, being eligible to both the Short-horn and Polled Durham registries. A large proportion of these

descend from the Gwynne cow Oakwood Gwynne 4th, the Young Phyllis cow Mary Louden and the White Rose bull Young Hamilton 114169. Oakwood Gwynne 4th had loose horns or "scurs," and when bred to the 7th Duke of Hillhurst 34221 dropped a pair of hornless roan heifer calves, known as Nellie Gwynne and Mollie Gwynne. (See Vol. XXXIII, page 728.) Bred to Bright Eyes Duke 8th 31894 she dropped the hornless red bull King of Kine 87412. The twin heifers were bred by C. McC. Reeve and the hornless bull by W. W. McNair, both of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. W. S. Miller of Ohio, who had been endeavoring to develop a type of polled cattle showing Short-horn characteristics, bought these Gwynnes and made use of them in his breeding operations. The bull Young Hamilton above mentioned, that won the championship over all bulls competing in the "general-purpose" class at the Columbian Exposition, possessed great scale and his blood has been freely used.

Some of the leading Polled Durham breeders are now crossing their cows with well-bred Scotch Short-horn bulls. As a rule stock of this type possesses good size, and the cows are often heavy milkers. They represent the dual-purpose idea, and the absence of horns is counted a distinct advantage. That the breed owes its merit wholly to the Short-horn is

freely admitted, and its success simply constitutes another tribute to the efficacy of that blood. The Polled Durham breeders have maintained a National organization since 1889. Under the presidency of Dr. William W. Crane, Tippecanoe City, O., this has developed into an influential association. Its Secretary, Mr. J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind., is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Polled Durham claims, and has made sales for export to South America.

MISS BELLADRUM 6TH.

First-Prize Cow at the Royal English Show, 1892.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE.

We have now traced the growth of the breed from an humble beginning in ancient Northumbria to a place of imperial power in the cattle trade of the civilized world. For nearly a century it has existed as an improved and well-established type. During that time it has felt the impress of men of undoubted genius and intellectual force. It has also endured the blundering of those who had ability only as destroyers of what others had created. Two opposing forces are constantly at work. The one constructive, the other subversive of all progress; the one animated by a lofty ambition to accomplish something for the uplifting of the breed, the other moved only by sordid consideration of present profit.

At the outset every man who enters the fraternity that boasts so many illustrious names should ponder well the real meaning of the word *breeder* and endeavor to equip himself thoroughly for the intelligent manipulation of the plastic material with which he proposes to work. Is he to make an honest effort to emu-

late the example of the master builders of the breed, or is he to drift aimlessly upon the tide of some passing fashion, content to be a mere peddler of pedigrees? Is Short-horn breeding a business worthy of the best efforts of intelligent men, or is it simply a traffic in herd-book certificates? Is there inspiration and a love for original creative work to be found in the great achievements of the past, or are there only chains and shackles for those who engage in the trade in this day and generation? The closing century is not without its lessons bearing upon these and kindred considerations, and a few plainly stated deductions from the experiences of those who have gone before may be found helpful in examining the duties, responsibilities and privileges of those who have the future of the Short-horn in their keeping.

What constitutes success?—It might appear at first blush that the auction block is the one crucial test of success, but this is true only when averages for a long series of years are considered. The operations of powerful vested financial interests occasionally rule the market without special reference to intrinsic values. Again many a splendid animal, many a grand herd has failed to meet with adequate appreciation because of lack of enterprise on the part of the owner, or through the machinations of those little souls who are either jealous of a

contemporary's success, or interested from selfish motives in decrying the blood which his neighbor has used. The Short-horn trade has suffered incalculable damage from individuals whose devotion to purely commercial considerations was greater than their love for good Short-horns. Frequently they knew little and cared less about the individual merit of the breed. A man possesses certain blood which he insists is "bluer" than that flowing in the veins of other Short-horns, and even while loudest in his claims of superiority it often happens that the unfortunate animals in such mercenary hands are descending to the lowest levels of mediocrity from sheer neglect of the first principles of good breeding and management. Some years ago a few misguided individuals undertook to "run a corner" on such representatives as were then in existence of certain so-called "pure" tribes. They made a pretense of insisting that these few animals were the real "salt" of the Short-horn earth, and, as such, valuable beyond compare. It mattered not that the originator of those very families had himself inbred his stock to the limit of safety before he died, and that he would doubtless have been the first to protest against the absurdity of the present procedure. Nevertheless, people interested themselves in the project as a speculation. One Western operator

collected all of these "absolutelys" he could secure; the result of the venture being that within two years he was forced to destroy the calves as fast as the wretched degenerates came into the world, and the sires and dams, with constitutions ruined beyond repair, soon followed their progeny to the shambles. It is scarcely necessary to say that such an undertaking considered as a proposition in scientific breeding was fore-doomed to failure, and yet in the face of this and other examples of the impossibility of maintaining inbred strains indefinitely, without admixture of other blood, men are still found willing for the sake of possible financial profit to repeat, in this respect, the follies of the past. There are cases on record where pedigree speculators, who have closed out their interests in time, have gained some financial advantage, but such men were not breeders within the real meaning of the term.

He only has made a genuine success of Short-horn breeding who maintains or improves upon the character of the animals received from other hands.

In-breeding.—This is a two-edged sword. In the hands of men who were adepts in its application it brought about some of the greatest successes known in Short-horn history. By concentration of the blood of favorite animals the distinctive types that have so largely domi-

nated the trade have been created. On the other hand, over-indulgence in the practice has proved the destruction of more than one family of great original merit. Dealing with raw materials, as it were, the pioneer breeders were able to reap the highest possible measure of benefit from an appeal to the Bakewell practice, but a century of breeding within herd-book lines has brought the Short-horns of the present in such close relationships that what was wise procedure in the early days would now be the height of folly. What was once heterogeneous in its composition has by the operation of the pedigree registry system been rendered homogeneous.

The fact that close breeding proved effective many years ago in the hands of a few men of rare capacity affords no justification whatever for continued in-and-in breeding by their successors. Efforts have been made to enforce, as a test of loyalty to some of these great breeders of other days, opposition to the idea of resorting in any shape, form or manner to fresh blood for the rejuvenation of cattle so descended. It must be apparent to even the dullest comprehension that this proposition is not only illogical on its face, but is really the most effective of all methods of destroying the good work done by those who bequeathed stock that had already been subjected to the severe

test of long-continued blood concentration. The Bates cattle in particular suffered extensively from the operations of those who resisted the idea of fresh crosses. Messrs. Warfield, Renick, Alexander, the Bedfords and others obtained results outside of the "straight" Bates line that surpassed the accomplishments of such of their contemporaries as adhered strictly to the "line." An unwillingness to infuse other blood into the old Killerby and Warlaby strains did not contribute to the physical welfare of the cattle of Booth descent, and at the Torr dispersion the outcrossed strains were gladly bought at high prices to revive the glories of the earlier days.*

Examining the record down to the present day we find a tendency to repeat the errors of former years in the case of the families created by Amos Cruickshank. In view of the fact that this careful breeder freely conceded the desirability of an outcross on his cattle prior to the sale of his herd, the contention of those who are now insisting upon maintaining the "purity" of the Sittyton families finds no adequate basis in reason or experience. James I. Davidson, who was for a number of years Mr. Cruickshank's representative in America, demon-

*In this connection it may be said that the major part of the Booth herd was sold at auction a few years since by Mr. William Booth, executor of the estate of his brother, the late T. C. Booth. The herd is again being revived by Mr. Richard Booth, son of T. C., and Short-horns may still be seen in the fine old pastures at Warlaby

strated what could be done by the right kind of an outcross when he introduced the blood of Crown Prince of Athelstane 2d. Messrs. Potts added to the vitality, as shown by increased fertility, of one branch of the Sittyton Lavenders, by the use of a bull blending the blood of imp. Duke of Richmond with a Young Mary foundation. At Linwood Col. Harris was making substantial progress at the time he gave up breeding by the use of the Golden Drop and Princess Alice blood. Evidence is to be had from the operations of Mr. James J. Hill, the late Col. T. S. Moberley and others, going to show that a judicious intermingling of the blood of other good Short-horns with that of the Scotch-bred stock will prove in the future fruitful of better results than are promised by a too rigid adherance to the prevailing fashionable line.

Touching this point the Hon. John Dryden, one of the earliest and best friends of the Sittyton cattle in America, says:

For those who are interested in Cruickshank cattle to go on blindly following pedigree as the most prominent thing in connection with the breeding of these cattle means, in my judgment, *certain ruin*. We have seen this tried in several breeds of cattle and horses before, and I know how much evil it has worked. Whatever others may say, I know definitely that Mr. Cruickshank's own ideas were entirely contrary to that view. It would have been of great advantage to those of us following in his footsteps to have had the crosses made by himself; they would then have been accepted without question as the result of sound judgment.

My opinion is that Mr. Cruickshank was right when he decided that violent crosses on his cattle should be avoided. What I mean by that is to take an exactly opposite type or style of pedigree, the result of which is not ordinarily uniform mixing. Mr. Cruickshank's theory was that to keep up the robustness of his cattle and to give them additional strength of character an occasional cow of somewhat different breeding should be used upon which to cross one of his own bulls with the view of securing a bull of somewhat different blood. If such outcross is to be resorted to it should not be one of mere pedigree, but the animal chosen should be sound and of robust constitution and having similar characteristics to the Cruickshank cattle as developed by their former proprietor. Further, it should be borne in mind that Mr. Cruickshank's idea was not to produce fine-looking animals when they were matured at from four to six years of age, but to produce such animals as would mature if necessary at from one to two and a half years. I notice that a good many show animals which are talked about a great deal belong to the former class, and while they are fine animals when at their maturity, they do not at all possess the characteristics that Mr. Cruickshank sought in his herd.

We have at the present day altogether too many imitators among breeders of cattle. It seems to be the proper thing to pursue the principle that is followed in a millinery shop, and everybody tries to follow in the same line. They do not all succeed, but because this color or that or this form or the other is fashionable nothing else will do on any account. Now it is a very easy thing to follow fashion in pedigree, but a confessedly difficult thing to do what all the great cattle-breeders of the past have done, and produce not merely a pedigree but animals having special characteristics and the power to give these to their descendants.

Mr. Cruickshank never followed fashion either in pedigree or upon any other point, but had his own sound common sense to guide him. He knew what he wanted and he knew it when he saw it, the result being that when he found among his own calves the bull Champion of England he said to himself, without consulting anyone else, "That is what I am seeking for, and I shall at once be bold enough to use him." We all know the result. If his brother, who was always inclined to follow fashion, had been consulted Champion of England would never have been used, and Mr. E. Cruickshank has often told me that if Amos had followed his own judgment on previous occasions he would have

used one or two bulls at an earlier date which would likely have accomplished equally good results. The same thing may be said of Bates and Booth. They followed their own judgment until we find that all the world decided subsequently that their judgment was right and they became leaders of fashion.

Those who notice the cattle sales of Great Britain will have observed that most breeders there have judgments of their own. I have often referred to this point in this country before and have suggested that it would be a great blessing for our country generally if our breeders had more definite convictions of their own, with definite ideas of what they wanted to accomplish, and worked along that line.

My opinion therefore is that if our Cruickshank breeders undertake to follow pedigree merely and stick to the color craze of red, the cattle are doomed; it is only a matter of time, and I congratulate you upon the stand you have taken in this matter. These little points as to the shape of the horn and the exact color of the skin are really of no consequence when it comes to the useful qualities of the animal. We all like to see these things and they give added value to an animal, but a good animal should not be thrown away simply because one horn turns a little too much back, or otherwise.

As to the present situation in England in reference to the Scotch cross, the following letter to the author from one of Britain's oldest and most conservative students of Short-horn breeding, Mr. William Housman of Prospect House, Distington, Cumberland, sounds a note that is worth heeding:

Our breeders, as you must have observed, are very much at variance in opinion upon the Scotch cross question. I think myself the term "Cruickshank blood," as commonly used, is too narrow and too shallow, neither stretching far enough to comprise the useful Scotch strains from outside Sittyton sources nor going deep enough to include old Scotch blood derived from herds long extinct, yet still in various measures influential. Yet Cruickshank is justly regarded as a great name in Short-horn history.

For all that I do not care for the heavings of the crowd to and fro. "Booms," you in America call the din raised one day about

this blood, another day about that. There is a bad want of sobriety and stability of judgment in it all, to my poor way of thinking. Looking at the matter in that aspect I have not a strong desire to go much or often into the question of the merits of this or the other cross the fashion of the day. However good Booth, Bates, Cruickshank or any other "blood" may be, there are plenty of persons out of breath in their haste to make a mess of their breeding through the indiscriminate use of it, and so to discredit what one might fairly say in its favor.

A little steadiness is the best I have at the moment to suggest as to the course for the future; but it must be coupled with recognition of merit, which I believe to be plentiful, outside the cover of the very biggest names.

You will see that at our shows the Scotch and Scotch-cross Shorthorns are well to the front. This is a hard fact to answer. Still it affords no good reason for crossing everything with Scotch bulls, flooding the herds with that which may be eminently suitable in one case and as thoroughly unsuitable in another.

William Duthie of Collynie, clearly recognizes the desirability of finding a suitable outcross for the Sittyton tribes, and has recently purchased in England several very grand cows of mixed breeding, which he proposes to mate with Cruickshank-bred sires with a view toward introducing in a diluted form a dash of fresh blood in the hope that something may be gained in the way of size and style. Among these cows we may mention Cowslip 26th, bred by Lord Brougham and Vaux, a magnificent cow of wonderful scale, symmetry and finish, winner of many prizes in England; Primrose 4th, bred by Mr. Scott of Softlaw, Kelso, winner of first prize at Edinburgh, and of same breeding as the great show cow Softlaw Rose; and Lady Meredith, carrying the blood of the great

BAPTON PEARL.

Bred by J. Deane Willis.

CICELY.

Shown by Her Majesty the Queen.

PRIZE-WINNING HEIFERS AT THE ENGLISH ROYAL OF 1899.

bull Rosario on top of a daughter of the world's highest-priced bull, Duke of Connaught. The latter has the character and "grand air" of the Duchesses, accompanied by ample scale and flesh. These cows are large and stylish with good heads, necks and backs. Moreover they are heavy milkers, and as they have been mated with such bulls as Scottish Archer and Lord of Fame the result of the cross is awaited with much interest.*

It is a peculiar fact that while inbreeding brought several of the greatest herds in Shorthorn history to their highest perfection it proved difficult to hold them at the level attained by the first appeal to that magic influ-

* Mr. Duthie was led to undertake this experiment largely by the appearance of the beautiful roan heifer Sea Gem (bred by Mr. Duncombe), champion female of the Royal of 1897 at Manchester; that was sired by Liberator (64260) (bred at Collynie and sold in dam to Mr. Willis) out of Sea Pearl, tracing in the maternal line to Fenella by Mr. Bates' 3d Duke of Northumberland (3647). Sea Gem was sold at auction at above 400 guineas. Further evidence of the intent of Mr. Cruickshank's broad-minded successor to leave nothing undone looking toward the perpetuation of the merit of the Sittyton tribes is to be found in the fact that he has also tried recently the handsome young bull Captain Inglewood, a son of the Sittyton-bred Captain of the Guard, out of one of the famous Inglewood cows bred by the late Robert Thompson of Penrith, whose successes at the English Royal a number of years ago were among the greatest triumphs of the latter-day history of the breed in Britain.

Among the stock bulls used in recent years at Collynie, in addition to those already mentioned, have been the following: Pride of Morning (64546), a champion show bull, got by Star of Morning (56189), belonging to the Sittyton Clipper tribe; Count Arthur (70194), a white bull, bred by Deane Willis from Count Lavender (60545) out of Victoria 55th by Gondolier; Nonpareil Victor (71071), also bred by Mr. Willis, sired by the champion bull Count Victor (66877)—that was sold to South America at 500 guineas—out of Nonpareil Bloom by Commodore (54118), and Spicy Monarch, bred at Uppermill from Spicy Robin (69638), out of Alexandrina 20th (own sister to Messrs. Robbins' Gay Monarch) by William of Orange.

ence. Fortunately for the breed the loss of merit in such cases has not been rapid. In the hands of skillful men the inbred tribes continued to produce animals of extraordinary value at frequent intervals. It is true, nevertheless, that the zenith of Bates, Booth, Renick and Cruickshank success was attained in each case before the men who created the types bearing those names laid down their work. Their followers to this day are simply struggling with the problem of how to sustain or restore an inbred type after it has once been in full flower. All experience indicates that this is a most perplexing problem. Happily, however, the great groups of families named remained an honor to their creators for so many years that they contributed largely to the general welfare. Strongly-bred sires are usually impressive; but when they impress inferiority rather than actual merit, their prepotency becomes the strongest of all arguments against their continued use.

Incestuous breeding should never be attempted by a novice, and any concentration of blood is of doubtful efficacy unless pronounced vigor and constitution are possessed by the animals to be subjected to it.

As commonly understood by cattle-breeders, in-and-in breeding is the term applied to the mating of sires of certain tribes with females

of the same tribes. The use of a continued succession of sires of one tribe, or group of kindred tribes, upon females of other maternal origin is usually described as "line breeding." This latter method of procedure gives rise to stock characterized as Bates-topped, Booth-topped, Cruickshank-topped, etc. Only such cattle as descend in the maternal line from cows bred at Kirklevington, Killerby, Warlaby or Sittyton are referred to as belonging respectively to the Bates, Booth or Cruickshank tribes. Cattle that trace to such cows through sires carrying no admixture of blood from other herds are described as "pure" Bates, "pure" Booth or "pure" Cruickshank, as the case may be, but few to which such appellation correctly applies are now living.

Herd-book registration.—In America registration is limited to animals descended all around from stock already of record. This renders it impossible to originate new families on this side of the Atlantic no matter how long the use of registered sires may be pursued. In Great Britain the editing committee of Coates' Herd Book has authority to admit animals having in the case of bulls five crosses of registered sires, and in the case of cows four crosses of same. Care is of course taken before admitting stock under this latter rule to see that the foundation cows were of good general Short-

horn type. On account of the existence of this English rule the American association requires that English-bred cattle to be eligible for registry must trace in all their crosses to animals recorded, or eligible to record, in the first twenty volumes of Coates' Herd Book. The twentieth volume of that record was issued in 1873.

While it is the well-settled policy of the American management to oppose any relaxation of the herd-book rules, the fact remains that some of the most valuable Shorthorns of the day in Great Britain are to be found among those that have been bred into Coates' Herd Book since 1873 under the four and five-cross rule. This is particularly true of that large and valuable contingent in the English herds possessing rare merit for dairy purposes. It is conceded that there are grave objections to opening the door in America to the creation of new families, and yet it is possible that the time will come when long-continued confinement within the limits of stock descended from ancestors already of record in the American Herd Book, and in the first twenty volumes of the English may render it increasingly difficult to carry on the work of improving the breed; especially when choice of sires is still further narrowed by the dictates of fashion in blood lines and color.

The elder Booth always maintained that three or four crosses of the Killerby bulls on top of good market cows of the Teeswater type gave him animals which were, to all intents and purposes, purely-bred Short-horns, that could be relied upon to reproduce their own excellencies. The breed has certainly held its own in its native land with remarkable success and persistency under a plan which admits of the gradual infusion of the blood of new families. It would seem, therefore, that the system under which Coates' Herd Book is conducted has been proved a success on the other side of the water. The time may not yet be ripe for the introduction of a similar method of registration in this country, but food for reflection is certainly found in the fact that a large percentage of our best cattle are seen among the comparatively short-pedigreed tribes, and conversely there is oftentimes a noticeable absence of merit in animals representing families boasting an unbroken line of herd book descent extending back of the year 1800. All must admit the desirability of a uniform standard on both sides the Atlantic, and it is to be hoped that some way of bringing the American and English rules to a common basis may be found in the near future.

Color.—Dame Fashion has much to answer for in connection with Short-horn breeding in

America. Not only has the fickle jade demanded the degradation of whole families of good, well-bred cattle on insufficient charges affecting their pedigrees, but in the Western States went so far as to dictate that red bulls only should be used as sires. This latter proposition really had its origin on the Western range. Solid-colored bulls were preferred by the ranchmen, and those who were breeding for that trade naturally catered to the wants of their customers. This, in turn, affected the choice of sires in herds that supplied stock bulls to those who had a general farm and range clientage. In vain did leading breeders point out that this was a grave mistake, narrowing still further a field of selection which had already been curtailed by the operation of fashion's laws in the matter of pedigree. In vain was it pointed out that in Great Britain, the home of the breed, the roan was the prevailing popular color and that even white bulls were occasionally used in the most famous herds. The buyers of bulls for steer-getting purposes were inexorable. A solid red, and worst of all (in many cases) very *dark* red bulls, of the most ordinary character, were freely bought in preference to thicker, better, mellower roans, yellow-reds or reds with white markings. So general was this demand at one time that it seemed fairly suicidal for the owners of pedigreed herds

to use any other than red bulls. The pursuit of this policy led to the sacrifice of many useful cattle. There were not enough good reds of the fashionable tribes to go around, so that the inevitable result was the use of many an indifferent sire for no better reason than the possession of a coat of hair and a pedigree certificate that tickled the popular fancy—the prime essentials of constitution and thrift often being ignored in the mad race to obey the behests of the fashion of the hour.

The more substantial element, however, opposed unceasingly this debasement of the breed and stood out manfully for more rational methods, and in the course of time the red color craze began to abate. Good roans can again be disposed of at satisfactory prices. The general preference is still for red bulls, but sensible men do not carry their opposition to the lighter colors to the extreme noted some years ago. Indeed, both in the matter of color and fashionable breeding there is a marked change in the direction of reason and common sense to be noted at this time; and in this fact there is hope for the future.

Handling quality.—It is generally conceded that feeding capacity is to a considerable extent indicated by the hide and hair. A soft silky coat, assuming in winter a thick, furry character, is always to be preferred to hair that

is thin, coarse, wiry or harsh. The skin should be of good thickness, not thin or "papery," as that indicates delicacy of constitution. It should be pliable to the touch, covering a mellow cushion of evenly-distributed flesh. Hard-handling cattle of inferior fleshing capacity are found more frequently among the dark-red Short-horns than among those of other colors. The roans and such reds as have yellow skins are usually animals of better quality.

Constitution, character and conformation.—Vigor must ever be a paramount consideration. Without sound constitution there is no hope of thrift or fertility. A pre-disposition to disease is a fault fatal to all success or profit. Excessive inbreeding and "pampering" for show are among the prime causes of physical deterioration; leading to impaired vitality and fatty degeneration.

The bull should be of positive masculine type, with a strong head and horn. At maturity he should be possessed of what is commonly called "character"; a term which may be briefly defined as meaning "individuality." Weak heads and countenances, of the negative sort usually seen in steers, do not indicate in the bull prepotency or the power to impress his own likeness with uniformity upon his progeny. The neck should be thick and not too long. The shoulders may be wide and well de-

veloped, but should not be too upright; neither should they be too open at the "crops"—the junction of the blades at the top. The "chine" —which includes the "crops" and the joining of the fore-ribs—should be broad, round and full. The back and loin should be wide and well-furnished with flesh. The ribs ought to be round and deep. A contracted heart-girth is decidedly objectionable. The hips of the bull ought not to be so conspicuous as in the cow. As strong shoulder development is to be expected in the male, so in the female the hips ("hooks") will naturally find greater prominence in order to provide the pelvic capacity required by the demands of the functions of maternity. The quarters should be long and level; the "twist"—space between the thighs —well filled, and the flanks and thighs carried low.*

The Short-horns of the olden time were distinguished for their "table" backs and great scale, but were often rather high from the ground. The market demand for "baby beef" has induced latter-day breeders to seek a shorter-legged, more compactly fashioned, blockier type, such as feed to heavy weights at an early age; but it is to be hoped that in

*This description of course applies rather to the beef form than to the dairy type. Where deep-milking capacity is desired the full "twist" and flanks will scarcely be present. The space which in the beef cow is here occupied by flesh will in that case be required for udder development

pursuing this object scale will not be unduly neglected.

The cow should be as distinctly feminine about the head and neck as the bull is the reverse. She should have what is often called a "breedy" look, as distinguished from a "steery" countenance. Refinement rather than coarseness almost invariably characterizes the head of a successful breeding cow. This is what the Scotch herdsmen have in mind when they speak of "a *lady* coo." Width between the eyes is indicative of good feeding quality in both sexes. Long, narrow heads are objectionable. The incurving or dished face may be permissible in the female, but it is never suggestive of virility, and is not to be sought in the bull. Roman noses are seldom seen and are not in favor, although they are almost invariably accompanied by unusual vigor of constitution. The bull's face should be of good width from the eyes to the nostrils. A fine muzzle is a sign of delicacy. Short-horn noses are usually light and clear in color, although occasionally black or clouded. The latter, although not evidence of impure breeding, are avoided as much as possible by careful breeders. Such a minor point, however, as a clouded nose will not deter a man of good judgment from using an animal that is exceptionally desirable in vital particulars.

HEIFER CALF SHOWN BY W. T. MILLER & SONS, OF INDIANA.

HEIFER BRED BY N. P. CLARKE AT MEADOW LAWN.

BREED TYPES AS SHOWN BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

A generous middle signifies a good "doer." Excessive paunchiness is a fault to be avoided, but the highest results, either in the feed-lot or in the dairy, are only possible where ample digestive power is in evidence.

Primary points in management.—The nearer Short-horns can be maintained under natural conditions the better. Plenty of good grass for the working members of the herd and an abundant supply of milk for the calves are prime requisites. Pastures should never be "overworked" or grazed too closely in midsummer. No one should undertake to keep more cattle than can be carried with justice to the available pasture lands. The blue grass, which is the mainstay of the cattle business in the United States, makes little if any growth through the hot summer months. It will often be found wise practice to provide a supply of succulent food for the herd during this period. Fodder corn sown for this purpose will be found a profitable crop in this connection.

During the winter reasonable shelter should always be provided. Cattle can stand a low degree of temperature when the weather is clear and bright; but cold, wet storms subject their constitutions to a test which careful breeders will endeavor to avoid. Throughout the Western States it is common practice to stable the herds at nights during the coldest

weather, but it is almost unanimously agreed that "housing" during the day is positively injurious, except in the case of young calves or animals very thin in flesh. Exercise and fresh air are absolutely necessary for the health of breeding stock. Close confinement in poorly-ventilated stables is even worse than exposure to the elements. Some breeders permit their stock bulls to run with the herd, but this is not the usual practice. The better plan is to provide a good box for the bull, opening into as large a paddock as can be spared for this purpose. A grassy lot, several acres in area, with shade and water trough, ought to be arranged for the bull's comfort in connection with his stall.

Over considerable areas in the Central West cattle can find the bulk of their feed in blue-grass pastures up to Jan. 1, but the young stock will require more or less grain in order to insure their proper development. Short-horn heifers that have been carried to maturity upon a judicious ration will not require much grain to maintain their condition as cows, except perhaps in the case of those milking heavily. The young bulls after weaning must be kept by themselves and receive special care. It is more difficult to condition a young bull than a heifer, and a liberal ration of grain is required for the first

twelve months after he has been deprived of his mother's milk. In the conditioning of thin cows and young stock too much corn should not be used. Ground oats, bran, a little oil-cake, roots, shredded fodder, good grass, hay, or even clean, bright straw may all be resorted to with profit, and a mixture of these feeds is always preferable to an exclusive use of any one of them. Feeding, however, is an art that cannot be taught from books. A ration that will suit one case will fail in another. Not only the kinds but the amounts to be given can only be satisfactorily determined by a careful study of the individual peculiarities of different animals.

To succeed in Short-horn breeding it is important that one have a genuine love for the work. Both the owner and the herdsman should find a keen delight in the company of their cattle, and if on terms of intimacy with favorite animals so much the better. Kind treatment should at all times be enforced. Young bulls are frequently rendered vicious by injudicious punishment. All bulls over twelve months old should have rings inserted in their noses, so that they may be managed with safety. An unruly bull should never be used or tolerated unless of such outstanding excellence that his services seem fairly indispensable, and if proved positively dangerous

should go the shambles at any cost. Human life is more sacred than the welfare of any herd.

Well-trained, reliable herdsmen are almost beyond price when the owner cannot give the cattle his own personal attention, and even in that case the services of a competent helper will be required. Experienced herdsmen are perhaps more numerous in Great Britain than in the United States, and many of Scotch and English birth have been prominently identified with the business in America. Unfortunately Culshaws and Cuddys are rare even in the old country. Men who consecrate their lives to a mastery of the thousand details of successful cattle management, men who anticipate every want of the animals in their care, men who know that unremitting attention means "good luck," and neglect brings the reverse, are entitled to the highest consideration and encouragement of all who have the interests of live-stock improvement at heart. Short-horn history abounds in instances of rare devotion, singleness of purpose and conscientious discharge of duty on the part of those who have been responsible for the welfare of different herds. On the other hand there is a considerable element in the fraternity of herdsmen that does not seem to realize the dignity of this form of service. It is not only an honor-

SHOW HERD OF GEO. HARRISON, DARLINGTON, ENGLAND, 1898.

Photographed from life at Gainford Hall, Home of the Raine family.

able but a useful profession, in which fidelity and skill will usually bring their own reward.

Does showing pay?—There is a wide difference of opinion among cattle-breeders on this question, but it resolves itself finally into the simple proposition of advertising. The light that is hid under the half-bushel is never seen from a distance. One is never certain that his efforts at producing good cattle will be appreciated in his own immediate neighborhood. A market for surplus stock is a necessity, and those who would seek the best class of trade must reach out for it. It will certainly not come to them unsolicited. Judicious advertising lies at the very foundation of all business success, and he who ignores this fact will have no one to blame but himself if he fails to find a satisfactory market for his wares. No amount of advertising will bring success unless there is merit in what is offered for sale. Given, therefore, a herd of cattle of really desirable character and quality, some form of advertising must be resorted to if the owner proposes to do justice to his own investment.

The show-yard and the public press are the two main mediums of communication with the public. Some have accomplished their object by the use of one of these methods and some by the other. Public attention may be acquired more promptly by an appeal to both,

and this is the plan pursued by the more enterprising element. There is no denying the fact that many a grand Short-horn has been ruined for breeding purposes by long-continued training for show. Under the system of judging that has been prevalent on both sides of the water for half a century it has been idle to exhibit cattle that were not heavily fed. Cattle of delicate constitution quickly succumb to this pressure and even the most rugged types gradually give way under it. Injury from excessive feeding is greatest in the case of matured animals, and on this account the managers of our modern shows have modified their requirements in the case of herds in such way as to render it unnecessary to fit so many aged cows as were formerly necessary. What is known as the graded or "step-ladder" herd simply calls for a bull two years old or over, one cow three years old or over, one two-year-old heifer, one yearling heifer and one heifer calf. This is a change of distinct advantage to the breeder.

So long as there are honors and fame to be gained by these public contests there will be found men to fit and show their stock. Men will "seek the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth." Cattle-breeders will not be deterred from engaging in the great show-yard battles by the mere possibility of injury or loss

FIRST-PRIZE AGED HERD AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, HEADED BY CHAMPION CHOICE GOODS 186802.

to a certain proportion of the animals fitted. As a general proposition feeding for show is not only an expensive undertaking so far as the immediate outlay is concerned, but is clearly detrimental to the best interests of the animals pressed into such service. At the same time it seems essential, as a broad proposition, that advantage be taken of the shows to demonstrate continuously the feeding capabilities of the breed; but this should ordinarily be left to those who have the means and facilities for carrying on the work fairly regardless of immediate profit. We can only say in a general way to those who contemplate showing that we advise the feeding and exhibition of young animals of one's own breeding. It takes considerable capital to engage successfully in the general herd competitions, but any good breeder may find it to his advantage to exhibit from time to time calves or yearlings illustrating his own work. Young animals thus fitted are not necessarily injured for the future. Young bulls have to be well "done" in any event until they approach maturity, and as for the heifers if they are settled to a service at from twenty to twenty-four months of age and returned to pasture after being shown, there is no reason why they should fail to become thereafter regular breeders in the herd. Until show-yard judges are content with less fat it is certainly

the part of wisdom for the average breeder to limit his showing to young cattle. This latter practice we believe to be a very effective means of bringing one's stock before the attention of buyers.

Selling the surplus.—The matter of disposing of surplus stock, touched upon in the preceding paragraphs, is one of vital interest. The manner of procedure will vary according to the character of different herds. Those who have purchased high-priced foundation stock, representing the most fashionable bloods and show-yard strains, will naturally make a bid for the business of the leading professional breeders. Those who contemplate breeding from what are called "top" cattle will find the show-yard, the live-stock press and the art pictorial all necessary factors in success. In other words, those who expect to supply high-class bulls to head the best contemporary herds must do whatever is necessary to demonstrate their right to such desirable patronage. On the other hand, those who establish themselves with a view toward supplying young bulls to farmers and ranchmen—who, as a rule, cannot be expected to pay large prices—will not need to incur so much expense in the matter of advertising. In considering the question of the class of trade to be cultivated, breeders should not overlook the fact that it costs but little

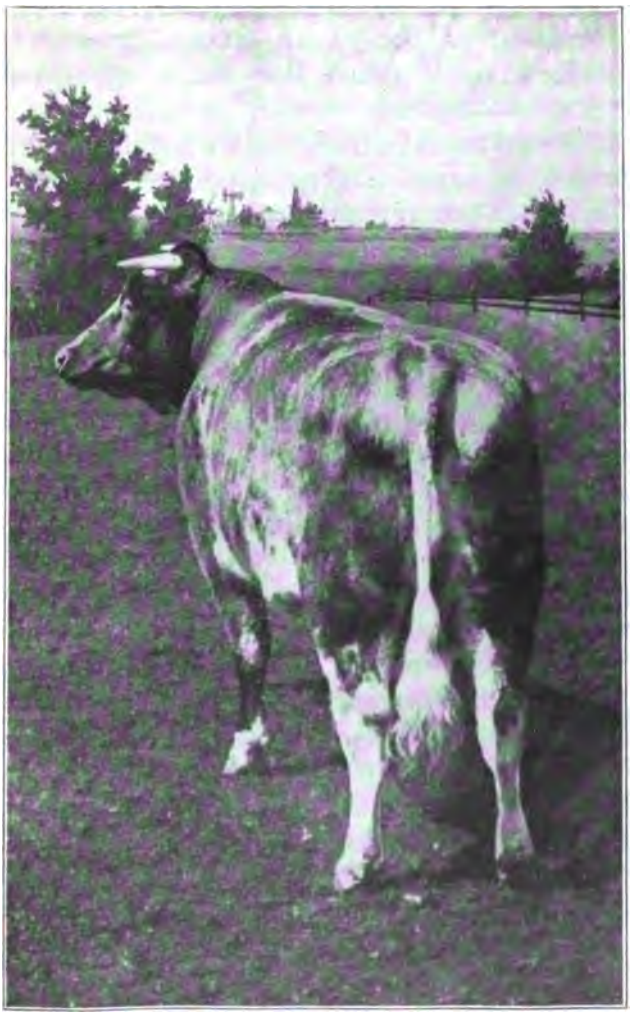
more to grow a Short-horn worth from $300 to $500 than it does to mature one worth $100. We are speaking, of course, of the mere expense of feeding and handling. As a general proposition, therefore, quality rather than quantity should be the aim.

The public sale system as a means of disposing of surplus stock has been popular among stock-breeders from the earliest periods. Indeed, it has many advantages both for the buyer and seller. It enables a breeder in one day to make a complete clearance of his surplus for the entire year, relieving him of the burden of much correspondence necessarily entailed by a system of private sales. It is an advantage to the buyer because he is given the choice of a large number of animals of different ages and sexes at a price representing the judgment of his fellow breeders present. A fairly-conducted auction is on this latter account a safe place for a new beginner to make investments. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he is making his purchases at prices which are virtually fixed by the breeders in attendance. As a rule these auction sales of Short-horns are conducted in absolute good faith. By-bidding, the protection of the price of animals through manipulation by the seller, has been effectually discountenanced by the adoption of a high standard of business morality and prin-

ciple in connection with the management of most of these sales. Anything savoring of fraud in any shape, form or manner receives such speedy condemnation that there is no encouragement for dishonesty.

About animal portraiture.—The illustrations in this volume will afford a fair idea of the progress that has been made in this line since the days of "The White Heifer That Traveled." The reproductions used in this work are mainly from drawings made by various artists of reputation on both sides the Atlantic. Near the end may be seen some of the latest work of the camera. It will be observed that in the old-style pictures there is marked exaggeration in the matter of over-refinement of the extremeties, at the same time the pictures give, in a general way, a correct idea as to the main points of difference in the make-up of animals representing the leading breed types. Animal photography as applied specially to the beef breeds of cattle may be said to be still in its infancy, but substantial progress in that art is being made. From this fact we are led to indulge the hope that we may hand down to future generations likenesses of present-day cattle which shall be more lifelike than our delineations of the old-time celebrities.

Tribal designation.—This is a problem that puzzles many new beginners in Short-horn



FAIR QUEEN, CHAMPION FEMALE AT THE AMERICAN SHOWS OF 1904.

breeding. All who engage in the business are anxious to acquire as quickly as possible a knowledge which will enable them to determine the line of descent represented by any given pedigree without having to undertake an extended herd-book examination. In regard to this we can only say there is no "short cut" to this form of knowledge. The ability to "read" at a glance any given pedigree only comes as a result of years of herd-book research.

The division of Short-horns into families or tribes is purely arbitrary, and while the existing system of tribal nomenclature is perhaps as convenient as any that could be devised, yet, as has been pointed out on page 101 of this volume, it is entirely misleading so far as conveying any adequate idea of the real blood elements is concerned. The family names are all derived from some one or more of the ancestresses in the direct maternal line. Aside from cattle belonging to the Bates, Booth and Cruickshank tribes, our American families of Short-horns usually bear the name of the imported cow to which they trace on the side of the dam. Those who study the history of Killerby, Warlaby, Kirklevington and Sittyton will soon be able to recognize pedigrees running direct to those celebrated herds. There are some cattle in the American Herd

Book, descended from cows recorded by Mr. Allen in the early days, that do not trace in the maternal line to any known imported cow. Notwithstanding the fact that these animals now present pedigrees showing a succession of registered sires entitling them to rank as well-bred Short-horns, the partisans of the more fashionable sorts speak of them as tracing to the "American woods."

There is only one way of ascertaining definitely the blood actually present in any given pedigree and that is by a complete tabulation of it. Too much attention is paid by breeders generally to these tribal distinctions. The blood of the original animals that gave their names to these various families was long ago buried deep under subsequent crosses, and while it is of course well to have a pedigree soundly anchored at the base the "top" breeding is of vastly greater relative importance.

Dignity of the breeder's calling. — The sculptor lures from the solid marble images of grace, beauty or strength that provoke the plaudits of the world. His contact with his work is direct. In calling from stone the creatures of his own conception the figures may be shaped at will. A Phidias or a Canova lifts the veil from his superb handiwork and gains a place in the gallery of immortals. Compared with him who has the power to conceive an

ideal animal form and call it into life through a profound knowledge of Nature's intricate and hidden laws, the greatest sculptor is a mere mechanic. There is no higher form of art than that which deals with the intelligent manipulation of animal life; the modeling of living, breathing creatures in accordance with the will and purpose of a guiding mind. It rises in its boundless possibilities to heights that are fairly God-like. It sounds the depths of the profoundest mysteries of physical existence, verging on the borders of the Infinite itself. The world of human endeavor presents no nobler field of action, no realm of thought demanding a higher order of ability. And yet how many of those who assume the responsibility of marring or making these wondrous creations of flesh and blood approach the work with any adequate preparation or appreciation of the real breadth and depth of the propositions with which they will have to deal? It is not a task to be lightly undertaken, if one means to deal fairly by the helpless forms confided to his care. If we could but impress this thought indellibly upon the minds of those who engage in this most fascinating pursuit there would be more noble creations and fewer wrecks along the paths of the stock breeding of the future than in the past. Failure to grasp the fundamental idea that the breeder's calling entails

duties and responsibilities which no man can conscientiously ignore lies at the bottom of failures innumerable.

The future.—The dawn of the new century presents a most attractive field for those who undertake to conscientiously promote the best interests of the Short-horn breed. We have seen that at regular intervals men possessing original creative power have made a world-wide name and fame for themselves in this line of work; but with all due respect to what these great minds have accomplished, it is folly to say that all knowledge and skill in connection with Short-horn breeding perished with them. What has been done in the past can be repeated in the future, but the triumphs of the twentieth century await not those who are servile imitators, but the worthy ones who have the necessary courage to undertake the development along independent lines of the tribes of Short-horns which shall engage the attention of the historians of the days to come.

APPENDIX.

"THE STUDY OF SHORT-HORN HISTORY."

AN ADDRESS BY ALVIN H. SANDERS BEFORE THE CENTRAL SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, AT KANSAS CITY, JAN. 30, 1901.

It is always interesting to trace the beginnings of any great power. They are digging to-day in the ruins of the Roman Forum for relics that may throw additional light upon the origin of the ancient city "that from her throne of beauty ruled the world." Some months ago I spent a day watching these workmen at their toil. I saw a broken piece of marble loosened by a pick—a mere fragment, of no value in itself, but which I observed was carved upon one side with all the accuracy and delicacy for which the stone-cutters and sculptors of 2,000 years ago were famous. My guide obtained this for me and I have it in my rooms to-day, a souvenir with which I would not willingly part. I often take it up and study it. Why? There are thousands of fragments of greater size and of more practical value to be had about any quarry in the land. Why, then, does so much interest attach to that particular piece of stone? Simply because the level from which it was exhumed renders it certain that it once formed a part of a capital or cornice that ornamented some arch or temple that had looked down upon the pomp and pageantry of the Pagan Emperors. It had gone down centuries later in the sacking and burning of Rome by Northern barbarians. History, in short, had set its seal upon that bit of marble,

giving it, to me at least, a value and an interest all its own. So much for the effect that associations have in this world in fixing our ideas of values.

We all prize family heirlooms handed down from generations that have gone before. An old clock, or chest; a piece of plate, a picture that speaks to us of other days, we will not exchange, if we are wise, for any new design a tradesman might submit. You may call this sentiment if you like, but it exists nevertheless to a greater or less degree in every human breast, and to my mind adds an element of pleasure to this work-a-day world that we ought never to ignore.

An article with a history is a source of unfailing pleasure and interest provided you know the history. The Short-horn breed of cattle is such a product. Round about its record there is entwined a story which, once known, throws an indefinable charm about each and every herd; a story which, beginning several centuries ago in the little valley of the river Tees, ends only in your own pastures, by your own fireside; a story bristling with great personal triumphs; replete with stirring scenes; abounding in benefits conferred upon the farming world; a story of great deeds performed in the arts of peace; a story which invests the breeding of Short-horn cattle with a dignity that gives your profession rank with the most honorable pursuits of man. To me this story has ever possessed a peculiar fascination. It seems indeed to me the one romance of live-stock history: the humble beginning; the long years of incubation and patient experimentation; the dawn of popularity; the first great victories; the occupation of two continents; the dazzling values of the seventies; the rivalries of great breeders and exhibitors; the era of unparalleled speculation; the plunge into the depths of depression; the purification wrought by the fires of adversity; the struggle with contending breeds, and last but not least the sunshine of present day prosperity. There are pictures to be seen in this panorama that ought to have a place in the mind of every man who breeds or feeds a Short-horn. There are inspirations to be gathered from a study

of the past that will prove the prelude to present and future success.

I do not see how any man can become an owner of Short-horn cattle without wishing to familiarize himself with the history of the breed. I do not see how any man can undertake the breeding of Short-horns without informing himself thoroughly as to the ancestry of the cattle with which he proposes to work. I do not believe any man ever acquired genuine enthusiasm in this field until he had first mastered the main facts relating to the careers of the great breeders and herdsmen of the past. I do not believe that the average breeder begins to appreciate how much it would add to his pleasure and profit to be able to trace step by step the progress of the Short-horn in Great Britain and America in order that he may define clearly the true relations of his own cattle to the breed at large.

* * *

For upwards of twenty years I have been searching the highways and by-ways of this most extraordinary history with an ever-increasing interest and with a steadily widening appreciation of the fact that there is good to be found upon every page of the English and American herd books. I defy any fair-minded man to follow faithfully the record of the breed for the past century and at the end pronounce himself a partisan of any one tribe, any one group of tribes or of any one section. I contend that the conscientious study of Short-horn history will do this for any honest owner of cattle of this breed—it will make a Short-horn man in the highest and best sense of the word even of those who have become enslaved by fads and fashions. It will lift him out of the narrow slough of this, that, or the other whim into which he may have fallen, into the bright sunlight of reason and common sense. There is nothing like scaling a height if we would make a rational study of the plain below. There is nothing like knowledge to dispel the clouds of ignorance. There is nothing like strolling beyond the narrow confines of our own little horizon to discover what lies in the great world

beyond. In the language of Scotland's bard, "It wad frae mony a blunder free us, and foolish notion." This, then, is the message I would bring to you here to-day—the broadening, steadying influence that flows from familiarity with the actual accomplishments of the past. That is the one great point, as I take it, to be gained from a study of Short-horn history. This same idea has recently been well expressed by Mr. Richard Gibson in the following language:

"No one can really expect to derive all the pleasure and satisfaction that is to be found in breeding Short-horns unless conversant with the history of each family of his herd and the breeders thereof. Once becoming interested he will read of other families and other breeders, thus enlarging his ideas and broadening his view so that he may be led out of a narrow groove and say 'not Bates nor Booth, nor Cruickshank nor Knightley make Short-horns, but a happy combination of the lot.'"

* * *

The study of Short-horn history enables the breeder to interpret intelligently the pedigrees of his cattle. If he really wants to know what blood is actually in his herd he will have the breeding tabulated. This will spread before his eye a record of the ancestry which will mean much or little to him just in proportion to his knowledge of the history of the breed. Are there animals of note or breeders of distinction revealed by that tabulation? To what tribe or group of tribes do the various animals belong? Through whose hands have they come? Where does the line of descent pass from Britain to America? What was the character of the cattle contributing the predominating blood? These and a hundred other queries must arise in the mind of every intelligent and enterprising man. A knowledge of the history of the breed is therefore of practical every-day service in estimating relative values of pedigrees. This alone should stimulate every buyer and seller to acquire all the information possible from the past records of the breed. There is another incentive to those who seek pleasure as well as profit in Short-horn

breeding—the acquiring of a bond of fellowship or communion with the great characters developed by the trade. You should be proud to be affiliated with such a fraternity and glory in its achievements. Speaking for myself I count it one of the great privileges of my life to have enjoyed during the past twenty years the acquaintance and friendship of most of those who have been active in this line of work. Soon after that memorable day at New York Mills when England and America joined in working out a tribute to the Short-horn breed such as has never been paid to any other variety of improved domestic animals since the world began, I took up a quest for knowledge as to the great breeders and herdsmen, and of the great individual animals of the breed, that is still being pursued with no abatement of interest; a quest which has led me upon many an extended pilgrimage throughout that vast agricultural empire comprised within the corn-and-blue-grass-growing regions of the United States; a quest which has drawn me across the seas to the ancestral home of the breed in York and Durham; that has taken me to the tomb of Thos. Bates; through the fair and fertile fields of Warlaby; to the vine-clad walls of Sittyton, and to the gates of two Royal English Shows; a quest that has sustained me through weary days of note-book work at Short-horn competitions, and which, best of all, has afforded many golden hours of delightful converse about the firesides of men who have been an honor to the profession on both sides of the Atlantic; and the more I learn of the story the more inspiring it becomes. Once in touch with the real spirit of the theme there is simply no resisting its subtle charm.

* * *

One day in the month of June some years ago one of England's foremost cattle judges and one of America's most gifted followers of the fortunes of the "red, white and roan" were my companions on a little journey to the birthplace of the breed. I remember that we tarried awhile at a quiet wayside inn at the little hamlet of Kirklevington, musing upon the scenes recalled by the historic spots that

we had visited. In fancy we restored to the market places of Yarm and Darlington that sturdy company of earnest men that made the grand old breed. There were two brothers, Charles and Robert, who had brought in from the pastures of Ketton and Barmpton specimens of the newly improved Teeswater type. A great throng of landlords and tenant farmers from far and near gathered about a monstrous Colling bullock called The Durham Ox. In the press we recognize an honest Yorkshire squire who is addressed as Booth of Killerby. Yonder is a certain Christopher Mason of Chilton and one Maynard of Eryholme. We notice too a young man with a keen eye listening to the talk of his elders and studying closely the cattle to be seen in the village street. It is "Tommy" Bates, then of Northumberland. The day is spent in buying and selling, in comparing notes as to how the new breed is coming on, and all at last adjourn to the tap room of the Black Bull inn to pledge a health in foaming mugs of brown October ale to the success of the new-born breed. Such is the opening chapter of modern Short-horn history.

The scene changes. A patient plodding figure mounted on an old white nag rides the winding roadways of Yorkshire. Now and then he stops at farm houses along his route. Day after day he may be seen. Night after night he writes and writes and wrestles with notes and data bearing upon the genealogy of the herds that are contributing to the formation of the now well-recognized and rapidly-increasing breed known as the "Improved Short-horn." He is helped by some; hindered by others. It is Geo. Coates of Great Smeaton, father of Short-horn pedigree registration. Discouraged at first he at last enlists the sympathies of Jonas Whitaker of Otley and the English Short-horn Herd Book is set upon its feet.

Time passes. Killerby and Kirklevington are the Short-horn capitals. The genius of two of the greatest cattle breeders the world has ever known has worked wonders since that October day in 1810 when under the lime trees at Ketton, Colling's Comet was sold amidst a scene of wild enthusiasm for 1,000 guineas. The Yorkshire and

Royal shows are organized. Bracelet, Necklace, Duchess 34th, the Oxford Premium Cow and the Duke of Northumberland come forward as a revelation. The friendly contests of John Booth and Mr. Bates at these early shows stir agricultural England to its very depths. Such cattle had never before been shown to the public. Possibly they have never since been surpassed.

From Killerby we follow Richard Booth to Studley and Warlaby and try to conjure up the massive figures of Isabella and of Anna, or dream of those paragons of bovine beauty the Magnificent Blossoms, Brides and Queens. Old "Cuddy" and Crown Prince and Lady Fragrant are but a memory, and yet how their names still shine on high in the Short-horn firmament! How the blood bred on at Torr's and at Lady Pigot's, with Barnes of Westland, with Raymond Bruere, John Outhwaite and Hugh Aylmer of West Dereham Abbey! How its vivifying influence was felt in the Grand Duchesses, the Duchesses of Airdrie and the Sittyton tribes! How it electrified America in the forms of Rosedale and Baron Booth of Lancaster! Substance, flesh, beef.

A broad stream flows out from the rolling pastures of Kirklevington—Tortworth, Thorndale, Holker Hall, Geneva, and New York Mills! Woodburn, Hillhurst, Dunmore, Towneley, Bow Park, Underley, Audley End, and Berkeley Castle; percolating through the entire breed, impressing the seal of refinement and elegance upon all it touches! Quality, level lines, milk, and heads and faces that fairly defy the powers of art!

The North of Scotland awakens. Robertson and Rennie, Barclay, Hay, Grant Duff, Gen. Simson, Hutcheson, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Amos and Anthony Cruickshank carry the gospel of a new agriculture beyond the River Tweed. Campbell, Marr, Douglas, the Bruces, Syme, Mitchell, Longmore, Lovat, Buccleuch, Polwarth, Duthie and the rest make Scotch Short-horns renowned throughout the cattle-breeding world. Sittyton acquires a fame second only to that of Warlaby and Kirklevington; the credit of establishing a rent-paying, quick-feeding type

that fairly saved a breed, suffering from all the evils of over-indulgence in favorite bloods.

* * *

I stood one day at the spot where the luxuriant Kentucky blue-grass runs riot about the grave of Abram Renick, and here again a past that was brimming with brilliant pictures was recalled—the story of the Short-horn in the Ohio Valley States.

First we see the beautiful woodland pastures of Southern Central Ohio and Central Kentucky filled with great wide-backed bullocks, red, red-and-white, white, and roan, converting corn and grass into prime beef for seaboard markets. They are driven by hundreds on foot through the winding defiles of the Alleghanies to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, and well filled wallets are brought back to found the fortunes of leading Ohio Valley families. These big, thrifty, profitable cattle were the Pattons and the "Seventeens"—the descendants of which for half a century held their own against the more fashionably-bred herd-book stock produced by the later importations. They were in all human probability as grand specimens of the breed as this country has ever known.

Next we note the monumental missionary work of Walter Dun, Col. Powel, the Ohio and Kentucky Importing Companies and of that greatest of all patrons of American agriculture, Robert Aitcheson Alexander. Red Rose, Caroline and Daisy; Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Young Phyllis; Josephine, Illustrious, Harriet, Gem, Lady Elizabeth, Goodness, Mazurka and Constance; the Louans, the Loudon Duchesses, the Brides and the Dukes and Duchesses of Airdrie! Britain has a great galaxy of names upon the Short-horn registry of fame, but America points with pride to the fact that the Duns, the Renicks, the Warfields, the Bedfords, the Vanmeters, the Duncans, the Alexanders and their contemporaries, East and West, have had few superiors on the other side of the Atlantic as actual producers of high-class cattle. And how lavishly the Ohio Valley States dealt out their treasures to the newer West! With Sweepstakes and Minister and General Grant, Pick-

rell, Duncan and Spears fairly set the Western prairies on fire for Short-horns. Capt. James N. Brown, the elder Leonard, Gen. Meredith, Thos. Wilhoit, Timothy Day, John G. Cowan, Col. William S. King, John Wentworth, John D. Gillett and a host of other able and enterprising men brought the Short-horn home at last to the hearts of the Western people.

* * *

When Rip Van Winkle wandered back to his native haunts on the Hudson after his fabled sleep of twenty years on the mountain not a single soul in the peaceful village of Falling Water gave him greeting. "Did you never hear of Rip Van Winkle?" the poor old vagrant asks in vain. None had any recollection of such an individual. Philosophizing then upon the fleeting character of mundane reputation he sounds the very depths of human pathos—"Are we indeed so soon forgotten when we're gone? If my tog Schneider vas here, vhy he would know me." But "Schneider" too is no longer even a memory in the streets.

My friends, how easy it is to forget, even in the practical business of breeding Short-horn cattle! How little we know and how little most of us care about the men who carried forward to sale-ring and show-yard triumphs the colors of the "Red, White and Roan" even so recently as twenty years ago! What little regard we seem to have for the memories of those who bequeathed to the present generation of men the breed of which we are all so proud, and with what supreme indifference many of us ignore their wisest teachings! We live in a busy age. We are so absorbed in working out the problems of to-day that we have little thought for the yesterdays. We seem to believe that no one else ever had just such questions to solve as those by which we ourselves are confronted, and that it is therefore idle to appeal to the past for direction in the present. But it is not so. A great Virginian once said upon a memorable occasion: "There is but one light by which my feet are guided and that is by the lamp of experience." The men who have made the Short-horn what

it is—the most widely disseminated breed of improved cattle the world has ever seen—have left behind them messages that cannot be too often repeated. Their voices call to you, men of the present day, warning against pitfalls that beset your path. The lights of a century of experience hang all about you if you only have eyes to see.

* * *

There are several very striking lessons brought home to every student of Short-horn records. One of the most important is that in-and-in or line-breeding has its limitations beyond which the greatest masters of the art have failed of farther success. Another lesson is that the right use of the principle of blood concentration is the greatest single power the breeder can employ and that judiciously applied it has yielded the great successes of Short-horn history. Is this most potential factor being properly and profitably used at the present time? To this query I feel inclined to return a most emphatic negative. You have marked down and put upon the bargain counter most of the elements to which the principle of in-breeding might now be satisfactorily applied. You are working generally with instruments that have already been steeled to such a fine edge in the furnace of close-breeding that they are in many cases becoming frail and peculiarly liable to mishaps. There are valuable ores lying all around you waiting for the touch of the refining flame that may call them into popularity. You talk much of Booth, of Bates, of Cruickshank and the elder Renick and at the same time make little effort to follow their practices. They set to work to build their fame by the use of the best material afforded by the entire breed; throwing in the cement of in-breeding after they had attained a certain point. Their work was original and creative. They were constructors, builders—not servile imitators. Why do you limit your efforts so largely to experiments upon the refractory elements of the in-bred strains of other days?

The late Mr. Amos Cruickshank assured me personally in 1892 that his herd had been in want of re-invigoration for some years prior to its sale to the Messrs. Nelson in

1889, and yet there are men here in the West in this year of our Lord 1901 boasting of their "pure Cruickshanks," as if some element of special superiority attached to that which may be in reality a downright objection. New beginners who have yet to learn the abc's of Short-horn history go to buy a bull and insist upon having none but a "straight" this or a "straight" that when better cattle of equally good or even better breeding might be had for less money. If there are any such here I hope they will tell this audience why it is that they commit this crime against the memories and the teachings of the very men in whose footsteps they seem to think they are following by the adoption of this course. The makers of Short-horn history did not do business in this way.

* * *

What we need above everything else just now is some Moses to lead the Short-horn hosts out of the bondage of fads and fashions. Some day, somewhere, some time, a man will again engage in this pursuit who will have the necessary courage to show the way; and I predict here and now that his triumph will be as complete as that of the Booths or Bates or of Cruickshank. He will be a real, not an imaginary follower of their methods. He may use much, little, or none of the prevailing popular bloods. He will go up and down the Short-horn world selecting here and selecting there that which seems likely to contribute towards the accomplishment of his settled purpose. He will then probably fuse the mass by blood concentration and his name will be given to a type that will become the new idol of the Short-horn cattle breeding fraternity. History repeats itself. What has been done can be done again. I glory in the grit of the man here in this State to-day who is pushing "Casey's mixture." He stands for a principle which if steadily and intelligently pursued will bring new laurels to the temple of Short-horn fame.

During the past few years you have enlarged your vision in respect to the prevailing fashionable blood. You have now thrown the doors wide open to all Scotland. Time was when you thought that your sires should run direct

to Sittyton, or if not there then to Kinellar or Uppermill, and a little later you were glad to have them trace to Collynie. Now anything that looks like doing you good—and some things that do not look so promising—coming from any farm that lies between Berwick Bridge and Inverness goes unquestioned to the head of your herds even at four figures, no matter what its breeding. While I claim some share in the credit of building the fame of the Scotch Short-horn in the Central West, I also appeal to you as men of sense and judgment to be sane and reasonable. I appeal to you to extend that same catholic spirit which you are now showing to Scotland, to the herds of England, and above all to the herds of your own country. When this is done, and not until then, you will begin to enter in my judgment upon another great chapter in Short-horn history.

Another lesson drawn from Short-horn records is that a majority of all the greatest show and breeding cattle—account being taken of the breed on both sides the water—have been roans. I do not believe it possible to sustain the true Shorn-horn thrift and character for many generations without resort to the roan cattle. Moreover a majority of the most impressive sires and show bulls known to the American trade have either been imported or immediately derived from old country herds—in which roan is the predominant color. Hence I am inclined to question the wisdom of restrictive fees upon importations.

William Torr of Aylesby, who has to his credit the greatest sale of cattle of one man's breeding ever made, to-wit: eighty-five head for $243,145, an average of $2,860, always took the position that it required not less than thirty years of persistent work to bring a herd up to one's ideas as to what a Short-horn ought to be. It is one of the misfortunes of the trade in the States that there are not more men who are closely wedded to the production of high class Short-horns regardless of the ups and downs of the business. Of the buying and selling of cattle as mere merchandise there is no end, but those who have left permanent impress upon the character of the breed were ani-

mated by something more than the purely commercial spirit. Men who are in the business to-day and out of it to-morrow; men who do not maintain close contact with and who have no real affection for their cattle; men who are patrons of the breed only so long as the pathway is strewn with flowers, are not the men who have been breed-makers, breed-builders and breed-savers.

The members of this association should feel that they hold in trust for the farmers and ranchmen of our country a legacy that is beyond all price; an inheritance the integrity of which they have no right to jeopardize through the application of practices not sanctioned by those who created it. Are you acting well your part? That is a question for each and every one to ask himself at this time. Read the whole story; recall the wonders wrought in flesh and blood by others in your calling; study your own herd and ask yourself: Am I a worthy member of this fraternity or not? Am I doing honestly all I can to help preserve and strengthen the cattle in my keeping?

It is indeed well to know all we can of Short-horn history. It is better still to contribute something useful to it.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

ADDRESS BY ALVIN H. SANDERS AT THE CENTRAL SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' CONVENTION AT ST. JOSEPH, MO., JAN., 1904.

The query put to me by your Secretary is one that has caused dissensions among men from time immemorial. It was centuries ago, according to the master poet, that the fair and hapless Juliet answered the question in words that have been repeated by successive generations—"that which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." The feud in old Verona that forbade the union of the two fond lovers, because forsooth one's name was Montague and the other Capulet, has many parallels in

human song and story. Romeo was neither the first nor the last man to discover that a mere name may prove an insurmountable obstacle; and what has proved so true in human affairs has not been without influence upon the destinies of other of God's creatures. Those who have in their keeping the character and reputation of one of the most useful of all known breeds of domestic animals—the type of cattle represented in the herds of the members of this association—have attached at all times much significance to names; justly so in many instances but to their own grievous injury in others. The question, therefore, of the extent to which you, as Short-horn breeders, shall lay stress upon mere names as contrasted with more substantial attributes is one of more importance than would at first appear.

Entering within the walls of the Short-horn world, we are struck at once by a multiplicity of names. We are told that within the memory of those still living there was civil war among factions ostensibly claiming allegiance to the same flag. That those warring clans taking each the name of some great leader sought by every known means to grasp supreme power and hold their brothers in subjection. It was in many cases a war of extermination. Whole families once recognized as the very flower of the race are gone from the roster rolls forever—victims of the feuds of long ago. The stranger within the gates hears the names of Bates, of the Booths, of Knightley, of "Alloy," of Towneley, of Cruickshank, of Renick, of Dukes and Duchesses, of Ohio and Kentucky Rose of Sharons, of Princesses, Josephines, Marys, Phyllises, "Seventeens," "Cox importations," Red Roses by Ernesty, "Woods" and hundreds more. He hears of strange combinations of these and other names, such as Bell-Bates, Torr-Booth, "pure" this and "straight" that; he hears of a half dozen different varieties of Young Marys, Leslie, Red Rose, Flat Creek, Xalapa, etc., etc. He hears that Duke of Airdrie (12730) was all right but that Duke of Airdrie 2743 was all wrong. He, therefore, imagines that he is in a labyrinth from which only a learned antiquarian can extricate him. Hap-

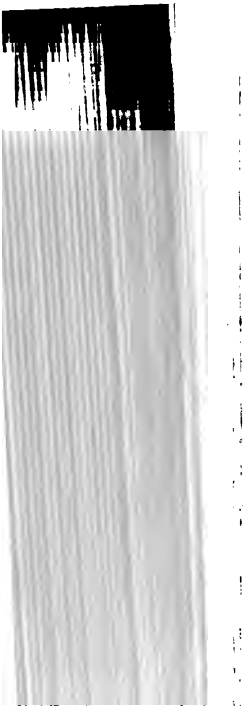
pily these names for the most part relate to issues and matters long since relegated to the limbo of things which were but are not. The barriers that once reared their bulk at almost every turn are falling before the light of reason and common sense. There was a time when there was much—altogether too much—in all these names; but a new day is dawning. The banners of individual families and leaders are being lowered and furled, and knives are being returned to their sheaths, in the presence of the broad tri-color of the breed itself that now floats triumphant over all. The hour is almost here when it will be enough to know that an animal is simply a Short-horn, and mere tribal or family derivations will no longer usurp the place of honest worth.

One great step towards a complete restoration of the reign of reason in Short-horn circles must be to forget many of the names under which the old factional fights were waged. There are thousands of cattle that served in the ranks during the old wars under such names as Marys, Phyllises, Louans, Desdemonas, Mrs. Motts, etc., that are to this day told by some to stand in the presence of their alleged superiors, on the assumption that they are still of what was once frowned upon as plebeian blood. These should have their commercial disabilities removed. The war is over. A general amnesty is in order. Let me explain.

Turning to the Short-horn Herd Book at random I find the following entry:

"Gem of Oakland 4th; red, calved March, 1884, bred by J. H. Potts & Son, got by imp. Von Tromp 54160 out of Gem of Oakland 3d (vol. 25, p. 1130) by Prince of Athelstane 40370—tracing to imp. Desdemona by Frederick (1060)."

We have been taught to rate this cow as belonging to the Desdemona family, and yet it would take several yards of paper to tabulate the full pedigree to the point where imp. Desdemona would finally appear. She would then be found at the bottom of the last right-hand column buried so deeply under other bloods that all the microscopes in



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of the breed. When all was
men as Colling, Bates and
habit of buying select cows
Colling ran across Lady M
upon the Duchess heifer a
Booth Sr. found the first I
Each thought that he had a
after he had

cess blood than of the Duchess. The claim being set up that such cows as Lady Maynard and the original Duchess were much better than any other cows in the district in which the improving of the Teeswater cattle was in progress, it naturally followed that those who had immediate descendants of those few outstanding cows should use the name of the female for which such superlative merit was claimed in designating the progeny even unto the second and third generations, regardless of what part the bulls used might have had in the production of the younger cattle. It gave money value to the grandsons and granddaughters, the great-grandsons and great-granddaughters to say that they were descended direct from such and such a famous cow. Hence the printing of the pedigrees in such way as to bring out that fact to the virtual exclusion of all others. This system once adopted has been continued by Short-horn breeders to the present day.

Historians tell us that in the lowest unorganized forms of society, when savagery and barbarism held sway, it was the universal rule that hereditary rights and property descended through the mother. The reason for this is apparent. There was no such thing as fixed habitations or family relations. There might be doubt as to the paternity of a child born under such a system, but there could be none as to the maternal side of the case. Names and titles passed, therefore, from mother to offspring instead of from the father, as in civilized society It thus appears that in tracing descent through the dam and in naming families from a foundation dam, Short-horn breeders have simply perpetuated a relic of barbarism which long since should have given way to a more rational system. There is no question as to the paternity of Short-horn calves. Under our system of breeding and registration the sire is absolutely known. Why then must we revert to the methods of the aborigines of the wilderness in undertaking to show the derivation of the progeny?

My proposition is that the Short-horn association should drop the words "tracing to" imp. so and so in recording

cattle, and that breeders should cease using the words Mary, Phyllis, Josephine, etc., in their advertisements, because they mean nothing and set up false standards of comparison. Moreover, they should also adopt as rapidly as public sentiment will warrant, the tabulated form of printing their pedigrees for public distribution. Let us stop this childish listing of Desdemonas, etc., and speak of cattle as Scotch-topped American, Scotch-crossed English, Bates-topped Scotch, or in such other manner as shall convey some tangible idea of the blood elements actually present. I suggest a resolution requesting the Board of Directors of the Short-horn association to cease making these misleading and worse-than-worthless family references in the herd book. This is the first step towards the complete elevation of breed above faction.

More care should be exercised in the naming of calves being put on record. In the case of the individual animal there is something in a name. True no high-sounding title will add an inch to the spring of rib or reduce in the least the length of leg; at the same time it is wrong to burden a good beast with a name that is positively inappropriate or flippant. One common mistake is constructing a name that is altogether too long. This evil finally reached such proportions that the Board of Directors of the association had to pass a rule limiting the number of words that can be used in naming Short-horns to four. Ordinarily two words are sufficient; and one is better still. For my part I do not approve of using either the name of the farm or the name of the owner in christening Short-horn babies. This is at best a cheap form of advertising and such names are not liked by those who buy the cattle. In the naming of bulls we find in the books innumerable instances where the owners have, unwittingly perhaps, discredited their own work by employing a word or words little short of insulting to any self-respecting, well-bred animal.

Such names as Bob, Bud, Kid, Mike, Dad, Eli, etc., are all well enough around the barn, but they do not lend dignity to a pedigree; nevertheless there are hundreds of pure-

bred bulls registered under such names. Running hurriedly through a few volumes of the herd book I find a lot of bulls have gone on record under such names as Blockhead 189243, Whiskers 141068, Ground Hog 142116, Rocky Bill 198097, Cross Eyed Buck 142424, Weary Willie 194224, Beefsteak 184963, Goo Goo Eyes 187886, But Cut 143983, Ring Tail 169891, Fishback 148235, Dinkey 146549, Quick Relief 193785, One-Eyed Riley 141000, Young Saloon 110719, Podunk 125527, Apple 138778, Toad 141007, Buster 142718, Cantaloupe 96573, Grasshopper 98359 and Hat Box 141342. Now this sort of thing may contribute to the hilarity of the trade, but is it fair by the bulls? Heifers do not seem to have been made the butt of jokes to such an extent as their brothers. One tendency has been to load them down with names longer than the moral law, as for example: Peri Duchess of Paddie's Run 2d, Duchess of Clarence of Cottage Home 3d, Miss Bates 2d of Mount Pleasant Township, 11th Kirklevington Duchess of French Creek, Maud Muller 4th of Native Grove Farm, Kirklevington Duchess of Libertyville 3d and Airdrie Lizzie of Mush Run. I find a cow called Eagle and another registered as Klondike. Then there is Pleasant Home Spot and Mother's Baby. Bulls also catch some long appellations, such as The Man from Glengarry, Dugan Duke of Cedardale 146914, Red Coat of Silver Creek Valley and B. & R. & I. Grand Duke of Wild Eyes 195175. Then there are queer combinations, such as Sir Lulu 145771, Lord Major Miller 140318, and the Duke of 4th of July 141138. As a newspaper man I was impressed by the name of Sample Copy 110091 and Gazette 148822.

It is manifestly impossible to lay down any specific rules upon the subject of naming cattle. All we can do is to make general suggestions. First, don't use long names; second, don't employ "slangy" or trashy names; third, don't use the name of your farm; fourth, don't tack on your own name; fifth, don't perpetuate ancient and misleading family names, for this is pure and simple "tommy rot"; sixth, don't give masculine names to females and vice versa; seventh, don't use hackneyed, worn-out, com-

monplace names; eighth, don't use Duke and Duchess, Lord and Lady, Baron and Countess and other titles of the aristocracy; these have been worked to a "frazzle." Try and choose names that sound well, look well in type, and so far as possible give some little clue to the immediate ancestry.

Probably none of the great herds in Short-horn history ever carried so many euphonious and carefully chosen names as the cattle of the Messrs. Booth. Rare judgment was used at Killerby, Studley and Warlaby in this matter. Groups of closely related animals were given names that had a corresponding relation. When one chances upon the names for example of Campfollower, Soldier's Bride, Vivandiere and Brigade Major one knows these animals were near kin. Twin heifers were named Bracelet and Necklace. If Isabella had a heifer calf by Buckingham it would go on record very likely as Isabella Buckingham. Happy also were many of the names employed at Sittyton—most of these being assigned, I believe, by Anthony Cruickshank's accomplished son John W. Alliteration came into play here with satisfactory results. Secrets were given short names beginning with the letter S and so on through the list. Col. Harris followed this up at Linwood in certain cases.

The names of flowers have been used among heifers with happy effect in some noted herds. Bulls should have names reflecting if possible vigor and power. Individuality should be aimed at in all instances. Why list a cow as Fanny or Daisy or Mary when the index to the herd book shows thousands have already been recorded under those names Think up something original and apropos. Delve into mythology, history, poetry and fiction and you will find much material that will assist you in getting out of the rut. This may take time and research, but you will be more than repaid by the pleasure it will ultimately afford you to know that your animals have been sent out to do their work and have gone down into Short-horn history under names that sound well, look well and indicate that you have been giving attention and thought even to

those minor details of your business. Inappropriate, outlandish or well-worn names may convey to the outsider the impression that you are not taking that interest in your herd that is necessary to success. Little straws indicate the direction of the wind. The naming of your cattle is not an unimportant matter. There is not enough care taken in this regard and I urge you all to give the matter more consideration.

And now as to the name of the breed itself. On my way to the late convention at Portland, Ore., I fell in with a New England farmer who told me that he owned about 75 head of "Durhams." In the course of our conversation he asked me if I thought the "Red Durhams" were really any better than the "blue" ones. He spoke of the Red Durhams as if he thought them a distinct type. By "blue" I at once assumed that he meant the one distinctive color of the breed. In replying I made use of the words "roan" and "Short-horn" and commented upon "Durhams" as being a virtually obsolete word. He replied, "Well, of course, we know what you mean when you say Short-horn; but our farmers stick to the Durhams." Under that sign the improved Teeswater breed made its early conquests on those granite hills, and I imagine the old-fashioned type of big-framed table-backed oxen will continue to win prizes at the New England county fairs and continue to serve the good farmers of that section in the yoke for many years to come. Nevertheless, the name of the breed is Short-horn. Such is the legend on both the English and American Herd Books, and what indeed is in that name?

For answer roll back the curtain of a century past and call into being the myriad herds that have trod the pastures of two hemispheres under that appellation! There they are in all their beauty; clad in their coats of many colors, gracing the beauteous landscapes of "merrie" England, grazing the green pastures of sunny France, reveling in the blue-grass and the stalk-fields of the United States, fattening among the straw-stacks and turnip-fields of Aberdeenshire, filling the feed-lots of Canada, ridding the

Texans of their horns and putting meat and thrift under their hides, roaming the ranges of Australia and the Argentine; known, valued, appreciated wherever symmetry and feeding quality are sought in the agricultural world! There is, therefore, that in the Short-horn name that should bring the glow of an honest pride into the heart of every man who owns one. There is that in this name which should command you to cast out sordid selfishness and stand up for the breed in its entirety, resolved to do nothing by word or act which will in any way imperil its future. There is that in the grand old name of Short-horn which should inspire all who love the breed with that same ambition which moved the Athenian youth of old to exclaim: "The trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep."

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